



SIMMONDS'S
COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO PORT PHILLIP
IN 1842 ;

WITH A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON MELBOURNE, ITS PRESENT STATE AND
FUTURE PROSPECTS.

THE very extensive and still-increasing trade and intercourse with our Colonies in the Southern Hemisphere cannot fail to excite a corresponding interest in a large proportion of the commercial world ; and when, in addition to the annual number of prisoners who are sent out (particularly to Van Diemen's Land) to pass their respective periods of probation and punishment, it is considered that the emigration of free persons to the various Colonies is also upon a large and extended scale it is presumed that any recent account of our settlements there will be acceptable.

It is proposed, in the following pages, to give a narrative, something in the shape of a Journal, of a voyage to Port Phillip, on the southern coast of Australia, of a short residence at Melbourne, its capital, and from thence by steamer to Van Diemen's Land.

Whatever be the causes under which parties may be induced for a longer or shorter period to voluntarily leave their country, they should with reference to so long a voyage look steadily about them, and take all imaginable precautions to insure as many of the comforts and conveniences of life as can well be obtained on board of ship, which, without adopting the description of one as given by Dr. Johnson, has inconveniences enough in all conscience. For this purpose, they should go personally (if they propose to embark in London) to the various docks where ships usually take in their cargoes, and by a minute inspection ascertain all the conveniences and advantages which ships that are about to sail at the time they are desirous of embarking offer. I thought it a great object to go in one that had a "cow and a doctor," which induced me to prefer one going to Port Phillip, instead of one proceeding direct to Hobarton, my ultimate destination. Tea or coffee without milk is to me rather nauseous ; but the Doctor I fortunately had not the least occasion for.

I should strongly recommend, if it be possible to attain it, that you take a passage in a vessel standing A 1. at Lloyd's,—or at least Æ 1., which, by the new regulations, is quite as sound and good,—of not less



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than 500 tons register, not burthen, an error I unfortunately fell into; for it was not until after I had made all my arrangements, and paid for my passage, that I found out that the ———, although she had 600 tons very fully and conspicuously painted on her quarter, was in reality a vessel of little more than 400 tons register. This is a deception that ought not to have been practised, and which, in any future Act of Parliament for the regulation of passenger ships, should be obviated by making it imperative on the owners, brokers, or masters, to give only the registered tonnage, as in point of fact, the larger the burthen in proportion to the register, so much the worse for the unlucky passenger, for in so lengthened a voyage as that from London to Port Phillip it would probably add a fourth or a fifth to its ordinary duration.

The ——— had been originally built for the West India trade, for which she is no doubt well qualified; and subsequently had a poop placed upon her, to enable her to accommodate a greater number of passengers, but which certainly did not add to her sailing qualities.

Having found a ship which to your "mind's eye" is something like what you have been fancying, you should then seek an interview with the commander, whom you should if possible have ascertained to be a sober, steady man, and a thorough good practical seaman,—and as far as your judgment goes, satisfy yourself that he is a man with whom you are likely to be on fair terms during the voyage. Most of these gentry have a high opinion of themselves, and as they are necessarily armed with great authority as regards the management and control of their ships and crews, so they are sometimes apt to consider that that authority extends to their passengers; but some of them have found out to their cost that they have presumed too much upon such a power, and have been made sensible by the verdict of a Jury, that they have stretched their "brief authority" beyond its legitimate bearing: and there are others that I have heard of, who have found on their arrival in port, that an apology, like discretion, was the better part of valour, and so have escaped the consequences that would otherwise have ensued.

It is quite likely that the passenger traffic will, before long, take another direction. A plan is already in agitation, by which the steamers up the Red Sea shall touch at Aden on the coast of Arabia, and then, without going to Bombay, stand on for Point de Galle in Ceylon, and from thence to Calcutta. At Point de Galle, a vessel of about 700 tons, and adequate horse power, is to take passengers and parcels on to Swan River, South Australia, Port Phillip, Launceston, and Sydney, where those for New Zealand are to get on as well as they can for the present. This would shorten the passage by half the time, and be a great inducement for a number to go there who now do not think of it; and, no doubt, as is at present the case to America, we should have travellers, with patterns and samples, as greedily taking that route, as they now do through the United Empire. And then for a pleasure trip, now that the old routes are nearly exhausted, how delightful! London, Folkstone, Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, across the Desert, with an occasional refreshment at some one of Waghorn's Hotels—Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Point de Galle, Swan River,

Adelaide, Melbourne, Launceston, and Sydney, with, if they have time, occasional stoppages at most of them; all which, with a safe return, may be accomplished in twelve months.

If you can anyhow afford it, be sure you take a passage in the cuddy: nothing can be worse than the situation of "intermediate passengers" on board of ship; they pay about half as much for their passage as in the cuddy, and have not one-twentieth of the comforts; and when they add to their passage-money the amount of what they have to purchase for themselves, they cannot save much. You pay in the cuddy from £70 to £100, according to the accommodation you require, for which sum you are entitled to a very liberal and gentlemanly treatment; and, to insure which (for there are too many exceptions), you should enter into a written agreement, either with the owners or brokers, if the passengers are the ship's, or with the master if the passengers are considered his perquisite. In my case, the master was understood to have paid a certain sum for the cabins and cuddy, taking the responsibility upon himself, which I think is best for the passengers, as if anything be found wrong during the voyage, you have the proper party present to complain to; and you cannot be told by the master, as has been known to be the case, that he has nothing to do with it—that the passengers are the ship's, and their only redress is by a complaint to the brokers or owners, whom you have left behind in England, or to their agent on your arrival at your destined port, which is all "moonshine." My own opinion is, that the price you pay for your passage is, to a certain extent, like the price you pay for a horse, a "warranty" that you shall have a good supply of provisions and adequate accommodations; and if such should not be furnished to you, that you have a good cause for an action against the parties who ought to provide them. This ought to be regulated by statute, and I hope at some time or other to see it so.

It is very difficult to lay down any general rules for your conduct on board, since it is hardly possible to conceive that, as to the ship, officers, and passengers, any two cases can be exactly alike; but it may generally be said, that, having ascertained what you are entitled to by right, it is always desirable you should stop a little short of exacting it; that as you will necessarily see, particularly if it should be a first voyage, many things which you do not like, never, if you can help it, to notice them; to be prompt and attentive to all such regulations as may be made for the general convenience of the whole; and never, under any circumstances, to be too free or communicative with the master, as if upon any point you should happen to differ with him, you would most likely find him obstinate and prejudiced in favour of his own opinions; and I believe it will be very generally found, that, except in the conduct and management of their ships, their sphere of knowledge is very confined; and, as in most other cases, either ashore or afloat, in proportion to their ignorance, so is their adherence to what perhaps they consider right. There are honourable exceptions to this, and if you should be really fortunate enough to meet with one, as I have subsequently done, act accordingly. It is very desirable, if

you can do so, that you should ascertain if the master be provided with good chronometers, and all necessary nautical instruments, as many ships go to sea very ill-found in these respects.

Out of the ten seamen in our ship, two were foreigners—dull and heavy, but powerful fellows, who, when they had a turn at the wheel, were frequently complained of. Foreigners ought not, when we are at peace, to be allowed on board our merchant ships on an outward voyage, and only from a possible necessity on a homeward one. In time of war you cannot, perhaps, well avoid it, even in the navy; and I remember above a hundred being discharged from the “Queen,” on her return from Bordeaux, after the battle of Toulouse, who were some of the best and steadiest men in the ship. They were principally Swedes and Norwegians—were, of course, paid the wages due to them, given a small gratuity, and sent home at Government expense. Whatever may be said of others, there is nothing like your brave “British sailor;” in him, when properly trained, are so happily combined activity, courage, and perseverance under difficulties, that it leaves nothing to be wished for. When we look at the extent of our mercantile marine, we can easily suppose that, in these times of peace, if twenty thousand foreign seamen are employed, their places can and ought to be supplied by our “home growth.” It could not be attended, even at first, with much inconvenience; and a small extension of the “apprentice system” would soon remove all the difficulties, and provide an honest employment for the almost innumerable number of fine boys that one regrets to see idling their time about London and other large places. Above twenty years ago, I drew up a paper on the subject of impressment, in which it was strongly recommended that a larger number of boys should be entered for service in the “Royal Navy.” I adopted an idea first promulgated by “Old George Rose, the Tory,” who was, in his time, of more real service to the Royal Navy and mercantile marine than any other man I know of. A much greater number of boys are now employed than formerly; but it is not at all carried out to the useful extent it might be. Boys brought up in the navy make the smartest and most efficient sailors; they are early trained to habits of cleanliness and order, which never leave them, and you may always know a “man-of-war’s man” by the cut of his jib. When the “Phœbe” was paid off after the war, about fifty of her able seamen had entered her as boys, principally from the Marine Society in Bishopsgate Street, which well deserves all the support and encouragement it receives.

The time of embarkation may be made entirely to depend on your own peculiar circumstances and convenience; but not later than October is desirable, if it can be so accomplished; by which course you have a fair chance of getting well through the Bay of Biscay—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

All other matters having been arranged, after three or four “false starts,” we got away from the London Docks towards the end of October, 1811, and were no sooner fairly in the “River,” than we were taken by the nose by a steam-tug, to be towed down to Gravesend. This, as the wind was dead against us, was, as to our progress,

indispensable, and enabled us, with the tide, to arrive there in due time.

Only six out of about thirty cuddy passengers embarked in London; the remainder were to join at Plymouth, which, as some of them were coming by steamer from Ireland, others from Wales, &c., was an arrangement made to suit their general convenience. The wind and rain made it very uncomfortable on deck, so I soon left for the cuddy, where, at a proper time, I found an excellent dinner of soup, roast beef, &c., and capital port and sherry. We were about six hours from the Docks to Gravesend, which, without steam, we could not, with a heavy ship, have possibly attempted. Next morning, the wind still continuing from the eastward, an arrangement was made that the steamer should, if necessary, take us on to the Downs, where the pilot was to leave us, and we were to find our way to Plymouth as well as the wind and weather would let us.

We got under weigh from Gravesend about noon: wind strong against us, with continued rain and thick weather, which obliged us to bring up at the Mouse Sand. The next morning it was too thick to move; and when it cleared up, it blew so strong that the steamer could not make head against it, so that we were fixed there for another day. On its becoming more clear and moderate, the whole of us—about thirty sail of ships, barques, brigs, and schooners—got away pretty much together, and I soon had the satisfaction of seeing that we were the worst sailer of the lot; but, as the Irishman said of his horse “Botherum,” was it not fine fun to see how we drove them before us? All those that were a little ahead of us soon increased their distance, and those which were astern of us gave us the go-by, so that in a few hours not one of them was in sight. We successively passed Herne Bay, Margate, and the North Foreland—brought up in the Downs for a change of tide—passed the South Foreland—in the morning were off Dover, where the tide again detained us—had a good view of the town, castle, Shakspeare’s Cliff, &c. &c.; and occasionally, as it was a clear day, we saw the French coast between Calais and Boulogne. The wind, although against us, was still moderate, which enabled us to work down Channel; and as we had had a very long spell of W. and S.W. wind, we were in hopes it would come round fair for us. At night we could not but admire the number and judicious position of the lights, which, the pilot assured us, in moderate weather enabled them to navigate the intricate channels through the sands with as great safety as in the day-time. We made slow but steady progress, passing successively Beachy Head, which was not in “a fog”—Brighton, Shoreham, Worthing, but at too great a distance to see them—the Ower’s Light—(as we had no occasion, so we did not go into Portsmouth)—the east end of the Isle of Wight, Bembridge, Dunnose, Steep Hill—St. Catherine’s, where a most splendid lighthouse has been erected, principally, we understood, through the exertions of the late Captain Drew, F.R.S., an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, (who was recently drowned, with Captain Jenkin Jones, R.N., whilst on an official inspection of the lighthouses on the coast of Wales,) and which has always been so much

wanted. In the morning, we saw the Berry Head; and just before sunset, got safe within the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound.—The lights all round the coast have been much improved and extended within the last few years. This I consider to have been very principally effected through Mr. Hume, who, in moving for a Committee of Inquiry into the “Lighthouses,” made one of his best and most effective business speeches. The information that was elicited by that Committee led to the changes, some of which have been carried out, and others are about being so. The great saving of life consequent upon these improvements has entitled Hume to a civic crown.

The pilot boarded us off the Bolt Head, and informed us that Blakesley was found guilty, that M'Leod was acquitted, that the Tower of London was burnt down on the Sunday after we left, and that a most interesting event, the Queen's expected accouchement, had not yet taken place, although the London papers stated that it was hourly expected.

We brought up about half-way between the Breakwater and Plymouth, when our “skipper,” who went by land, came off to us. Next morning, some of our passengers who had arrived came on board, and we were busy all day getting off stock, luggage, &c., and hoped, as the wind was then fair, that we should get away next day. The sea was making a fair breach over the Breakwater, but all was calm within it; which showed the great advantage that was contemplated by its construction. A frigate, which was to take Lord Ellenborough to India, and a man-of-war brig, were lying inside, but nearer to it than we were, and the stone vessels had no difficulty, under its shelter, in getting to the Breakwater and delivering their cargoes, which they could not have ventured out with but under its protection. The panorama of the Sound is very beautiful and interesting; the different heights, Drake's Island, and the view of the shipping over the land, fully engaged our attention, and the fleets of fishing-boats had the appearance of a regatta.

Sunday, 7th November, 1811.—After being detained three days in Plymouth Sound, taking in water, sheep, pigs, poultry and passengers, about three o'clock we were rejoiced to see the master come on board, and to hear him give orders for the ship to be got under weigh. The wind light but fair: we were soon under sail; passed the Breakwater at the west end, where a lighthouse is now erecting, and which when completed will be a great advantage at night to all vessels using that entrance. At five o'clock, being well out, the pilot left us, by whom I sent my last letters, and bade a long adieu to Old England. Many reflections necessarily crowded on my mind; but as it would have been useless to brood over them, I did not allow them long to trouble me. We were just approaching the “Eddystone,” that monument of the genius and perseverance of John Smeaton. Every public library ought to possess a copy of Smeaton's published work, if it were only to read his account of the building of the “Eddystone Lighthouse.” It is public works like this which do honour to our country, and which so infinitely repay, by their advantages to our marine, their cost and charges. Such men as Smeaton, Brindley, Watt, Atkwright, Stephen-

son, Telford, Banks, and Brunel, by their talents and successful perseverance, are shining lights by which the rising generation of Civil Engineers may clearly see their road to honours and independence. May they never want successors who will be equal to all the great occasions that may arise!—As we were passing, they were lighting up; by ten o'clock we were out of sight, and the lights at the Lizard were then visible.

8th November.—Fair wind all night; made five to six miles an hour. About five this morning, wind changed to dead against us; the Lizard in sight, ten miles off, with about twenty sail of brigs, schooners, &c. After breakfast, mustered the passengers, when we proved as follows in the cuddy:—

Mr. and Madam C.—Going out as settlers to Port Phillip.

Mr. and Mrs. B., five daughters (14 to 24), 1 son, 1 grandson.—A Dublin attorney, who had given up his profession there, and going as settler to Port Phillip to join branches of his family who were settled at Melbourne.

Mr. and Mrs. P., four children.—A medical gentleman, also going to Port Phillip to his brothers, settlers there, and who acted as surgeon to the ship.

Mr. L.—A *ci-devant* London attorney, relation to most respectable people in the City, but who, I think, knew more of the Clubs, City Companies, good dinners, &c., than of Coke upon Littleton down to Sugden and Chitty.

Mr. F.—A barrister, lately called to the bar, going to Hobarton to fill a Government appointment.

Mr. P.—A younger son of a bishop who at times has made himself very conspicuous as a pamphleteer, going out as a settler to Port Phillip.

Mr. W.—A merchant, settler at Port Phillip.

Mr. F.—Ditto, ditto.

Mr. A.—An attorney's clerk, going on speculation to Sydney, and to settle there if he liked it.

Mr. T., Miss T., Miss S. T.—Going to their brother, in practice as a surgeon at Melbourne.

Mr. L. (self.)—Going to an official appointment at Van Diemen's Land.

It will thus be seen, that we had a very miscellaneous collection of passengers in the cuddy; but if we were actuated by a proper spirit, we could not fail to draw from the variety amusement and satisfaction. Our intermediate passengers were—

Mr. and Mrs. H.—The gentleman a rather eccentric civil engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. S., two children.—An agriculturist attached to Mr. P.

One woman and two men servants.—None in the steerage.

9th November.—Wind a little better: several sail in sight; Lizard a long way astern; Scilly Islands in sight, ten miles N.W. Opened one of my boxes; took out backgammon, chess, and cribbage boards, and some cards—no other person on board had a pack; found a large china dish which I much valued broken to pieces—made a present of it to Davy Jones. Only two ladies at breakfast; gents. getting fishing-lines ready. At dinner, in honour of Lord Mayor's Day, and no doubt with a quiet consciousness of the birth of the Prince of Wales

(the Duke of Cornwall now), we had three bottles of champagne, and rather more wine after dinner than is usual on board ship. After dinner, too cold for deck—cards and various amusements in the cuddy.

10th November.—Wind freshened all night, and fair; made seven miles an hour on our direct course. No ship in sight, and “nobody with us at sea but ourselves.” Small party at breakfast. At noon, shoals of porpoises all round us; shot at several, hit one. Plenty of gulls and other sea-birds.—The ladies, some of whom had been much troubled with the “mal de mer,” were getting better, and appeared at dinner, when most of us found that we had done too much honour to “Lord Mayor’s Day;” but as it is always considered best not to let a great excitement go off too suddenly, we forced down a little wine medicinally. We were otherwise very quiet and sentimental.—After tea, cards and chess. All early to bed.

11th November.—Wind too much against us, but steady: better show of ladies at breakfast. A good solar observation, and found by that, and by computation, that we were 120 miles to the southward of Brest—say one-third across the “Bay of Biscay, oh,” which at this time of the year it is particularly desirable to get well and expeditiously through.

12th November.—Fresh but foul wind all night; but towards morning it became almost fair—the effect of which chopping round was a very unpleasant and broken sea. After breakfast, a small attack of qualms; kept quiet; had for dinner only a biscuit and a small quantity of brandy and sugar (not salt). Ladies more or less ill; but as the wind was fair, and we were making rapid progress through the “Bay,” we were all in good spirits, which led to a long and pleasant conversation.

13th November.—Blew hard but fair all night; three or four heavy squalls; ship going seven to eight knots straight course. Rainbow in the morning; supposed to have made 160 miles since yesterday. Several grampuses were seen about a mile off—too far for a shot at them. Capital progress all day—every one in good spirits.

Sunday, 14th November.—Strong and fair wind all night. We are now in the latitude of Oporto, and consequently hope that we have bid adieu to the Bay of Biscay. Champagne at dinner—capital corned beef. Wind fair all day, and more moderate.

15th and 16th.—Ladies getting better, and all at work, which really looks pleasant and cheerful. Weather rather too moderate, and fine. Lat. 53. 47. nearly on a parallel with Lisbon, where many years before I had passed some very pleasant months. I little thought ever to have been so near it again—*mais n’importe*.

17th November.—Fine weather. Lat. 35. 11.; it begins to feel hot; Madeira is about 300 miles to windward; thermometer, 70. Young ladies all at work; elder ones rather queer, and kept their respective cabins. Not a ship of any sort seen all day. Played four rubbers of whist—won 5s.: no gambling—so much the better. It was reported that a brig passed us in the night within 100 yards—does not say much for the look-out.

18th November.—One of the gentlemen on board was taking out some pianofortes on speculation to Melbourne, and having consented that one of them should be got up and placed in the cabin, it was accordingly done to-day, and fixed in a very good situation. Most of the ladies are more or less musical, and we anticipate much pleasure and amusement from it. Wind headed up tacked, and stood towards Madeira, in great hopes of seeing it. Should have no objection to be obliged to anchor there, and take on board some of their splendid South-side wines, such as my old friend John Archdeacon bought for me many years ago, and took with him to Persia in H.M.S. Lion, and kept for four years in India, in the course of which time they sailed from 70 to 80,000 miles.

19th November.—About six, wind fouled; getting hot on deck. Ladies all decidedly better. Lat. 32. 47.; long. 11. 12.; thermometer, 70.; barometer set fair. Awning over the poop—shade quite pleasant and agreeable. After dinner, rehearsing, music, and songs; whist and chess. Moon very splendid; on deck till eleven—our smokers much later.

20th November, Saturday morning.—Holystoning the poop; much complained of by those who slept directly under it—but as it was understood that this was one of the regulations which tended to the necessary cleanliness of the ship, of course it was to be borne with. Lat. 32. 21.; long. 12. 25.; thermometer, 72.; wind moderate but fair from eleven last night—all sails now set, but making small progress. It has been determined that we shall have next week “a Grand Miscellaneous Vocal and Instrumental Concert,” and I have been requested to draw up a scheme. We this evening had a short rehearsal, and amongst other things sang “Auld lang-syne,” when I added extempore the following verse:—

When we're ashore and in the Bush,
And tending sheep and kine,
May we take a cup of kindness then
For “auld lang-syne!”

which was well received, loudly applauded, and encored. Read my programme for the concert, which as an outline was approved of. Wind fair, but scant. Played four rubbers of whist. Strange noise on deck; heard a flageolet and the scraping of a fiddle; soon found that all the youngsters were dancing, which they kept up with great spirit till ten, the time when all lights are put out in the cabins.

Sunday, 21st November.—Very strong muster at breakfast, when an intimation was given that at “five bells” (or half-past ten) the morning service would be read on the poop. Several of our passengers were Catholics, and it was quite understood that only those would attend who pleased to do so. The poop was hung round with flags. The passengers mustered strong, and the sailors appeared clean and decent, and altogether we made a very respectable congregation. Our skipper read the prayers, psalms for the day, &c. very effectively. Our ci-devant London attorney acted as clerk, and as by fits and starts he, amongst his other qualifications, fancies himself very religious, he

was no doubt well satisfied with his performance. We had no singing or sermon; a request was made to one of the party to read one, but the congregation were dispersed to their several avocations before it could be arranged.

A barque in sight on our larboard quarter, standing on in the same course as ourselves: she seemed to near us. Lat. 32. 5.; long. 13. 4.; thermometer, 71.; barometer set fair; weather very fine and serene; wind all but fair, small breeze.

A most terrible mortality amongst our sheep. We took thirty-five on board at Plymouth, which had been ordered three or four weeks before, and were to have been dry-fed on oats and hay, as is usual; but this, I have no doubt, was not done. More than twenty are dead and thrown overboard, and, with what we have eaten, we have only nine left.

A sad accident happened yesterday to the Doctor's little daughter, about three years of age. The after skylight was off, when she fell through from the poop to the main deck—say from twelve to fourteen feet. The wind-sail, which was luckily down, broke her fall, so that she very fortunately hurt herself but little. I thought less sympathy was shown than might have been, as she is a general favourite, and particularly so of mine. She is much better to-day than could have been expected, although she is rather more bruised than we thought for.

We have now been a fortnight on board, and I think it may fairly be said that no similar miscellaneous collection of bipeds could have passed such a time more pleasantly or agreeably: hardly a wry word has been heard, and if uttered, it has been immediately corrected and explained. If some of the party had not been occasionally quite so noisy, it would perhaps, to particular individuals, have been more agreeable. I have subjected myself to the reproof, that my particular conversation was so loud that it had increased a lady's headache. I could only offer the excuse, that it was "my nature;" but, as a preventive, I have carefully abstained from continuing the involuntary offence. A proper deference ought upon all occasions to be paid to others; and whenever, by a little self-control, we can add to the pleasures or comforts of those with whom we are necessarily in such close contact, we are bound to attend to it.

22d November.—Early on deck. Saw a schooner about ten miles to windward, standing on the same tack as ourselves. When at Plymouth, the first mate and myself bought a cask of the "real Devonshire sweet cyder," which we had agreed to allow such others as chose to join us in. To-day we had a meeting of the Cyder Company, and appointed a committee of three, who are to have it in charge, and superintend the bottling, &c. It turned out "first chop," and when ripe, which it soon was, made a splendid drink, and most agreeable change from our usual beverages.

The master wrote to his agents at Plymouth about the sheep, to which many of us added our signatures, certifying the truth. The scoundrel that shipped them ought to have been grilled alive. It is only parties placed in such situations as we were by his most deplorable

neglect or carelessness, that can properly appreciate our feelings on seeing the "fine fat wedders" thrown overboard every morning, when we had no hope of renewing our supplies.

The schooner is nearing us, and we hope to speak her. Lat. 31. 47.; long. 13. 52.; therm. 69.; barom. set fair. A large covey of Mother Carey's chickens came close to the ship; they were fired at by several, but no one seemed to hit them. Miss M. B., the youngest of the five sisters, offered to hem the cravats I bought in Gracechurch Street: gave them to her and two others of her sisters for that purpose. Neither of the five girls can mark, which the T.'s volunteered to do. Miss T., a very steady, pleasant girl, marked 37 and 38; and Miss S. T., who has a most splendid complexion, and as fine eyes and teeth as ever I saw, marked 39 and 40. I shall be very chary of using these, and look upon them as a sort of keepsake, and mementos of some most agreeable young ladies, and whom, before I leave the part of the world to which we are destined, I hope to hear are well married and happily settled there.

A most extraordinary rubber of whist—it lasted quite two hours. Another dance on the poop, which was kept up until eleven: the girls all delighted, the gentlemen polite and attentive, which was not a little added to by some champagne and other accompaniments. Splendid night; wind freshened—we were making about seven miles an hour most of the night.

23d November.—Schooner out of sight—did not speak her. Weather delightful, and wind everything that we could wish it. Lat. 30. 35.; long. 15. 27.; thermometer, $71\frac{1}{2}$; barometer set fair. We now consider ourselves fairly in the Trade winds, which may last for three or four weeks.

I to-day drew up a statement as to the loss of the sheep and pigs, which Mr. F. larded with a few legal phrases, and, by our protest and declaration, calling on the master to enter some friendly port to renew his live stock, so that, agreeably to our engagements, we may have a proper supply of fresh provisions during the whole voyage. This is done on a good understanding with the master, and, we hope, decides on our stopping for a few days at the Cape of Good Hope—to which we all cry "Bravo!"—The island of Piton, one of the Canaries, in sight, about seven or eight miles on our larboard bow, and a brig beating to windward. She passed close to us, when we hailed her, and found she was the "Claremont," from Madeira to Oporto, thence to London. Gave our number, which the master promised to report. She then stood away, and, with the island still in sight, formed with us a triangle which had a very pretty effect.

All looking out for land, which we expected to see before sunset, but were disappointed; if visible, the master promised that the morning bell should be rung at five to call us up. Cards, music and singing in the cuddy, and a dance on the poop.

24th November.—Up at five, and made the d——'s own noise to rouse up the girls, who all sleep on the same deck with me; got them up by six. Saw the sun rise very beautifully, which put me in mind

of the duet in "Paul and Virginia;" but there was no appearance of land. At breakfast the master reported that the Isle of Palma was in sight; looked hard, but could not see it. Employed copying out my Journal, as it was hoped that an opportunity would offer of sending to those to whom I knew it would be most acceptable. At noon reported high land in sight; went on deck and saw the Isle of Palma, being due south about fifteen miles. Lat. 29. 10., long. 18., thermometer 71. At two the master said he could see Teneriffe—I could not. The island of Feroe now appeared, twelve to fifteen miles off. At six wind fell off; calm all night. Ship swung round twice, the sails flapping against the mast very disagreeably.

25th November.—Called up between six and seven. The isles of Palma, Teneriffe, and Feroe, all in sight. The sun was rising beautifully. By eight, Teneriffe was hardly visible; by nine, from the increasing haze, was out of sight. About the same time lost sight of Feroe. Lat. 27. 42, long. 18. 59. At two, wind on the quarter, and fresh; making capital progress, with very little motion. Whist, music, &c., in the cuddy, and dancing on the poop until eleven. The regulation that all lights are to be out in the cabins by ten o'clock, must make it awkward for the girls undressing; but they do not seem to mind it.

26th November.—As this was the evening appointed for the concert, Mr. L. and myself, as a proper preparation, made in the morning four splendid tureens of punch, which would allow it to get cool by the time it should be wanted. I finished my scheme for the concert, which was much approved, and was as follows:—

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Neptune's Saloon, North Atlantic Ocean.

For the Benefit and Pleasure of all whom it may concern.

On Friday, the 25th November, 1841.

Doors open at Six — Concert to commence at Seven.

ACT THE FIRST.

Miss B.	-	Set of Quadrilles.	
Capt. B.	-	Song	- "The Merrie days."
Mr. W. }	-	Duet	- "The Mariners."
Mr. B. }	-		
Mr. B. jun.	-	Song	- "Oh! steer my Bark."
Mr. W. }	-	Duet	- "I know a Bank."
Capt. B. }	-		
Mr. F.	-	Song	- "King Arthur."
Mr. B. sen.	-	Song	- "When the Cup is smilin
Mr. W.	-	Song	- German.
Capt. B.	-	Song	- "The White Squall."

Finale—"Auld Lang Syne," in full chorus.

ACT THE SECOND.

Miss M. J. B.		Set of Quadrilles.	
Mr. L.	-	Song	- "With a merry Fall."
Mr. W. }	-	Song	- "Ding-dong Bell."
Mr. L.	-	Song	- "Incomprehensible."

Madam C. } -	Duet	-	From Don Giovanni.
Capt. B. } -			
Mr. F.	Song	-	"Jenny Jones."
Miss B.	Set of Quadrilles.		
Mr. P.	Song	-	"Here's a health to the Queen."
Mr. W.	Song	-	"Old Irish Gentleman."
Capt. B.	Song	-	"Young English Gentleman."

Finale—"God save the Queen," in full chorus,

which we all most heartily joined in—the Opera House nothing to it for effect.

I had an intimation conveyed to me, that it would be generally agreeable if I, as one of the stewards, would invite Mr. and Mrs. H., our intermediate passengers, who are musical, to the concert, which I had great pleasure in complying with, and the invitation was accepted. The concert commenced at the time appointed, and went off capitally—everybody in the best humour, and disposed to contribute to the general harmony. Between the acts, supper and refreshment; and, to the astonishment of all, we found that by the time the concert was over our punch was out. Fine moonlight night; and, by way of finish, we had a dance on deck, which we kept up until the small hours had made some progress.

Lat. 25. 24., long. 20. 10. In the twenty-four hours we have made 170 miles of our direct course.

27th November.—Holystoning the poop as usual, which very much discomposed those who slept under it, and who had been up so late at concert and ball. Small show at breakfast—all very quiet. Felt a little bilious, which I attributed to the punch,—better that excuse than none at all. We are now within the tropics, and all most fervently hope that we shall get well and speedily through them. Lat. 22. 52., long. 21. 25., thermometer 71, barometer set fair. Although we are 29 degrees to the south of London, and nearly on the parallel of the Havannah, yet I find on the poop, under the awning, that I can bear my coat buttoned, which, of course, arises from the time of the year; had it been in the summer or autumn, we should have been in a delicious fog. We made to-day 180 miles of our direct course.

29th November.—Yesterday, church as usual. Made 170 miles to-day. Lat. 17. 11., long. 22. 31., thermometer 74, miles 178. The sailors are busy getting up the cable and bending it, as we expect to be at St. Jago in the course of the night. Read through "Chamier's Life of a Sailor," at page 91, a short account of St. Jago. All intently looking out for land. Expect to see the Isle de Sal. Brilliant moon.

30th November.—On deck early. Very thick to leeward. The master reported at breakfast that we had passed the Isle de Sal and Bonavista in the night. At half-past nine Mayo in sight, six miles off. Expect to anchor at St. Jago before dinner. During the last three days lots of porpoises and flying fish all around us; shark-hooks overboard, well baited, but no go—not even a "glorious nibble." About two, made the anchorage at Mayo, where we found two Swedish and one English vessel, taking in salt, their only exportable produce.

Sent the first mate to enter us on their logs, then stood on for St. Jago ; but finding that we could not make the anchorage before dark, we stood off and on between the islands all night.

1st December.—Up early. St. Jago in sight ; and, on making out the land-marks, stood along it, and had some most beautiful scenes ; of course very considerably heightened to us from having, with only occasional snatches, been now four weeks on board with nothing but the “deep, deep sea” to look at. By nine, anchored in *Porte Praya Roads*. The bay makes a very fine panorama. The master, and a party who were to make arrangements for spending a day on shore, landed, and returned about two, reporting that they had done what was necessary, when it was resolved that all those who wished it should go on shore after dinner. At four, three boat-loads of us started (we were about two miles off), and all got on shore safe, at a most wretched landing-place ; we had then to descend a rocky hill, walk along a hot sandy beach, and then ascend a high, winding, and difficult path, to get into the city, which we found to be as miserable a place as can well be imagined. There were a few Portuguese, and all the rest negroes. All the soldiers that we saw were black, and, by comparison with what we were used to, very indifferently equipped. We ascended on the opposite side, and got into some gardens, and saw plantains, oranges, lemons, bananas, cocoa-nuts, tamarinds, &c. &c. The gardens were in the most wretched order. We then had to ascend a long winding footpath to regain the city. The sun had now set, and we all went to a sort of inn, kept by the man whose son had served us as a guide, and who, from his attending on English ships, could sputter a little English, where we obtained some necessary refreshments after our hot and tiring walk. Good port wine 1s. 6d. and very fair claret 3s. per bottle ; lemonade 6d. a glass, which, as lemons cost literally nothing and sugar very little, was certainly an extravagant charge. About seven we set out to return, when, from a blunder about the boat I was to go in, I did not get on board before nine. It was then announced that we were to be up early next morning—breakfast at seven, start at eight, so as to have a long day at a “quinta” about four miles up the country, where every arrangement would be found to have been made for our pleasure, comfort, and enjoyment. The blacks here, men, women, and children, were a very fair sample. There were, apparently, a great many more of them than could find employment ; but those whom we saw at work, such as water-carriers, *lavanderas*, and others, did not seem to flinch from it. A very fine mulatto boy made up to me, and, in broken English, asked me to take him to England. I should have liked to have taken him with me, as he doubtless had some English blood in his veins, and he would have made a capital addition to our steward’s establishment. If it were possible that some of the surplus black population of St. Jago could be transferred to Jamaica, or any other of our West India islands, it would be very advantageous to all parties.

2nd December.—Up at six, breakfasted at seven. All the party, young and old, had made up their minds to a long and jolly day ; but

as I had had enough of the city the evening before, where fever and ague were very prevalent, and as, when in Portugal, I had seen many hundreds of orange and lemon groves, I felt more disposed to stay quietly on board than to trouble myself with the heat and fatigue of such an excursion. Off they set by eight, and I amused myself with watching their progress to the shore, and then, with my glass, followed them on their horses, mules, and donkeys, along the sandy beach, up the hill into the city, which, from the bad and faulty nature of their horse-equipments, was a work of considerable time and trouble. I then employed myself bringing up my Journal, and making a copy of it, as I was in great hopes of a chance of sending it to England, where I knew, without reference to its merits, it was sure of a hearty reception. To those who have been similarly engaged, I need not say what a solace and satisfaction such an employment is sure to engender; and, to all those who are about to undertake a long voyage, I say, keep a journal, a copy of which will be always welcome to friends at home—it will fill out and occupy your idle time, and subsequently amuse many a listless half-hour.

We had some casks of water floated off to replenish our stock, when I got some, which, although our ship-water is still good, was most delicious; I had some lemonade made with it, which I would rather have than either wine or brandy.

Since our arrival, four Americans have come in—two barques, one brig, and one schooner. We learned that on board of one of them, which did not come to an anchor, but stood off and on, with, at first, rather a suspicious appearance, the master's nephew had, by a fall, broken his leg. Our surgeon very handsomely offered to go on board and examine it; but from some cause or other the offer was declined, and he was sent on shore to the American Consul. The "London," a ship from London to Sydney with emigrants, which left Gravesend the same day we went in, was standing out of the roads the morning we arrived, after being there two days; by which it appeared that, bad sailer as our ship is admitted to be, even by the master, we had beat her two days from Plymouth. This was the last we saw of her. St. Jago is in lat. 14. 56., and consequently, as to climate, is capable of growing all sorts of tropical productions; but it is not very fertile, and this, added to the listlessness of the Portuguese character, only enables them to produce about enough for their own consumption.

The orchilla weed, which is used for dyeing, grows here in its natural state. It is a Royal monopoly, and in some years as much as is worth 300,000 dollars is sent to Lisbon, from whence, like the best and most useful from all other climes, it usually finds its way to Old England. We are suspected of a great longing for the islands that lie along the coast of Africa:—we garrisoned Madeira during the late war to keep it in safety for our dear, dear friends the Portuguese; and we all historically remember the attack on Teneriffe, where Nelson was repulsed and so badly wounded. I consider that from the Azores down to the Cape de Verdes we are much better without them; everything they have to sell that is worth buying finds its way to England in

exchange for our manufactures, without the charge and expense of their civil and military governments. To be sure, they would, if in our possession, be a very pretty addition to the patronage of the "Colonial department," and offer very desirable sites for the planting out of the offshoots of our Aristocracy; but we have too many of these already—they require pruning rather than extending.

In Port Praya Roads, where we are now lying, during the American revolutionary war, which unfortunately for us ended in establishing their independence, Commodore Johnstone, with a few men-of-war and a large convoy of East Indiamen and transports, put in for refreshments, when the French admiral, Suffrein, with a squadron of French ships, made a most unwelcome appearance. The Frenchman, not having the fear of a neutral port and flag before his eyes, and only looking to the possible political advantages to be drawn from it, commenced an attack on the Commodore, which was resisted, and Johnny Crapaud found it most convenient to retreat.

Suffrein went on to the East Indies to command the French fleet, and in several well-fought actions with Sir Edward Hughes, our commander on that station, showed himself to be an officer of courage and a thorough seaman. He is the only instance of a French admiral, who had been engaged at least half-a-dozen times with an English one, who had had the good fortune to escape the civilities that are so readily shown to those who, from adverse circumstances, make an appearance on board a British man-of-war.

All busy in getting on board what are called sheep, but which are as vile a compound of sheep and goat, in every variety of crossing, as can well be imagined. Some fresh beef that was sent off was so horrible in appearance, that we sent it on shore again. We got off two dozen turkeys of a very splendid appearance (and which turned out most excellent fowls), fruit, &c. &c., and some capital fish, which were a great treat for dinner. We had quite a fair on board—lots of fruit of all sorts, monkeys, parrots, hats, &c. &c., which they would either sell or exchange for clothes of any sort, and these they preferred to money. Many an old jacket and trowsers which had done good service, to their respective owners were bartered for pines, oranges, lemons, limes, cocoa-nuts, monkeys, &c.; and some common pocket-handkerchiefs which had cost in England about threepence a-piece were each exchanged against a hundred oranges, which in money must have been paid for at the rate of two shillings the hundred. I would strongly recommend to any passengers whose ship was likely to touch there, to be provided with a few useless things, which they would find a great saving of their hard cash; and even a few for sale would not fail of finding purchasers at a capital profit.

In the evening all the party returned on board safe and sound, and, what is very unusual with such a number (24), every one seemed pleased with their excursion. Plenty of falls from the ponies and donkies, but no one much hurt. Eating, drinking, dancing, and laughing at one another's mishaps, had been quite the order of the day; and, as may then have been very well expected, we were early to bed.

(To be continued.)

ROSAS, AND THE ATROCITIES OF HIS DICTATORSHIP;

IN A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN,
&c. &c. &c.

Montevideo, July 20, 1814.

MY LORD,—

As a member of the British community, living in the midst of this region of systematic impiety, desolation, and massacre, I cannot sit down patiently and listen to the calumnies and misrepresentations which are so freely levelled against those who have been driven to take up arms in self-defence, for the protection of their lives and liberties, their hearth and home. I therefore pray your Lordship's calm and patient attention to the statements which I shall offer respecting the character and conduct of the tyrant Rosas.

I pray you however at the outset, my Lord, to ponder and calculate the evils European commerce may anticipate, and will have to undergo, if this blockade is to be quoted as a precedent by every insolent possessor of momentary power in these distant regions, when your Lordship's days and mine, and those of the ruler against whom I write, are numbered. What possible argument can ever be advanced to embarrass the course of British policy, by the non-recognition of such a blockade as this? What possible state of things can ever exist that will admit of tracing the slightest affinity between three or four crazy merchantmen, commanded by one of her Majesty's subjects, and manned with people from every nation, except the one from whence they profess to hail,—what parallel can ever be drawn between such an armament and British Oak, manned by British Hearts of Oak?

Until these affairs come fully before the public, and come they must, even we, who are spectators of the drama, should consider it premature to form positive conclusions. I may however be permitted to state that upon which ninety-nine in a hundred of her Majesty's subjects resident here and in Buenos Ayres are agreed. The conduct of Commodore Purvis appears to us intelligible; that of Mr. Mandeville, unintelligible. The conduct of Commodore Purvis appears to us open, straightforward, and single-minded; that of Mr. Mandeville, enigmatic, contradictory, and double-minded. The conduct of the man-of-war's man appears to us to be grounded upon his Admiralty instructions, for the due preservation of British lives and property; that of the diplomatist, on a partial feeling towards, and an overweening faith in the greatness and stability of the power to which he is accredited.

In short, British residents, both in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo,

with a few insignificant exceptions, are generally persuaded that the Commodore has done his best to carry out both the political and commercial views of his government; but we cannot, after what our eyes have seen in Mr. Mandeville's own handwriting, and after what our ears have heard from his own tongue, comprehend how he is to stand acquitted of having deceived and misled both the Montevidean Government and ourselves, and of having cruelly and dishonourably subjected us to losses, disappointments, and sufferings, the termination of which we fear is still distant. Mr. Mallalieu's report goes no way to clear up the mystery; on the contrary, it is encumbered with mystifying verbiage; and from beginning to end, is redolent of gross mis-statements and absurd false colourings. His letter would not have been more at variance with facts, and better calculated to mislead the reader, had he told the naturalist that the province of Buenos Ayres abounds in timber, because to vessels that keep the western channel of the Plate from Point Indio to the capital, the *ombu* presents its canopy of leaves to the seaman.

We must therefore, for the present, dismiss the question of who has been right and who wrong; or whether blame attaches to either. It may be, that some paramount State necessity has led to the devious line of policy pursued by Mr. Mandeville, subsequent to his note of the 16th December, 1812. It may be, too, that to have carried out the honourable, the wise, and the Christian course, which that note dictated, would have endangered the harmony then and still existing between the two powers whose political union is now ruling the destiny of the world, to the end for which, we are so ardently sighing—ENDURING PEACE.

If such danger existed—if the interest of the millions at home demanded a sacrifice from the hundreds at a distance, it has been well done by your Lordship. If such necessity existed, God forbid that we should repine or complain; rather let us be patient and content to exclaim with Cromwell, over the bloody corpse of his sovereign, though with somewhat more honesty of feeling—"Dreadful necessity!"

But, although I suspend the expression of an opinion upon the mysterious and inexplicable course of Mr. Mandeville's politics, as regards the invasion of the Republic and the blockade of its capital by Rosas, his accredited residence as her Majesty's representative with that ruler calls for other language. I charge him with having been, during that long period—a period of more than nine years, the willing dupe of one of the most unprincipled men that ever obtained ascendancy over a weak confiding mind; and as the sad result of this, I charge him with having disappointed the just expectations of your Lordship and of your predecessors in office, by continually transmitting partial, unwise, and deceptive reports of Rosas, his government and his policy. I charge him with having humbled himself to be the slave of a party, and with having contaminated the banner of his country by entwining that banner with the bloody flag of Rosas!*

* For the accuracy of the second charge, the reader is referred to the

And, lastly, I charge him with having degraded himself as a British gentleman, with having disgraced his commission, and dishonoured his sovereign, by entering into private and familiar society with Rosas, after that miscreant had come before the public as a midnight assassin.

Harsh and vindictive, or, if you please, virulent, as I may be thought to write against Mr. Mandeville, I can honestly say that it is done with pain and reluctance. Most happy should I be to leave him in the back-ground, if my case could be made good without him; but his commission to the Argentine Republic is so interwoven with the career of Rosas, the line of conduct adopted by the one has invariably so influenced the proceedings of the other, that the representative of the lion and of the majesty of Britain must be brought before the court of public opinion, if we are to enter into judgment upon the character of her South American ally.

As regards the dissensions and intestine feuds of the Republic, the question between Don Fructuoso Rivera and Don Manuel Oribe, and their respective partisans, the justice of those proceedings which led General Oribe to vacate the Presidential Chair in 1838, and the justice of his reclaiming it in 1844, as regards the merits of this unhappy question, I am silent. As a foreigner resident in the Republic, both parties have equal claims upon me to observe neutrality, and to abstain from all personal or preferential discussion. Would to God that no third party stood between them and reconciliation—would to God that Oriental men had not thought it necessary to make common cause with Mashorea men of Buenos Ayres for the recovery of that power in the State to which they consider themselves entitled—would to God that the banners of another nation, with “Death to the *savages* of the city,” did not float over our dwellings or around them to embarrass the domestic question, and to swell the catalogue of sins arrayed by the one party against the other:—then should we have witnessed the jealousies and heart-burnings of the land long ago laid at rest—then should we not have heard “war to extermination” breathed by the assailants, and, as a measure of necessity, responded to by the defenders—then should we not have witnessed the blood of brothers making its awful, its daily appeal to the God of Christians.

The Buenos Ayrean press has been liberal to excess in its abuse of foreigners for having cast off the neutral character, and declared themselves in favour of the government under which they reside; more especially have these charges been fulminated against the British mer-

appended note; and the proofs of the others rest upon the validity of the charges that are presently to be brought against Rosas.

Note.—In the year 1810, Mr. Mandeville thought fit to celebrate some national anniversary, either of his own country, or of that in which he was residing, with a ball and supper given to the notables of the place, including the principal British residents. For the decoration of the supper-room, the banner of Britain was unfurled and entwined with another, each giving the other mutual support:—And what might the ensign have been that was so honoured? Not that of the Argentine nation, but the bloody flag of Rosas! bearing upon it, in large letters, the anathema, “Death to the Savage Unitarians!”

chants resident in Montevideo: we are daily denounced as "ruthless savages" for sympathising with the nation in whose capital we carry on our business, and from whom we receive hospitality and protection. But who is General Rosas that we should have any consideration or thought about him, but as he may do us injury in our commerce? Is he not a foreigner like ourselves? And are not his forces foreign that are now compelling the people with whom we have made our abode, to fight a defensive war for their very existence? What then do we owe him but execrations on his hateful flag now flying before and around this city to the ruin of our trade? Pray look at his logic too on the occasion: "We are ruthless savages if we give our sympathies to the government of the place in which we are residing;" yet, when Mr. Mandeville remonstrated with him for threatening to cut the throats of the English in Buenos Ayres, who entertained sentiments favourable to Commodore Purvis, whom he is pleased to call his enemy, the answer is, that they deserve all they are threatened with, if they do not give their sympathy to the government under whose authority they have placed themselves.

Upon the general statistical advantages to England of peace in these countries, I have no intention or wish to enlarge. Much more has been written on this subject than has produced any salutary effects. The trade of the River and the resources of the country have been trumpeted forth for twenty years, both in words and figures; and though in some instances their importance may have been magnified, still the most accurate statements exhibit a brilliant *avenir*; all this has been repeated to surfeiting, with the hope of attracting attention—or with the hope, ever disappointed, of inducing her Majesty's Government to hear our complaint. Silence and indifference by the monthly packet give us the unvarying answer—"You are too insignificant for our notice."

To preach, therefore, any more about the great estuary of the Plata, its mighty tributaries, and the large portion of the habitable globe to which they open a field for the industry and enterprise of her Majesty's commercial subjects, would be vain. He who persists in treating the subject prospectively, will still continue to talk where there are no listeners. The voice of the Southern charmer may not be heard, charm he never so wisely.

Let us then consider things as they are, and not as a long vista of futurity may present them to our imaginations. One only charge that admits of a moment's consideration is brought by Rosas against Rivera and this Government, for the desolating and relentless war he is carrying on against them—a war that admits of no mediation, and that is only to end with the total extinction of his enemies—a war which Mr. Mandeville, nearly two years ago, denounced in the name of his Sovereign, as devoid of all national pretext or justification. The charge is, that the declaration of war came from this side of the River. Absolutely for four or five years the opponents of this Government have been ringing the changes upon this fact; and the whole ground upon which they justify the war is, that *Rivera declared war against Rosas!*

Need I remind your Lordship of the position in which Constitutional

England was placed in 1792; when France went mad, and gave up her laws, her religion, and her sacred homes to the bloody despotism of some score of assassins? Precisely parallel are the cases of England at that hour, and of Montevideo when she declared war against "the Directory" of Buenos Ayres.

The struggles of Constitutional England, on that memorable occasion, to avoid war with the insane despots who held the unshipped rudder of the State in anarchical France, have, after the lapse of half a century, been re-enacted in the Southern hemisphere by this Republic, and precisely with the same results: in both cases war was alike unavoidable. The fact of the Republic having taken arms upon real or alleged grievances against the Constitutional President, and of having compelled him to vacate the Presidential Chair, militates in no degree against the parallel I would establish. England never disputed the right of France to revolutionise herself; on the contrary, for two years she contested with the other Powers of Europe the justice and sacredness of that right, maintaining her neutrality with all parties, and her Minister with the National Assembly, till the close of the year 1792; it was only when the dictatorial rulers of France claimed the right and avowed the intention of revolutionising their neighbours, that England said, "Keep within your own bounds;" "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther"—and war commenced.

It matters little by which party the *formal* declaration of it is first pronounced; the breach of the peace must surely be chargeable on him whose words and actions are so notoriously hostile to his neighbour, that to endure is fraught with greater danger than to resist. Such was the position in which the Government of Montevideo was placed by Rosas before they declared war against him. He had openly denounced them as a rebel faction, which had usurped the reins of government in their own country; and that, too, after all other nations had acknowledged them as the legitimate authority of the State. Like the Terrorists of France with their neighbours, he had shown himself determined to introduce his principles of government into this constitutional land. And, my Lord, I cannot better explain the correctness of the parallel I have drawn, and demonstrate the conviction to which not only the Montevidean Government, but all dispassionate beholders of passing events in the River Plate had arrived, a conviction to which each coming day brings additional strength, as to the policy and conduct of General Rosas, than by quoting from the Declaration of Great Britain to the Commanders of all his Majesty's Forces by sea and land, on the 29th of October, 1793. In doing this, I must be permitted to substitute Buenos Ayres for France, and for England Montevideo.

"There (that is, in Buenos Ayres), in place of the elective Government has succeeded a system destructive of all public order, maintained by proscriptions, exiles, and confiscations without number; by arbitrary imprisonments, *and by massacres, which cannot be remembered without horror.* Montevideo has had to encounter acts of aggression without pretext, open violation of treaties, unprovoked hostilities; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence could effect for the purpose, openly avowed, of subverting all the institutions of society.

and extending over the Republic that confusion which has produced the misery of Buenos Ayres. The Government promise on their part the suspension of hostilities, friendship as far as the course of events will allow, security and protection to all those who, by declaring for a constitutional form of government, shall shake off the yoke of sanguinary despotism, which has broken all the most sacred bonds of society, dissolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty — which uses the name of Liberty to exercise the most cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, seize on all possessions — which founds its power on the pretended consent of the people, and itself carries fire and sword through extensive provinces, for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful Government.” “Thus” (says the historian from whose pages it is taken) “is real eloquence — this is the true statement of the grounds of the war, in language worthy of the great cause of freedom to which the nation was thenceforward committed, and which was never abandoned until the British armies passed in triumph through the walls of Paris.”

Montevideo does not extend her pretensions to the point expressed by England in the document we have quoted; she has no desire to interfere with the internal affairs of her unquiet and aggressive neighbour; she asks, she fights for peace, but it is for peace on those conditions, to obtain which England during twenty-five years of your Lordship's existence devoted her sons and her treasures to the battle with an unsparing hand; she hopes for peace unaccompanied with that terrific government and those unholy principles which have rendered desolate even the dreary solitudes of Buenos Ayres. This, for which England paid so nobly, and in so doing secured to herself the gratitude of unborn nations, your Lordship and your colleagues can give us by the talismanic stroke of a pen. Once again repeat the words “THE WAR MUST CEASE;” and it will cease; the gasping tiger, exhausted and powerless, lies prostrate by the side of his bleeding prey, and her Majesty's naval forces on the spot are fully sufficient to confine him in his den.

I entreat, I implore her Majesty's Government to give the subject that immediate consideration its sacred importance demands. With what reason and upon what grounds I put forth this earnest prayer, let us now proceed to show.

We need not attempt to trace the roads by which Rosas arrived at supreme power in the Argentine Republic; this is a problem that has been, and will continue to be, a matter for disputation, not only as it regards the rise of military tyrants, but as it touches the rapid advance of all ambitious men in society. He may have accomplished it by the exertion of strong natural talent, which few who know anything of his career will question that he possesses; or it may have been effected, as his enemies assert, by a judicious admixture of fraud, cunning, and violence. His subsequent conduct has been more than sufficiently tinged with these qualities, to warrant the conclusion that they were the means most congenial to him in his early progress.

However this be, he belonged to the party that possessed the physical power of the country; they were the principal land-owners, and against their robust strength the more educated part of the community who resided in, and whose interests were principally confined to the

city, were never able to show front. This has uniformly been the case with all the changes and revolutions that have afflicted the new States of South America, and it forms a very important feature in the contest now pending before the fortifications of Montevideo. The arms of Rosas are here employed in favour of the city party against that of the country; the Government now holding the city against his forces, are in reality that same party which in his own Republic claimed the right of dictating to the lawyers and merchants of the capital, and placed the staff of power in his hands.

Rosas unquestionably belonged to the most influential party, while the regular troops of Buenos Ayres were employed on the frontiers of Brazil. He appears to have exercised great authority as a Colonel commanding the militia forces at home. In this position we find him at some thirty-three or thirty-four years of age in 1829, when the military murder of Dorrego, the legal governor, paved the way for him to take that prominent place on the stage which he has since continued to occupy with such dreadful celebrity. In 1830 he took the rank of Brigadier-General, and was duly elected Governor of the Province, in which character he became the representative of the United Provinces with all Foreign powers. Here, then, commences the political career of General Rosas, who from that day to the present has maintained full and uncontrolled authority over the Argentine nation. It is true, that during the three or four earlier years of this period caprice or crooked policy led him to make way for Generals Viamont, and Balcarce, and Doctor Maza, severally, to occupy the chair of state; but these freaks were merely the antics of a cat and her kittens playing with a mouse prostrate on the floor before she beats off the kittens, and gives her feeble prey the *coup de grace*; this did not take place till April 1835, when the passive representatives of the nation were compelled to declare that all laws and rights had ceased among them, save his will and pleasure.

That Mr., now Sir Woodbine Parish, should have retired from the River Plate with prepossessions in favour of Rosas and of the principles of government he professed need not cause surprise; I do not hold with the writer * who has animadverted so severely on his want

* A pamphlet entitled "Observations on Occurrences in the River Plate in connection with the Anglo-French Intervention," translated into English, Montevideo, May, 1843, and with the exception of the strictures on foreign agents above noticed, is deserving of attention by all who wish for further information as to the affairs of this River.

A larger work, however, issued last year from the Montevidean press, entitled "Rosas and his Opponents," by Don José Rivera Indarte. It gives a much more lucid and particular account of these affairs than is attempted by the writer of this letter, who strongly recommends some literary person at home, familiar with the Spanish language, to undertake the task of translating it into English. All the facts therein stated which have come under the immediate observation of this writer, and they are not a few, are recorded with justice and fidelity. In one instance, indeed, that of the massacre of Colonel Lynch, Mason, and others, at the close of day, by the armed authorities of the city, under the walls of the British Minister's habitation, *he knows* the outrage to public feeling to have been much greater than it appears as described in Senor Indarte's work.

of penetration in not clearly reading the character and views of a man whose subsequent crimes have attached to his name a catalogue of epithets that must stamp it through time with undying infamy. In the diplomatic days of Sir W. Parish, Rosas had only displayed those qualities which were to be desired in the chief magistrate of a rising Republic; the principal of these were firmness and decision; qualities so needful to rule a people who had just emerged from colonial dependence, and in the effort had allowed the car of Liberty to overrun itself and hang upon the precipice of Anarchy. If Rosas in 1831 thought, as I have little doubt he did, that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation made between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain by his predecessors in power, was the greatest curse that could have befallen his country, he took good care to conceal his sentiments from Sir W. Parish. He had then sufficient policy while he declared his admiration of the institutions of Great Britain to do nothing that should belie his words. He was then sufficiently artful to desire that she should send her surplus population to occupy his vast unpeopled plains, and, to use his own unvaried phraseology at the present hour, he expressed an earnest wish "*to draw closer the bonds of amity existing between the two Governments.*" It is not fair therefore to abuse the Diplomats of those days for not discovering his profound and systematic but masked hatred of civil life, and of those civil institutions which were gradually introducing themselves from Europe, and taking root in the land he governed. At all events, then he had done nothing that openly and clearly falsified his professions. Not only Government agents, but the great majority of British residents both at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, were then ready to give him credit for being their friend and the friend of his own country. A large proportion of the British population that now hear his name with disgust and horror were then disposed to think well of him; and though he had for some time previous awakened men's suspicions, it was only in 1835, when he openly unveiled himself and compelled his trembling countrymen to surrender their laws, their religion, their fortunes, their families, and their lives into his hands; it was only when he declared that, between his Maker's will and his own there must be no appeal; and that the people must receive the last as the voice of the first, however contrary it might be to all that nature, reason, and revelation had taught them, that the halo with which success had clothed him began to dissipate, and foreigners in South America discovered how fearfully the patriotism of General Rosas had centred in self.

Who that knew Buenos Ayres before his day of absolutism, and has witnessed the desolation that has befallen her during the last eight years,—who that has been there and marked the extent to which his husbandry has torn up the good grain and sown the tares, would hesitate to exclaim "An enemy has done this"? And by an enemy it has been done. But matters of fact will best serve to exemplify it.

The two publications referred to in a previous note exhibit the retrograde course of his Government in statistical matters, among which may especially be noticed the enormous and progressive increase in the

imports of munitions of war for the last ten years, and the equally rapid decrease in articles which are brought into demand by the refinements and amenities of civilised life. So far we may consider him no friend to the commercial nations of Europe, had he not confirmed this opinion by vexatiously restrictive ordinances. What we have to do with, however, in this article, bears not upon the general statistics of the Government. It is BLOOD—blood wantonly shed by an irresponsible chief magistrate—it is assassinations perpetrated yet disowned by him to the most awful extent, and accompanied with horrors and unspeakable cruelties, rendering him a scandal to Christendom and a dishonour to all civilised nations holding with him diplomatic relations. These are the charges against General Rosas.

The "*Tablas de Sangre*"* exhibited in the work of Senor Ladarte, charge General Rosas with an expenditure of human life to the extent of 22,030 souls, and with having reduced to want, and having driven to seek an asylum in distant lands, upwards of 30,000 more. A long residence in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, entitles me to express my solemn belief that these statements are not overcharged. Mr. Mallalieu tells us in his pamphlet, that the chief of a turbulent people must not be saddled with all the excesses committed by his satellites, under the influence of popular excitement or party spirit; but in the case of Rosas, upon whom else but himself for the last nine years can they be charged; since the hour when he demanded, and the trembling representatives of the nation consented, that no will but his should exist, or be acted upon, on Argentine ground? and as far as all residents in Buenos Ayres can perceive, this dreadful enslavement of his country has been dominant to the very letter from that day to the present. As to popular feeling, if it exists there at all, it is in the last stage of torpor and inanition, and has no more capacity to effervesce, much less explode, than in the very best disciplined of her Majesty's regiments that mount guard at her palace. Here then, we have a whole nation more than decimated (for the population of the Argentine Republic was never estimated to exceed half a million) to feed the fierce and unbridled passions of one man. Admitting however, what those who know Buenos Ayres cannot admit, that some of the excesses perpetrated at a distance are not immediately chargeable on Rosas; still not only have all the banishments, confiscations, and destruction of property been wholly effected by his fiat, but not one of the horrors we have witnessed in the city can be removed from his brow, any more than if they had been actually executed by his own hand.

Out of this dreadful catalogue, I select four principal cases, as offering, more than the others, especial outrage to humanity and civilisation; as coming more immediately within the knowledge of all British residents there, and as being marked with more glaring insult to the majesty of England, who had formed with his nation a commercial treaty, and had condescended to maintain with him a diplomatic agent.

The first of these cases bears date the 8th of July, 1836.

The people of Buenos Ayres, after the Royalist party had yielded to their Patriot brothers, witnessed many bloodless revolutions; but to establish that which had then recently taken place, with despotic force, Rosas determined to operate upon the minds of the inhabitants by terror. Accordingly, he caused to be brought from the confines of the Province a tribe of Indians, who had become his prisoners. On their passage they made an attempt to escape; and without any other pretext, without any form of trial, ceremony, or decree, he gave the word, and these devoted wretches, fathers, and sons of eight and nine years old, with their aged grandsires, to the number of nearly one hundred, were all inhumanly butchered under the broad light of heaven, in the city of Buenos Ayres. The unhappy victims were brought from their horrible prison in groups of ten and twelve, and were shot down by their executioners, who fired upon them in platoons without particular aim; thus, when their mangled bodies were cast from the carts that conveyed them, into the one huge grave prepared for this unholy hecatomb on the sands, many with whom life still lingered, made attempts, and in one or two instances with success, to crawl thereout, but were forthwith dragged back, with their throats cut and their brains beat out, by their merciless murderers: and even here the horror of the scene did not end, for the dogs and swine of the city were permitted to tear up and feed upon their remains. Is there among Rulers of this generation, who have received the sign of salvation on their foreheads, another such atrocity on record? Yet that which cannot be denied must be extenuated or justified.

Yes, my Lord, sufficient justification has been found for this carnage, with all its concomitant circumstances of horror and insult to civilisation and to Christianity, in its public avowal as the act of Legal Authority. Wherein, we are asked, consists the right of the foreign trader to question the fiat of an irresponsible Potentate? I wait not to answer the question, but proceed to those deeds of darkness, which even Rosas himself has considered too dreadful for avowal.

Doctor Vincente Maza, the President of the National Assembly, and in virtue of his office the second magistrate of the State, was assassinated in his private apartment in the House of Representatives, at seven o'clock on the evening of the 28th of June, 1839, by three persons in disguise. The magistrate was well known as the intimate and confidential friend of the Governor, the agent occasionally, and the depository in general of his secrets. He had frequently been heard to say, that his knowledge of the circumstances attending the way-laying and massacre of General Quiroga and his escort of thirteen men would cost him his life. Two days previous to the fulfilment of the prophecy, his son had been arrested as a suspected conspirator against the Governor; and although, with Rosas, execution generally follows close upon the heels of arrest on persons of note, all were convinced that no harm could happen to the son so long as the father lived. That same evening a party of soldiers fired into the private residence of the second magistrate of the nation. I heard the reports of the muskets, and the next morning I saw the perforations of the bullets through the window-shut-

ters, and I know from the neighbours that it was done by men acting under official orders. Maza remained unmoved, and rejected the advice of his family and friends to conceal himself. On the following morning he wrote to Rosas begging, if he stood accused of any offence, that he might be allowed an opportunity of defending himself—he prayed for an interview to satisfy the Governor in whatever was charged against his son; but the only reply he received was an intimation, desiring him to remain in his private apartment adjoining the Chamber of Representatives, and that a friend would visit him at seven o'clock. Rosas denies that he was the principal actor in this dreadful visit of friendship; nevertheless, he orders the son's execution, without form or trial, and before the dawn of the coming day *both* bodies are thrown into a dung-cart, and from thence cast without Christian burial into the charnel-house, where putrify in a mass the mangled remains of this man's hapless victims. The widow and survivors of the family of Maza are forbidden to express their grief; they are not permitted to wear mourning, and are prohibited from performing the rites and ceremonies of their church, so satisfactory and consolatory to themselves, and so efficacious according to their creed for departed friends. At the same time, no search, no inquiry is made after the murderers; no intention manifested to ascertain how such an astonishing outrage to society could have occurred in a city and in a street, where half an hour afterwards (I speak what I know) the most profound order prevailed. The motives which induced Rosas to take the life of Maza in the manner stated have been abundantly discussed in Buenos Ayres, both before and after the catastrophe, and they are fully developed in Senor Indarte's work. I have nothing to do with them. I deal with the act of assassination. That Maza died in the mode here represented is certain; all parties agree in this. The absurd and incredible tale at first attempted to be established, and afterwards abandoned, that he was a conspirator and fell by the hands of brother conspirators, is fully disproved by the circumstances related previous to his fall; by the treatment of his remains; by the absence of all attempts to arrest the other supposed conspirators; by a police sufficiently effective to give an account, if they pleased, of everybody, and of every transaction taking place in the city; and lastly, by two of the assassins being known as leading men of the Mashorca Club, both still high in favour with the Governor. All the writing in the world, therefore, will not prevent this deed going down to posterity as the act of General Rosas, to throw the pall of the grave over secrets unmentionable. And here, after my animadversions on Mr. Mandeville's conduct, I must pause to ask one question.

When the second magistrate of a nation dies by assassination within a few yards of the first magistrate's door (the doors of the two buildings are opposite and but twelve yards apart)—when that first magistrate's authority is sufficiently paramount to suppress almost the aspirations of the people over whom he rules—when no attempt is made to discover the assassins, and to relieve public anxiety—when the chief magistrate does not avow the act, and yet scarcely takes the trouble to deny it,—when, in short, a long train of circumstances, all of public notoriety, fix the deed irrevocably upon him—in what position, I ask,

does the Representative of her Majesty place himself, if his subsequent intercourse with such a ruler exceeds the formal requirements of official duties? Moreover, who can say to what extent the after atrocities we have to record might have been arrested, had Mr. Mandeville expressed or evinced a timely, honourable, and just indignation at the murder of Maza.

We are badly informed, or, as far back as the year 1835, the air of General Rosas' court was much too impure for the gentleman whom Mr. Mandeville came to succeed. Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Empire of Brazils, is said to have applied to your Lordship's predecessors in office to be removed almost immediately after he had arrived at Buenos Ayres, on the ground, that to reside longer near such a man as Rosas, was incompatible with his sense of honour and the dignity of the station he filled.

Of all the manifold atrocities with which General Rosas is charged, I have only undertaken to give an account of four; two of them are now disposed of, and the remaining two may be discussed jointly; the one being a repetition, or rather a continuation, of the other. They are the great massacres that took place in Buenos Ayres in September and October, 1810, and in April, 1812.

About the middle of the year 1810, Rosas retired to his encampment distant ten or twelve miles from the city. The communication between the two places is scarcely the work of an hour, and it was actively and hourly kept up during the period in question; yet on the plea of personal absence, a delegate Governor was appointed in the person of his minister Don Philip Arana. Not the most humble act of authority did Arana presume to exercise without the previous approbation of his principal, and ostensibly the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in the city; the police were on the alert by day, the watchmen patrolled the streets by night, and foreigners walked about Buenos Ayres at all hours with security. Such was then the case, and such it is now. How came it, then, that we heard the shrieks of death ring through the stillness of night, ere night had well closed in? and at daylight, how happened it that from two to seven bodies were daily removed by the civil authorities, thrown, as they were found, without Christian burial, into the only *open* vault appropriated to these remains, and no inquiry made into any of these cases of blood? Did such horrors occur and continue for the space of two months and upwards in 1810, because the chief magistrate was absent; because he was at the distance of an hour's ride from the capital? Then where was he in 1812, when these deeds of darkness were renewed with tenfold inhumanity? and how came it that on both occasions, while the native widow bemoaned her murdered mate, and the native children their lost fathers, foreigners were invariably safe? To what cause can we attribute this especial passover?

On the most moderate computation two hundred persons are estimated to have lost their lives by nightly assassinations, and by the express order of the chief magistrate, on the first occasion extending over a period of sixty or seventy days; and upon an equally subdued estimate, two hundred more on the second occasion, which was con-

fined to a third part of the time, and accompanied with far more horri-
fying acts of cruelty.

My Lord, these are the four cases I select from hundreds, as cha-
racteristic samples of the system of government established by General
Rosas. They are of such dreadful notoriety, as his own immediate
acts, to all who then resided in Buenos Ayres, that it would be alike
idle and vain in his advocate to attempt to relieve him from the re-
sponsibility, or in me to extend these recitals for the purpose of more
effectually fastening it upon him.

I have mentioned that Senor Indarte computes the loss of life
consequent on the government of Rosas, up to the 31st of October,
1843, in these thinly-peopled regions, at *twenty-two thousand and
thirty* human beings. The details of this total are as follows:—

Died by poison	-	-	-	-	4
By cutting the throat	-	-	-	-	3,765
By shooting	-	-	-	-	1,393
By the poniard	-	-	-	-	722
In battle	-	-	-	-	14,920
And by various persecutions, including executions for desertion and for at- tempts to desert	-	-	-	-	1,600

The author adds, that these numbers are given upon a very reduced
scale, a great many being omitted from not having come to his
knowledge through equally certain sources, but which nevertheless are
indubitable.

It is frightful to think of the numbers that die by throat-cutting,
and generally attended with previous torments, in these countries, and
which is well known to be the favourite mode of taking life. In con-
sidering the large proportion of the above list said to have died in
battle, we must bear in mind that the slaughter has generally been the
greatest after the battle has ended; and it is horrible to think of the
number of prisoners sacrificed in cold blood by the troops of Rosas a
day or two after an engagement.

And now I need not struggle to bring to light the occasional soli-
tary murders that from time to time are perpetrated, both in town and
country, under the sanction or by the direct orders of the Argentine
despot; nor need I attempt to penetrate into the horrors of his prison-
house. Oh! where is the Howard of the nineteenth century to visit
the gaols of Rosas? and where is the language that will describe
them? Yes, they have been described; a description of these dread-
ful abodes of wretchedness and despair was given to the world in lan-
guage alike graphic and prophetic, when

. "tuneful Maro sung
To wide imperial Rome."

"Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci,
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae:
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, et turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formæ; Lethumque Laborque."

Should any doubts arise as to the fairness and accuracy of my statements, I call upon the Reverend John Armstrong to confirm them. I appeal to a man whose unblemished life for a period of seventeen years as the Minister of the British Episcopal Church at Buenos Ayres, was a faithful comment on the pure doctrines he enforced with humble zeal and unaffected piety. As it was subsequent to the dreadful occurrences of April, 1812, that we were deprived of the benefits of his ministry in South America by his retiring to his native land, he is fully competent to speak in the case; and I feel assured that he will, if called upon, stand forward and declare with what melancholy truth these details are given.

I profess myself a steadfast admirer of those principles of moderation and equity which have been so successfully advocated by that party in the State of which your Lordship is a prominent member; and I pray that such principles may long continue to govern her Majesty's Councils. They have been exerted for the well-doing of all other parts of the world; but we feel that they have been withheld, or rather withdrawn, from the territories bordering on the River Plate. A special Envoy (Lord Ponsonby) was sent from England in 1828 to adjust the differences between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, then at war for the sovereignty of this province; and on opening the Session of Parliament of 1829, his Majesty congratulated the nation that his Minister had effected a satisfactory peace between the contending Powers, by erecting the territory of Monte Video into an independent Republic under the auspices of his crown. After twelve years of prosperity almost unexampled in the history of nations, the infant Republic that owes her political existence *solely* to the interference of Great Britain, is now abandoned by her to the preponderating arms of one of the former belligerents—he whose history has just been detailed. In this abandonment, the fortunes are deeply injured, and in many cases actually ruined, of her Majesty's subjects who had selected this spot for the exercise of their commercial pursuits. We cannot see that her Majesty's Government have apportioned to this country that measure of equity so visible in their general course of politics: we cannot understand how, on the plea of neutrality, Great Britain can permit the forces of one of the belligerents of 1828 to ruin her protégé, the child of her own creation—the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; and in so doing, to ruin the prospects of her Majesty's subjects who are sojourners or settlers there, on the faith of British protection.

And after all, my Lord, what is it we ask? Do we ask her Majesty's Government to intermeddle with the domestic affairs of the Argentine nation? Do we ask them to become knights errant for the redress of the grievances that unhappy nation has to sustain from her insane Ruler?—Far from it: we ask only for that which the foregoing history gives to Reason, to Justice, to Civilization, and to Christianity a right to demand from England and France—*Let not such a man extend his dominion on earth.*

A VISIT TO A CHINESE CITY,

BY AN ENGLISH LADY.

We visited Ningpo a short time since, in company with Captain and Mrs. B.; the latter and myself being the first foreign women who were ever there, with the exception of Mrs. Noble, who was taken prisoner during the war, and was seen but by very few. We started for Ningpo on Saturday morning, expecting to arrive the same evening, but did not reach there until the next morning, suffering sundry inconveniences in the interim, having to pass the night in the China fast-boats, with accommodations the most narrow and limited. A cabin was formed by spreading bamboo mats over the deck, and it was not, I assure you, of the most lofty and commodious kind, for we could not stand upright in the highest part. We furnished our own provisions, beds, dishes, &c. &c.; spread our beds upon the floor, and slept, if we could, and as we could—though I have found, before now, a softer and more downy resting-place.

We arrived early on Sunday morning, and behold a mighty crowd had gathered to see us when we landed. So eager was the curiosity, that many waded off some distance, the sooner to get a peep at us. We had with us a Chinese and English police-officer. Captain B. sent his card to one of the mandarins, who despatched his servant immediately, to show us the way to the house that had been provided for us. We were placed in sedan chairs, which were carried by two men called coolies; and it was really with difficulty they could get through the streets, which are narrow, and now they were completely thronged. My chair, instead of Captain B.'s, was by mistake taken first, and, of course, curiosity was most directed toward me, and I really feared for the safety of the chair, if not for my own, so great was the desire to see a foreign woman. They were by no means rude, however, for they are a civil people. But it required stronger nerves than mine to face unmoved such a multitude, with every countenance directed toward me, and written all over with the most intense and anxious curiosity.

Our first day at Ningpo we spent within doors, it being Sunday; but we received a call and an invitation to dine the next day, from one of the mandarins. The house we occupied was thoroughly Chinese, with all its appurtenances.

Monday morning came, and quite early two sedan chairs were sent to take us to see the wonders of the place, and, it may be, that we might be seen. The chairs differed from those we were carried in the day before, being much more elegant, and furnished with glass windows before, behind, and on each side, which enabled them the better to see us, who had suddenly become literally, and in very truth, the "ob-

served of all observers." We had been greatly annoyed before by the people constantly lifting the curtain which hung in front of the chair, and we found it more pleasant to meet the gaze of the people fully and fairly, than to be playing bo-peep with them all the time.

We commenced our day's amusement by first making a call, and then we went to some public places, where we received calls from a number of mandarins, and were quite diverted with their "chin chins" (the Chinese for "how do you do?") which is their mode of salutation, folding their hands at the time, and bowing their heads. We were then served with tea in the neatest little cups imaginable; and then tables were brought in, and spread with a great variety of sweet things, fruit, and the like.

From here we went to the mandarin's to dine; and really the dinner was a curiosity in itself. The first course was of sweet things, the second meats, and more substantial viands. Our dinner over, we bade our host adieu, and made another call, where they furnished us another dinner, and similar to the first; and, at another place where we called, they spread tables, and gave us luncheons; fortunately, our luncheons came after dinner instead of before. We made five meals in a few hours, and you may judge if we were not in some danger of surfeiting. As for myself, I suffered an intense headache, as a penalty for eating too much of good things. During all this time, we had been introduced to a great many people; and the streets, as we made our way through them, were crowded to even greater excess than before. I assure you the excitement was almost too much for me, and I returned to our abode on that evening quite exhausted.

The next morning, after receiving calls by the score, we visited a pagoda, mounted fourteen flights of stairs, and stood where the feet of white woman had never before trod. We had a fine view from the top, and below were crowds of people, who had followed us hither, and were waiting to see us pass out. Men, women, and children, were there, to the amount of some thousands; and, as we came out to go to our chairs, which were standing a little way off, they parted to the right and left for us to pass through—the women holding up their children, that they might catch a glimpse of the wonderful strangers. We went from here to a place of worship, called a "Josh-house;" beautiful, indeed, it was, and their huge gods, of wood and stone, though they may seem very majestic and imposing to them, awakened in me no feeling but sadness and pity for the deluded wretches who trust in them. There was a great deal of beautiful carved work and gilding about the building, and it was adorned with beautiful lanterns of painted glass, in endless number and variety.

From here we went to the house of another mandarin, who has a beautiful garden adorned with caves, grottoes, pools of water, and a great variety of gorgeous and beautiful flowers. We strolled about here a little while, enjoying its beauty and its freshness, and called upon yet another mandarin, where a more pleasing sight awaited us than any that had been before presented. We saw and were introduced to the wife and daughter of the mandarin, also several of their children of

various sizes. The ladies were very finely dressed, and the young lady was quite a modest, pretty-looking girl. Her hair was ornamented with flowers, and her arms with bracelets, two on each.

After dinner they took us into another room, where they examined our dresses with great curiosity and delight. We have been favoured beyond any foreigners who have ever been here before; none, I apprehend, having been so honoured as to sit at table with ladies of the Celestial Empire. We are indebted, probably, for much of the attention we received to the fact of Captain B.'s holding the office of civil magistrate, in addition to his rank as captain in the army, and being, in consequence, acquainted with many of the people, whom he had received at his house.

When we left here, we made another call, where we were treated to another lunch, and, to my great horror and dismay, to another dinner. I was sick and disgusted at the very sight of food. We were helped in the most lavish manner. Not content with heaping our plates, which, by the way, were quite small, and more like saucers than plates, they actually piled up the good things all about us. They by no means confine themselves to the use of the chop sticks, but seem quite to prefer their fingers in helping either themselves or others.

It seemed to trouble our good friends that we ate so little, and it appeared to me the less we ate, the more bountifully they helped us. One of the young mandarins, especially, was quite concerned on my account. He had been extremely gracious and polite to me all the while—good-looking he was, too, his eyes black and most brilliant, and his whole face agreeable and pleasant. In his anxiety lest I should depart with my appetite unsatisfied, he took rice from his own plate and put it upon mine, motioning me to eat; and this is deemed an act of extreme politeness by the Chinese. Of course I could do no less than eat it, which seemed to gratify him exceedingly. I looked as amiable as I possibly could, half surfeited as I was, and conversing by signs, we became quite well acquainted before the dinner was over.

After dinner we attempted to visit some of the shops, but could do so in no kind of comfort, for the crowd still pursued, to get a glimpse of us as we alighted from the chairs. Indeed the shopkeepers themselves were more interested in looking at us than they were in selling their goods. So we yielded to "dire necessity," and made the best way we could back to our quarters, glad enough to reach there, and to be at rest. We were, a few hours afterwards, on board the same boat which conveyed us thither, and which was waiting to take us back to Chusan. Wearied enough we were, I assure you, with the excitement of the last three days. I must say, that, as far as my own experience goes, it is by no means a pleasant thing to be an object of wonder and curiosity to a gaping multitude.

ON THE AGRICULTURE OF HINDOSTAN.

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(Continued from p. 115.)

THE CULTURE OF FLAX, MADDER, AND TOBACCO.

FLAX.—*Linum usitatissimum*.—This valuable plant is only cultivated among the natives for the sake of the seed it produces; and, even for this purpose, it is merely sown round the edge, of other crops.

I have received, from several correspondents, information relative to the growth of flax, and shall combine the intelligence their contributions afford.

Soil.—Though flax can be profitably cultivated upon almost any soil, yet the produce is finest and most abundant upon a light, moderately fertile soil, which can be regularly and abundantly supplied with water.

No plant in a tropical climate is more benefited by irrigation; but one of my informants says, that when the application of water is commenced, it must be continued nearly every other day, otherwise the plants flag and are injured.

Manures.—The best of all applications to this crop is the alluvial deposit of water-courses, tanks, &c., mixed with as much common salt as will make the application equal to a maund per biggah. I recommend the application of this saline manure, not from any theoretical opinions, but from the great benefit I have seen secured to the plant during the droughts of summer in England. Salt attracts moisture from the air, and thus especially helps to sustain the plants.

Preparation.—The soil cannot be pulverized too thoroughly,—a fine tilth is found always to aid in obtaining an abundant return. Six or eight ploughings are not more than enough; and, if the soil is cloddy, the clods should be broken by the *coradu*, after every ploughing.

Time of Sowing.—The best time for committing the seed to the ground is generally agreed to be between the end of October and the commencement of December, but I have reason to think that, under judicious management, it might be advantageously sown even early in September. Thick sowing is to be adopted, and a maund to two biggahs is not too much. The close growth of the stems prevents their branching, which is always proportionately injurious to the fibre.

After Culture.—Weeding, as long as the low stature of the plants will permit it, is to be adopted. Some persons recommend stakes

supporting ropes, to be passed at right angles throughout the crop; but it is a practice rarely necessary. Irrigation is of the greatest benefit, as already noticed, and should be assiduously attended to.

Harvesting.—If sown in October, it is fit for pulling at the close of February. The general criterion for judging whether the plants are fit for harvesting, is their culms becoming yellow, near the earth, and the leaves withering. Some cultivators allow the plants to remain until the seed is nearly ripe. The longer it is allowed to remain after the stem begins to turn yellow, the weaker the fibre becomes. When pulled, it is best to let it be in small parcels, or handfuls, until dry—whether the seed is to be saved or not. It may then be stocked, and will keep for years; but that which is only a few months old, has been ascertained to produce the most tenacious fibres.

* The plants ought never to be less than three feet high.

MADDER.—*Rubia tinctoria.*—This is one of the peculiar products of Beloochistan, and the preparation for it is as follows:—

The ground is repeatedly ploughed, and laid out finally in small trenches. In these the seed is sown, covered slightly with earth, and the whole flooded. Whilst thus irrigated, the trenches are filled with a mixture of rich manure and earth.

The plants appear in about ten days, and attain a height of three or four feet during the first summer. They are cut down in September, and used as fodder for cattle.

Subsequently, and until spring arrives, the ground is manured and repeatedly flooded. During the second year's growth, the plants which are intended to produce seed are set apart, but the stems of the remainder are cut every four or six weeks, in order to increase the size and goodness of the roots.

In the third year, the stems are pruned as in the two preceding, and in September the roots are dug up.

The roots are fusiform, and thin, without any ramifications, and usually from three to five feet long. As soon as raised, they are immediately cut into small pieces and dried. They sell in the Kelat Bazar about 10 lbs. for a rupee.*

TOBACCO.—*Nicotiana tabacum.*—*Kinds.*—The Surat, Bilsah, and Sandoway tobaccos are most celebrated. The two first are found to be good for cultivation in the district about Calcutta; but Mr. Piddington says that the Cabool is still more to be preferred.

In the neighbourhood of Kurnaul, the Virginian tobacco has been successfully introduced.

Soil.—It requires for its growth a soil as fertile and as well manured as for the production of the opium poppy. It is, therefore, often planted in the spaces, enriched by animal and vegetable exuviae, among the huts of the natives.

Dr. Spry says, "that the Bilsah soil, so long celebrated for the pro-

* Pottinger's Beloochistan, p. 324.

duction of superior tobacco, is a black kabur soil,"—of this he has given an analysis.*

"I have tried the tobacco seed in different soils (says Capt. C. Cowles); namely, a light garden mould, with a large portion of soorky and old house rubbish, dug to a good depth, and had a top dressing of the sweepings of the farm-yard and cow-houses; a rather heavy loam, highly manured with burnt and decayed vegetables and old cow-dung; the third sort was a patch of ground which, when I joined the station, was an unwholesome swamp, from being eighteen inches to two feet lower than the surrounding land; the soil appeared to be a hard sterile clay, and covered with long coarse grass and rushes. As there was a tank near it, I cut away one side of it, and threw the soil over the ground, bringing it rather above the level. Such was its appearance (a hard, compact, marly clay), that I expected no other good from it than that of raising the land so as to throw the water off; contrary, however, to my expectations, it produced a much finer crop of tobacco than either of the other soils, and with somewhat less manure."

Dr. Casanova, writing on the same subject, observes, that "the agricultural process is limited to some practical laws founded on experience, and these are subject to two principal agents; viz., the soil and the climate. With respect to the former, it is the practice amongst all the agriculturists in tobacco countries, such as the Isle of Cuba, the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and in the Philippine Islands, to select a high and dry piece of land, of a silicious nature, and combined with iron if possible—(chemical experiments have taught me to distinguish the tobacco grown in hot, low, and damp soils, of an argillaceous nature, from that which is produced in temperate and high lands, combined with metallic substances); and, with respect to the latter, there are seasons of the year too well known to the planters to need any explanation. The only difference (if there is any) depends on the geographical-situation of the place, with respect to its temperature, or in the backwardness or advancement of seasons, and even on the duration of the same—in which circumstances the planter takes advantage of the one for the other.

"The influence of a burning climate may be modified by choosing the coolest month of the year, whereas the soil cannot be altered without incurring great expense. I have seen tobacco lose its natural quality and degenerate by transplanting from one soil to another, although of the same temperature, and *vice versa*." †

Mr. Piddington has analysed several soils, distinguished for the production of superior tobacco. These are the table soils from Arracan (Sandoway); a soil from Singour, in Burdwan, near Chandernagore, the tobacco of which, though of the same species as that of the surrounding country, sells at the price of the Arracan sort; and the soil of the best Bengal tobacco, which is grown at and about Hingalee, in the Kishnagur

* Spry's Modern India, vol. ii. p. 282.

† Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 175, 178-9.

district, near factories formerly held by Mr. Piddington, Col. Hezeta and Dr. Casanova are our authorities for saying, that the tobacco soils of the Havannah are red soils; and those of Manilla, Mr. Piddington says, are also red soil. Now the red and reddish soils contain most of their iron in the state of peroxide, or the reddish brown oxide of iron; while the light grey soils contain it only in the state of protoxide, or the black oxide of iron. He believes the quality of the tobacco to depend mainly on the state and quantity of the iron in the soil, while it is indifferent about the lime, which we have seen is so essential to cotton. None of these tobacco soils contain any lime. Their analyses show them to contain—

	Arracan Soil.	Singour Soil.	Hingalee Soil.
Oxide of iron (peroxide)	15.65	10.60	6.00
Water and saline matter	1.10	0.75	1.50
Vegetable matter and fibres	3.75	1.10	.75
Silex	76.90	60.65	87.25
Alumina	2.00	4.50	1.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.40	97.60	97.00
Water and loss .....	.60	2.40	3.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.	100.	100.

From which it will be seen, that the best tobacco soil we have hitherto found in India contains sixteen per cent. or nearly one-sixth of iron, which is mostly in the state of peroxide, and that the inferior sort of tobacco grows in a soil containing only six per cent. or one-sixteenth of iron, which is, moreover, mostly in the state of protoxide, or black oxide.

Mr. Piddington thought it worth examining what the quantity of iron in the different sorts of tobacco would be, and found, that while the ashes of one ounce, or 480 grains, of Havannah and Sandoway cheroots gave exactly 1.94 grains, or 0.40 per cent., of peroxide of iron, the ashes of the same quantity of the Hingalee, or best Bengal tobacco, only gave 1.50 grains, or 0.32 per cent., and it appears to exist in the first two in the state of peroxide, and in the last as a protoxide of iron, rendering it highly probable that the flavour of the tobacco to the smoker depends on the state and quantity of the iron it contains! for we have now, observe, traced the iron from the soil into the cheroot. Green copperas water, which is a solution of sulphate of iron, is often used by the American and English tobaccoists and planters to colour and flavour their tobacco; and this would be decomposed by the potass of the tobacco, and sulphate of potass and carbonate of iron be formed. Carbonate of iron is of an ochre-yellow colour. He says he took care to ascertain that this process had not been performed with the cheroots used for his experiment; and adds, Bengal cheroot-makers do not know of this method.*

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. iii. pp. 83-5.

Preparation.—Baboo Radhakant Deb says, that in Central India “the ground is prepared for a whole year by ploughing twice a month, during the full and change of the moon. When the sun enters Libra, the preparations are to be commenced. The advantage consists in making the soil light by being frequently kept free from clotted masses. It is therefore to be well opened and harrowed, so as to imbibe the heavy dews which fall during the four following or winter months; and during the next four, or spring months, to be invigorated by the replenishing warmth of the solar rays, when, being one grade below the vegetating power, the rains complete this part of the process by their natural tendency to improve the vegetative principle. No other kind of crop, such as grain, is to be sown during this preparation; the soil is to be also constantly weeded; cow or buffalo dung and ashes to be mixed with it in moderate quantities, to render it rich for production.*

Mr. Laidley, of Gonitea, dissents from the idea suggested by Mr. Piddington, that ferruginous matter in the soil is essential to the successful growth of tobacco. He observes that if we attend only to the iron contained, why every plant will be found to require a ferruginous soil; but tobacco contains a notable quantity of nitrate of potash and muriate of ammonia (the latter a most rare ingredient in plants), and these two salts are infinitely more likely to affect the flavour of the leaf than a small portion of oxide of iron, an inert body. Now as neither of these can be supplied by the atmosphere, we must search for them in the soil, and accordingly he imagined that a compost similar to the saltpetre beds which Napoleon employed so extensively in France, would be a good manure for tobacco lands: namely, calcareous matter, such as old mortar, dung, and the ashes of weeds or wood. He was aware that good tobacco might be grown in Beerbloom, having raised some himself several years ago from American seed. The plants grew most vigorously, and he further observed, in confirmation of his opinion about the proper manure, that in other districts in which he had resided the natives always grew their tobacco (each for his own use) upon the heap of rubbish at his door, consisting of ashes, cow-dung, and offal of all kinds. While the soil of the Gangetic diluvium almost always contains carbonate of lime, the Beerbloom soil does not, as far at least as Mr. Laidley had examined it.†

Sowing.—In Virginia, beds for the reception of seed are prepared in the fall, in rather a moist situation, of pure vegetable mould, minutely pulverised, entirely freed from weeds, having the surface completely scorched by burning brushwood or shavings of wood upon it. The seed is sown much after the manner of cabbage seed, about as thickly and as deeply, and raked in; this is done during the month of February.

In Central India, sowing is performed in the months of Assin and Assar.

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. ii. p. 70.

† Ib. vol. vi. p. 213.

In the Philippine Islands, the earth being once well tilled without a single stone or clod, the seed is grown mixed previously with ashes, to prevent (being so very small) its coming up too thick, and that the plants may be a little asunder. The seed being so fine and requiring to be sown in the rainy season, would be killed by too heavy showers; to prevent it this nursery is covered in such a manner that having the necessary free circulation of air, it may yet be protected from the showers. After the plant is grown and the leaves are large, the showers, unless very heavy, cannot hurt it.

In the West Indies, it is absolutely necessary to make what the Spaniards call a *semillero*, or a seed plot; this must be done in a piece of woody land, where the young plants may be protected from the influence of the burning sun until they acquire a strong organic structure, and a height of about nine or ten inches; they are then transplanted to the field, which is previously prepared in the ordinary mode.*

Planting.—In Virginia, early in May, according to the season, or during that month, the plants are removed to the field, and are placed out in hills, raised above the surrounding surface from eight to twelve inches, varying according to the strength of the soil, from three by four to four by five feet. Thus the rows are four feet apart, as with Indian corn, and the hills in the row three feet distant from each other.

In Central India, as soon as the plants shoot forth and rise about three inches above ground, they are removed and transplanted about a cubit apart from each other.

In the Philippine Islands, the seed vegetates in seven days, and other herbs will come up with it, which are to be immediately plucked up, or they will debilitate the tobacco. Two months after the sowings, more or less, according to the fertility of the soil, the plant will be ready for transplanting, and will have six leaves, yet no harm will accrue if by some accident this cannot immediately be done, and I think it advantageous not to transplant until it is nine or ten inches high, because having more strength, it can endure any unfavourable weather that may happen, such as want of rain after transplanting, while the advantage of doing it at an earlier period is only to profit by the first leaves of the stock, which are generally spoiled in spite of the greatest care.

The soil in which the tobacco is to be planted must be prepared with great attention; it must be very clean, without any obstacles which may check its progress. There are two species of land in Cagayan, some high and some low; the tobacco should be planted in the proper season, that it may have showers in the two first months. After it has been transplanted, very good tobacco may be produced from high lands.

The earth once well cleaned, furrows are opened about three feet asunder, nine or ten inches deep, and in them the plants are placed at this same distance from each other, so that every plant shall occupy a square yard. When newly planted, they must be well covered with earth; and although not deprived of a due circulation of air, yet the

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 60, 71, 171, 179.

roots are to be sheltered from the sun until they have adhered to the new soil.*

After Culture.—In Virginia, the plants are allowed to stand unmolested till they begin to throw out suckers, which must be carefully removed by hand as often as they appear. By hoeing and ploughing all weeds must be kept under, as with corn or cabbages in a garden. When the plant has thrown out eight or twelve good-sized leaves, according to the strength or richness of the soil, it must be topped, by which is meant, if the ground be rich, twelve leaves may be left—if poor, only six or eight; the best way is to leave only from six to ten. The plants being kept free from worms or caterpillars, which prey upon them, are left to stand till they are perfectly ripe; this is determined by the thickness of the leaf, and the crackling sound produced by breaking it.

The tobacco fields must always be kept very clean, and extraneous weeds hurt it, and must of course be plucked up immediately. To weed the fields and kill the worms constitute the chief occupation or employment of the planter while it is growing. When the leaves are coming forth, some shoots will be seen amongst them, which it is necessary to destroy, because they would weaken the plant.

Two months after transplanting, every stock will have twelve or fourteen large leaves, and some small ones at the top. These must be cut off together with the head of the stock, that useless leaves may not weaken the plant; but an adequate number of these must be spared for the growth of seed, for although the new sprouts that grow after the tobacco has been plucked give seed, it is of a bad description. This must be gathered off the flower produced by the stock, and for this a sufficient number should be left, of which tobacco may be also gathered, but it will be inferior to that of the plants that have been pruned.

Four months is the common time that the tobacco is on the ground after being transplanted. The planter must endeavour to transplant his in such a season that it may have rain the first two months, and be without it the two last. A shower when the tobacco is almost ripe weakens it considerably, and if there is a bright sunshine afterwards, a great part of the crop may be lost, because the leaves acquire spots of white, which shows that the tobacco is good for nothing, while the gold-colour specks caused by the rains when it falls upon a plant perfectly ripe show that the planter has gathered it in due time, and that it is well seasoned.†

Cutting and Curing.—In Virginia, the plants, when perfectly ripe, are cut with a knife, and placed upon poles horizontally, exposed to the sun for several days, till they die, and become of a yellow or brownish hue,—care, meantime, being taken, that they be not exposed to rains or very heavy dews. From the field, hanging on the same poles, they are removed into log-houses, and hung upon the roofs. Under them, during wet weather, slight fires are kept up, the smoke ascending

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 60, 71, 171—3.

† Ibid.

from which dries the stem, and prevents mouldiness. After hanging thus for three or four weeks, the plants are taken, when in a very dry state, from the poles, carefully packed on the dry floor, and covered with straw, to guard them from frost. If the winter be very wet, they are several times hung up, and dried partially with the smoke of wood fires, and replaced in bulk. Finally, in the month of May the plants are all hung up, and allowed to remain till a tolerably warm and moist day, when they are taken down, and the leaves being stripped from the stalks, and tied up in bundles of six and seven leaves each, with a leaf binding them together, are thus packed carefully into hogsheads—12 to 1500 pounds are put into each hogshead—the butt ends of the tobacco touching the cask, and the points directed inwards to the centre.

Smoking the plant is injurious; and if the season be sufficiently dry and warm, it is better to cure the tobacco entirely by the aid of the sun.

In Central India, when the sun enters Capricornus, the leaves begin to ripen; the first throw of leaves being generally inferior, they are to be plucked off and laid aside—those which succeed are allowed to attain maturity, and, when fully ripe, are broken off and laid on the plantation soil to imbibe the dews and solar heat, and improve in fragrance; they are then packed up with layers of a grass called Kuthra and Dabee. In packing, the stalks must be carefully taken away; they are used otherwise by being soaked in water until the impregnation is strong, which water is frequently sprinkled and rubbed over the leaves. This part of the process is a preservative, as well as a means of enriching the essence of the leaves: the packages are to be untied and renewed as often as this application is made. Lastly, a species of earth called Reh,* which is found in the saltpetre lands, is sprinkled over the leaves until they are sufficiently dry; but probably this part of the management is performed merely to preserve the leaves from fermenting when in large quantities—how far the earth does or does not impart an impurity seems to be doubtful; however, such is the treatment observed in this country, which might be improved upon by following the method of packing used in the western countries. It would be worthy a trial to ascertain the effect of the alkali of the same plant, and having made a strong lixivium therewith, to wash the leaves with it, dry, and store; this might preserve, as well as strengthen, the substance of the vegetable quality by resisting fermentation, and would seem to be better than the saltpetre of the ground; or a little saltpetre might be mixed with the lixivium to give it the effect of a modified and refrigerating quality, which is an essential if the tobacco be used for smoking.

The stalks left on the lands are allowed to shoot forth new scions; these continue to grow until the sun enters Pisces, when the second crop is cut and treated in the same manner.

The last stalks bear fruit and flowers which run into seed.

In the Philippine Islands all the leaves of a stock do not become ripe at the same time. The first gathered as being ripest are those nearest

* This is probably an earth strongly impregnated with an impure carbonate of potash or soda—perhaps with a mixture of both. •

to the ground; but although the largest, they are generally spoiled. Successively the others become ripe: this is ascertained by the midrib and nerves beginning to change their colour to yellow near the foot-stalk. In this state they must be gathered.

If, after collecting the tobacco, it is desired to take advantage of the new sprouts which will grow, the stock is to be cut, leaving it only about eighteen inches high, and three or more sprouts will grow, which, although small in size, will prove a very strong tobacco. This is called the second crop at Cagayan.

According as the leaves are gathered, they are to be dried in the shade and stringed on little sticks, so as not to touch each other, while the air circulates round. The sun is very obnoxious to tobacco in this state; and it will likewise be very hurtful to air it more than is requisite. It is to remain in the air until it gets a colour; and as in that state the leaves will be very dry and brittle, they are to be exposed to the dew for one night, and, in that moist state, left to ferment in rows—(*bandalas*, a provincial name, which appears to signify *rows*).

Fermentation, if excessive, would be mischievous, as it would rot the tobacco: three days will be sufficient; at the end of which the heaps, or rows (*bandalas*), are to be turned up, leaving those leaves that were under now uppermost; it is then fermented for three days more, and at the end of that period is pressed.

This operation consists in expurgating it of the bad leaves, keeping the good ones in the small sticks and in rows, but well covered, to prevent their getting dry.

Pressing once finished, the preparation is completed. The seed must be gathered when it is well ripe to serve for the next year's sowings.

The mode of curing at Diamond Harbour, as described by Captain C. Cowles, was as follows:—If the day promised to be fine, about 9 o'clock, or as soon as the dew was off the plants, they were cut and left in the sun all day, and put under cover at night. The next day the leaves were stripped from the stems, brushed, and laid singly in the sun on canvas or mats, either the whole or half the day, according as they were more or less dry; then laid in the shade to cool; then placed closely in a heap or box, covered with gunnies, on which weights were placed. After remaining in that state until the heap acquired a glowing heat throughout, it was again spread out and the leaves doubled and strung on slips of bamboo, (after the Sandoway manner.) In this state it was again sweated, and then hung up in the shade to dry for about three weeks or a month; then put out for one night in the dew, and early the next morning placed in a heap to "sweat" once more, and then finally dried.

"From what I have observed, (adds Capt. Cowles,) I should say that I commenced the sweating process before the leaves were sufficiently dry, on which account many of them have undergone a partial decomposition. I have no doubt, but it would be advantageous to allow the leaves to remain in the sun at least two days, (taking care not to break their edges, which become brittle on the second day), and in the shade three or four."

In conclusion, I beg to say, that I have reason to believe that tobacco will generally improve in flavour and colour by being kept in a close dry place for eight or ten months.

Dr. Casanova says, that when the tobacco is ripe, and ready to be cut, it is taken to be cured. For this purpose there are two methods, which are subject to the climate of the place where it grows. If the operation is performed in a hot country, the tobacco is cured without heat in a house built for that purpose, the dimensions of which are in proportion to the crop to be collected. This house may be built of any materials, provided it is airy and water-proof. Large pieces of bamboos are horizontally and transversely placed in it from one angle to another, on which bamboos the tobacco is hung by the extremity of the stalk, with the leaves downwards, and near to each other, leaving a space of about 5 or 6 feet from the ground, in order to keep a smoky combustible burning in different places of the room until the tobacco assumes a dark brown colour, which is the indication of its being cured. It is then packed in bundles, well pressed and kept in a dry, airy place.

The other method consists in an operation performed without fire or smoke, but with an artificial heat, or with a caloric produced by the tobacco itself, and is used in cooler climates. It consists first of a house adapted for that purpose, the length of which must be greater than its breadth, and of benches of split bamboos placed longitudinally at each end of the building, with a sufficient space from each other to allow a man to pass. These benches may be fixed in the ground or may be moveable—they are to be two feet high, three wide, and from ten to twenty or thirty feet in length, according to that of the tobacco house, upon which the leaves are piled about two or three feet high, and covered with some thick woollen cloth or blankets, in order to make the tobacco part with its moisture. When it has undergone its primary operation, it secretes an extractive substance, which is the resinous part, and in which the aroma is contained; it then changes into a dark brown colour, which is a sure sign of its being cured. When this operation is accomplished, the tobacco is hung about the roof of the same house, in which bamboos are previously placed, until it is ventilated, and then packed in bundles of about six or eight pounds, which will keep for a long time if not exposed to dampness.*

Injuries.—Great loss was sustained in Cuttack by the cultivators of tobacco in the season of 1833, from an insect which attacked the plant when a little above the ground, and entirely destroyed it. Singular to say, the Virginian tobacco entirely escaped, though equally exposed to the attacks of the grub.

From the moment the tobacco is transplanted, a great swarm of worms will appear, which, unless carefully extinguished, would not leave a single leaf in the largest plantation; and this attention must be incessant from the first to the last day it is on the ground. On some occasions it is necessary to plant the same field thrice or oftener, because what was sown one day is not found the next, the worm having

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. ii. p. 60, 71, 174, 176, 179.

destroyed or concealed it under ground. Against this there is no other remedy, but to transplant again and again until the worm ceases its havoc. After the plant has taken root, there is no more of this danger, but the worm will continue destroying the leaves if every individual plant is not visited morning and evening and the worms killed; but sometimes a single visit will do, or one twice a week, according to the abundance of them.*

The following is the mode of culture pursued about the city of Coimbatore:—Between the middle of August and the same time in September, a plot of ground is hoed, and embanked into small squares. In these the seed is sown and covered by hand three times at intervals of ten days. To secure a succession of seedlings, water is then given, and the sun's rays moderated by a covering of bushes. Watering is repeated every day for a month, and then only every fifth day.

The field into which the seedlings are transplanted is manured and ploughed at the end of August. Cattle are also folded upon the ground. Four or five ploughings are given between mid September and the middle of October, when the field is divided as above into small squares. These are watered until the soil is rendered a mud. Plants of the first sowing are then inserted at the end of September, about a cubit apart, the transplanting being done in the afternoon; at intervals of ten days the seedlings of the other two sowings are removed. A month after being transplanted, the field is hard; and after another month the leading shoot of each plant is pinched off, so as to leave them not more than a cubit high. Three times during the next month all side shoots thrown out are removed. When four months old the crop is ready for cutting.

To render the leaves sweet, the field is watered, and the plants cut down close to the surface, being allowed to remain where cut until next morning. Their root ends are tied to a rope and suspended round the hedges.

In fine weather, the leaves are dry in ten days; but if cloudy, they require five more days. They are then heaped up under a roof, which is covered with bushes, and pressed with stones for five days. After this, the leaves are removed from the stems, tied in bunches, heaped again, and pressed for four days longer. They are now tied in bundles, partly of the small leaf and partly of the large leaf bundles, again put in heaps for ten days—once during the time the heaps being opened and piled afresh. This completes the drying.

A thousand bundles, weighing about 570 lbs., is a good produce for an acre.†

The next communication will embrace the consideration of that universal Hindostanee crop—Rice; and that will be closely succeeded by an account of the Sugar Cane and Silk culture.

* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. vol. ii. p. 148, 172.

† Buchanan's Mysore, vol. ii. p. 256.

THE AFFAIRS AND PROSPECTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Concluded from p. 188.)

WE resume our narrative of the affairs of the colony, which we were compelled to break off in the last number, and proceed to comment on the extraordinary conduct of the Governor. We have now to instance his behaviour towards Mr. Dillon, in an interview which he held at Nelson with the magistrates of that district.

“A conversation ensued, chiefly between his Excellency and Mr. Dillon, in which he expressed the strongest possible disapprobation of the conduct of those magistrates who had issued a warrant against Rauperaha and Rangihaiata, at the time when Major Richmond was in Nelson; and it was sought to obtain the assistance of the North Star to execute it. He described it as an act of the greatest indiscretion, bearing marks of extreme haste, and calculated to bring on a war of extermination. The charge of indiscretion was denied, on the ground that no bad effect had resulted from it; the charge of haste, by the assertion that it was the result of much deliberation; and the allegation, that it was calculated to bring on a war of extermination, was rebutted by the assertion, that it had brought on no war, and that its intended effect was not to render the criminals amenable to the sword, but to the ordinary tribunals of justice. His Excellency persisted in his views, and expressed his determination to omit from the new commission the names of all the magistrates who had signed the warrant.” Thus, not content with the Nelson settlers being widowed of their brave and deeply-regretted leaders, slaughtered by the incursion of a savage from another island, Governor Fitzroy determined to strip them of their remaining respected magistrates.

Mr. Fox adds, “In the course of this part of the conversation, he attacked Dillon, who, he said, though a very young man and recent settler, had taken every opportunity of putting himself forward in opposition to Government. He instanced, *inter alia*, a letter, which he said he read in England, addressed by Dillon to the Nelson paper, condemnatory of the Government. Dillon denied ever having written any letter to the papers, which could by possibility have reached England before his Excellency left, except one relating to the conduct of Messrs. Phillipps and Tiplady, brokers in George Yard, Lombard Street, with reference to his passage on board the *George Fyfe*, and which had not the remotest connexion with Government. The Governor declared that he had the paper, and would send it to Dillon; but it will, I suspect, prove a very great mistake; and, as his Excellency was very positive, he will have to eat his own words.”*

* Report of his Excellency Governor Fitz Roy's visit to Nelson, by Mr. Fox, the Company's agent, dated Nelson, February 1, 1844, addressed to Colonel Wakefield, and by him forwarded to the Directors, the 19th of February, 1844.

So much for his Excellency's *veracity*, as it regards the Hon. Constantine Dillon, who has near connexions at home, who, no doubt, will take up this vulgar and unconstitutional attack. This gentleman is the brother of Lord Dillon, and the brother-in-law of Mr. Stanley, the member for Anglesey.

And now for his Excellency's *law*—"He adverted at great length to the illegality of Thompson's conduct in issuing the original warrant. The charge was a charge of arson; arson is the burning of another man's house: it is not arson to burn your own house—the natives had never sold the Wairoa. Cotterell's warre, which was burnt, was built on ground which belonged to the natives, of materials which belonged to them also. It was, therefore, the natives' own house which the natives burnt—consequently no arson; and, therefore, Thompson's warrant was illegal. Hence the natives were justified in resisting, and the result justifiable homicide."*

This was most likely the boy Clarke's law. Now the fact was that the Wairoa plains are without inhabitants, and the ground is the waste of the British Crown, under the proclamation of British sovereignty, by Cook, in 1769, and since by Captain Hobson; and then as for the murderers, Rauperaha and Rangihaiata, they were the residents of another island, distant at least 100 miles from the Wairoa. But admitting their title to the land, in right of some former conquest; all the right which they had, they had sold to the Company, and signed the deed.† But by what authority did Governor Fitz Roy act as a judge? Her Majesty's commission made him an administrator; another was appointed a judge; and no man has ever acted more completely illegally than himself. "He reproved Mr. M'Donald sharply, and then the community; charged us with entertaining republican ideas; said he came out to govern—to direct, not to be dictated to; that he wanted neither information nor advice from any of us, and declined receiving any communication unless in writing." At another time, Mr. Fox says, "the Wairoa affair was gone into, but chiefly by himself, and he told me as much as that his mind is made up to have no judicial inquiry, partly because satisfied of the injustice of the proceedings of the Europeans, and partly because he says it would be impossible to take the offenders, without giving rise to a war, which would exterminate the white men or drive them out of the country."

This shows ignorance and cowardice: there are various ways in which they might be taken without going to war. A whaler's boat's crew armed has frequently landed, and forced them to carry down to the beach, articles which they had stolen from the ships. The neighbouring tribes would rejoice in the opportunity of taking them. And as for

* Report of his Excellency Governor Fitz Roy's Visit, &c.

† See the comprehensive and carefully-drawn deed, including by name "the River and District of Wairoa," signed by Raupero, for himself; Maoranga and Nohorua, by E. Hiko, his nephew; by Rangiaiaata, and several other chiefs; and witnessed by Richard Lowry, George W. Lewis, George Doddrey. A more unprincipled act hardly can be than to teach these savages to break such solemn compacts.

exterminating the white men, the resident natives will assist them, if it comes to this, in ridding themselves of these notorious ruffians, although their numbers, in consequence of the unprincipled conduct of the local government, may be swelled to 500.

On the 12th of February, Governor Fitz Roy went from Nelson to Waikamu in the North Star frigate, visited Mr. Hatfield,* who, after the massacre, went over to Cloudy Bay and gave an account of that horrible affair to M'Donogh, the police magistrate at Wellington, which he published, and was subsequently obliged to correct. Major Richmond also was present,† who, like M'Donogh, had issued a proclama-

* It would be wrong to rate Mr. Hatfield in the same catalogue with Henry Williams or George Clark, the witnesses to the false deed, or with any of the ~~settish~~ missionaries whose names appear as claimants in the Commissioners' lists of great tracts of land: he was guilty of great indiscretion and uncalled-for interference, in receiving accounts from the natives, and reporting them to M'Donogh, the police magistrate, and on this account, was a person whose opinions Governor Fitz Roy should not have taken. Colonel Wakefield, in his Despatches to the Directors, has spoken of him in very high terms, and remarked his singleness of conduct, and that he is, what he professes to be, a Christian Preacher of the Gospel.

† It was Major Richmond who was one of the Auckland land jobbers. See Governor Hobson's Despatch of 30th July, 1841, printed at p. 120 of Par. Pa. 12th of August, 1842, and he evinced his dislike to the settlements in Cook's Straits, by issuing the following Proclamation on his arrival, and which must have been known at the Colonial Office, at the time Lord Ripon was instructed to tell the House of Peers, that the safety of the settlers would depend upon their arming themselves.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas divers persons in the Borough of Wellington have unlawfully assembled together for the purpose of being trained and drilled to arms, and of practising Military Exercises: now I have it in command from his Excellency the Officer administering the Government, to give notice, that if any persons whatever shall henceforth so unlawfully assemble, for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, in the Borough of Wellington, or elsewhere, in the Southern District of New Ulster, the assemblage of such persons will be dispersed, and the persons so unlawfully assembling will be proceeded against according to law. Dated this 26th July, 1843.

M. RICHMOND, Chief Police Magistrate.

This charge of illegal assembling brought against the settlers, who had acted with the concurrence of all the lawful authorities in the place, and whose only object was to defend their lives and property, and to maintain the Queen's authority, excited sufficient indignation, which led to the subsequent retraction of the charge in the following letter:—

To the Editor of the "New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator."

SIR,—In the Proclamation issued by the Chief Police Magistrate, giving notice that any future assemblies for the purpose of drilling will be put a stop to, the former assemblies for that purpose are characterised as unlawful. As my attention has been called to this expression, I feel bound, in justice to Major Richmond, to state that its use is solely attributable to myself, and that it was used inadvertently.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

July 28, 1843.

R. DAVIS HANSON, C.P.

It was in consequence of this Proclamation that the inhabitants of Wellington came to the following Resolutions:—

Your Committee beg likewise to state, that they have added some members to their numbers, and that it at present consists of the following gentlemen, viz.:

tion which was incorrect;* Mr. Spain, the commissioner, to whom very serious blame attaches, 1st, for ever interfering, contrary to Lord John Russell's agreement with the Company—2dly, for years of delay, obviously for the sake of fees, or continuing a great salary—3dly, what is much more serious, knowing that Rauperaha and Rangihaiata were going over with armed men to attack the surveyor in Cloudy Bay, and giving no notice of it to the authorities at Wellington; George Clark, who witnessed the truth of a document concocted by Mr. Bush, and which is the real origin of all the misfortunes which have occurred. These particulars are entered into to show who were the companions by whom his Excellency was surrounded. And the conference ended in the following address by the Governor to the barbarians:—

“Listen, O ye chiefs and elder men here assembled, to my words. I have now heard the Maori statement and the Pakehas' statement of the Wairoa (this could not be true, unless he had carefully examined every survivor, instead of which he had got rid of every magistrate who had done so), and I make my decision. I, the representative of the Queen of England—I, the Governor of New Zealand have made my decision. In the first place, the white men were ~~in~~ wrong; † they

W. Guyton, Mayor, J.P.
 Captain Daniell, J.P.
 W. Fitzherbert, Alder. J.P.
 W. Lyon, Alderman,
 J. Johnson, Alderman,
 R. Waitt, Alderman,
 Capt. W. M. Smith, R.A., J.P.
 Major D. S. Durie,
 Major R. Baker,
 Major Hornbrook,

Captain Robinson,
 Captain Sharp,
 Captain Rhodes,
 J. Dorset, M.D., Alderman,
 J. Lewis,
 J. Watt,
 R. Park,
 N. Levin,
 Geo. Hunter,

K. Bethune,
 C. Suisted,
 H. Ross,
 C. Penny,
 J. Boulcott,
 B. Polhill,
 K. Mathieson,
 W. Fox,
 A. Hort, Sen., Hon.
 Secretary.

In consequence of a Proclamation which has appeared under the hand of the present Chief Police Magistrate, stigmatising the musters of the volunteers as illegal assemblies, and which, though subsequently retracted, may meet the eye of many who may not see the retraction, your Committee feel bound in this most public manner to state, that their proceedings have had the full concurrence of the late Police Magistrate Mr. M'Donogh, until he was superseded, by the arrival of Major Richmond, as well as of the late lamented and present Mayor of Wellington, and of all the local Magistrates who are not in the employ of Government; many of whom are members of the various corps, and have taken a most active part in the assemblies stigmatised as illegal.

* M'Donogh's account of the massacre, which was perfectly incorrect, was the one which was inserted in all the English newspapers, December 1843, and so false, that he authorised Colonel Wakefield to publicly contradict it. See the Colonel's letter, 51H of the Company's Report, and M'Donogh's reply, 52H.

† Mr. Fox is a much better interpreter of English law than Governor Fitz Roy, for in his Report he remarks—“The proper answer to his argument is, that the grounds assigned by him might be a sufficient reason for not committing the parties to trial; but they were not sufficient to prevent Thompson from apprehending them, for the purpose of inquiring whether they ought to be committed or not. Thompson's proceedings were merely initiatory—a regular information was laid before him by Cotterell, charging a felony. He issues his warrant, not because he knows a felony has been committed, but to inquire whether a felony has been committed or not. If it has, then his duty is to send the criminal to trial at the Assizes; if not, dismiss the charge. In ordinary cases, connected with the administration, the magistrates do not stop to ascertain the truth of the charge before issuing their warrant for the apprehension of the criminal; but they apprehend him first, and inquire afterwards. If it

had no right to survey the land, which you said you had not sold (what right had Rauperaha or Rangihaiata, the murderers, to it, who lived in another island, and who, as has been already said, had signed a deed of sale for it?) until Mr. Spain had finished his inquiry: they had no right to build the houses they did on the land. As they were, then, the first in the wrong, I will not avenge their deaths."

Nothing so really barbarous has occurred in modern times, for however much it may be disguised, the entire conduct of the local government has been that of injuring the settlements in Cook's Straits, if in addition to the agreement between the Company and Lord John Russell, the CHARTER signed by the Queen, the agreement between the Chiefs and the Company, to which reference has been made in a note, or the following statement of Governor Hobson, — "The situation which Colonel Wakefield intimates his intention to occupy, as stated in his letter, (marked E), is in my opinion liable to objections, both from its proximity to Wellington, to which it is liable to become a rival in trade, and from the imperfection of its harbour. But as it happens to be included within the special grant conceded by your Lordship to the Company, I do not consider myself justified in offering any interruption to his proceedings,"* — the argument now used is, that the conduct of the sufferers was illegal, because the specific grant of the Wairoa had not been made by the Crown to the Company. Whose fault is it that it was not?—The unfortunate Captain Wakefield with his followers went to the Middle Island, South Durham, in October, 1811. The only notice taken of them by the distant government at Auckland, was taxing them heavily, not leaving money enough to pay the weekly stipend to the Government pilot, and appointing one police magistrate Thompson, with one constable Malen. Why did not the Governor do as he did in the case of Wellington †—issue the specific grant?—instead of which, the settlers were abandoned, and the Company's agent, the police magistrate, the constable, all perished on the 17th of June, 1843, by the hands of the very men who had signed the deed of sale; and this, Governor Fitz Roy, with a frigate, the North Star, at his command, determines to be "justifiable homicide," and goes purposely to the barbarians to tell them that the white men were to blame.

proves that no crime has been committed, they release him; but the apprehension renders them liable to no punishment: nor would a party charged and sought to be arrested, be justified in resisting the arrest because he was not guilty. His duty is to surrender and submit to the inquiry as to his guilt. The only grounds on which he would be justified in resisting would be some irregularity in the form of the warrant, in the magistrate or constable's authority, or so forth; but he is not justified in resisting merely because he is innocent of the crime with which he is charged. Cotterell's information was a full justification for Thompson's arresting the natives charged in it."

* P. 156 Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

† See Governor Hobson's Despatch, 13th November, 1841, printed at p. 173 to 175 of Par. Papers, 12th of August, 1842, with the schedule of a specific grant, confirmed by Lord Stanley in a letter dated 12th of May, 1842, and at p. 175 of the above Papers.

Fitz Roy afterwards went to Wellington; the settlers, hoping for a better government than they had previously experienced, welcomed him with enthusiasm, went to his levee, and of course, amongst others, Mr. Jerningham Wakefield, whose journeyings amongst the natives for some years has procured for him in England the sobriquet of "The Captain Grey of New Zealand," for he had done all in New Zealand which Captain Grey had done in Australia, and perhaps more; he had employed hundreds of the natives in gathering and picking flax, for which they were highly paid by the merchants at Wellington, and it has become the chief means of thus bringing them in contact with civilisation. His journals from time to time have appeared in the *New Zealand Journal*, and in the course of them he had related the unauthorised bargains which some, professing to be missionaries, had made with the natives for land, and in some cases for the sole purpose of interrupting or thwarting the Company's settlements. These missionaries (not such men as Mr. Hatfield—the charge is only to be made on a few) give the settlers the name of "devils;" Mr. Jerningham Wakefield has rendered good service in having exposed such conduct, and if he merits any reflection at all as to his conduct, it is that he has not sufficiently done so. He went out with his uncle Colonel Wakefield in the *Tory* in 1839—was universally loved by the settlers, became the very idol of the resident natives, and when his uncle was murdered, the most numerous resident native tribe urged him to place himself at their head to avenge the death of his relative. It might have been expected that Governor Fitz Roy on his arrival would have been anxious to soothe his affliction, to seek his acquaintance, to learn from him the state of native feeling, and benefit by his experience in assisting to turn the savage from his barbarous, to a civilised state. But no—when the young man presented his card at his Excellency's levee, he assailed him with vulgar abuse; many of the settlers who had not been previously presented walked out of the room, disgusted at the attack. Mr. Wakefield bore it patiently in public, but soon demanded an explanation in a private interview. What took place—what passed at that interview shall be given in Mr. Wakefield's own words. After leaving Governor Fitz Roy, he wrote him a letter, which, according to Lord Stanley's directions, must have been transmitted to the Colonial Office at home, and thus it will be recorded as a public document; but that his brother colonists might know exactly what passed, he sent it for publication to the *Wellington Gazette*, in which it was printed on the 21st of February, and we have no small pleasure in gratifying our Anglo New Zealand readers at home by transcribing it into the columns of the COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

To the Editor of the "New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator."

"Sir,—I beg to enclose the copy of a letter which I have addressed to his Excellency the Governor, and to request that you will be kind enough to insert it in your pages. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"E. JERNINGHAM WAKEFIELD."

"Sir,—At a public levee held by your Excellency immediately on your arrival in this place, your Excellency was pleased to address to me a very severe, and, as

I conceive, most unmerited rebuke. Although this was done in the presence of a body of Colonists whose approbation of my conduct as one of them it had been my earnest wish to obtain, I felt it my duty to abstain from any reply as public as your attack.

“On my application, your Excellency was kind enough to grant me an interview, at which you requested Major Richmond to be present. On that occasion, however, your Excellency censured my conduct and opinions in such unmeasured terms, that I do not feel myself wanting in any of the respect due to you as the representative of her Majesty, while taking this means of making known to the public both the charges brought against me and my defence.

“It was with much satisfaction I gathered from your Excellency that had you not imagined that I was about to leave this place immediately after the levee, your Excellency would have taken a less public opportunity of expressing your disapprobation of my conduct.

“Your Excellency first referred to letters written by me at different times since the first formation of this colony, and published in the ‘New Zealand Journal,’ of London: remarking that they were filled with sneers and sarcasms levelled at the missionaries; and that I had shown myself, in thus writing, a decided enemy to their proceedings and to religion. Your Excellency expressed your regret that I had, by these writings and my general conduct in setting an example to the natives, obtained for myself the unenviable name of the ‘Leader of the devil’s missionaries!!’

“I then stated to your Excellency that those were private letters written to my relations in England; and that, moreover, they contained no attack upon religion, although I had carefully remarked and freely descanted upon such conduct, on the part of some of the missionaries, as seemed calculated to injure instead of benefiting the natives, by estranging them from the colonists and engendering animosity between the two races; and although I at the moment felt inclined to remonstrate against the use made by your Excellency of my private letters, even though published in England, in order to found a public animadversion on my conduct, I am proud to acknowledge the sentiments contained in them as those which I hold in public as well as in private. And I feel bound to remind your Excellency, that in all free countries, and especially in the British dominions, the liberty of expressing his own opinions is one of the most precious privileges of every, even the meanest subject of his sovereign.

“Your Excellency must be fully aware that, in the mother-country as well as here, it is a very prevalent opinion that in the great work of preserving an aboriginal race from extinction, Civilisation ought to precede, or at any rate go hand in hand with Christianity; and that the latter, unaided by the former, becomes to the savage a mere empty form and name. And although many of the arguments and facts contained in the letters alluded to by your Excellency were adduced in proof of this position, many others were brought forward in order to show how, in many cases, the sacred duties of a missionary had been abused, whenever his landsharking propensities, and a consequent jealousy of the colonists—whom he knew to be a body of men as moral, as kind-hearted, and as ready to make every effort for the preservation of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, as himself—had led him to employ his influence in imbuing the minds of the natives with suspicion, jealousy, and at length dislike of those who had most earnestly intended, and who were best calculated by every quality, moral and intellectual, to become their most valuable friends. It would be an easy task, although requiring more space than this letter will allow, to repeat the numerous instances in which such has been the application of missionary influence: but I need only refer to the conduct of the Rev. Henry Williams, the head of the Church Missionary body, when he was seeking a “slice for himself” in this very place.

“As regards the coarse epithet by which your Excellency was pleased to inform me that I was commonly designated, I have only to repeat what I stated to you

Excellency, that I had never till that moment heard it applied to me, and that it seemed a great injustice to give implicit credit to the character which your Excellency might have heard of me from persons, whether in New South Wales or in this country, who were evidently interested in opposing the progress of the settlements in Cook's Straits, and defaming any person connected, however humbly, with their formation. I then appealed, and still appeal to your Excellency, to inquire from the respectable and moral colonists among whom I have spent the greater part of the last four years, whether the degrading epithet was deserved.

"Your Excellency proceeded to inform me, that my name would be included among several to be struck off the Commission of the Peace; and that, although this would appear in public as a simple reduction of the number of the magistrates of the territory, it was your Excellency's duty to inform me, in private, that you considered I had been included in it most inadvertently by the late Governor, on account of my youth and indiscretion, on account of the bad example I had set the natives, and on account of my being known as one of those who entertained an especial hatred and animosity towards the natives.

"I am glad to be able to state, that I do not fear the publication of these motives for my removal, and that I do not shrink from the second appeal which I then made to your Excellency, to inquire from the natives among whom I have spent the last four years and a half, as to the character which I have acquired among them.

"I left England nearly five years ago, with the object of assisting, however humbly, in the formation of the first colony which has been founded in modern times, with a view to the benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the soil, and with as great anxiety as could be felt by your Excellency or any other man, that they should be preserved from the evils which irregular and vicious colonisation was then fast bringing upon them. I share the regret experienced by the main body of colonists here, that every effort for their advancement and their amalgamation with us has been strenuously opposed and frustrated by those enemies of the colonists who, while pretending to befriend the natives, have been effectually retarding their progress, and even preparing the way for that collision between the races which has now unfortunately begun. But I feel proud to say, that numerous proofs allow me, without undue self-esteem, to assert that I yet enjoy the respect and esteem of the natives of this part of the island to a degree unsurpassed by that evinced towards even the missionaries who have laboured among them. Considering that your Excellency had only obtained your information from one party, I felt this accusation to be most unjust, ungenerous, and unfeeling.

"I then added, and again repeat, that I did not rebut this charge in order that my name should be retained in the Commission of the Peace, as I had previously determined to request your Excellency, before the termination of the interview, to accept my resignation as a magistrate of the territory.

"Your Excellency proceeded to blame me for having, since the Wairao massacre, worn arms while travelling among the natives who had partaken in that affair, although I had been warned against such a proceeding by the chief police magistrate, Major Richmond. Your Excellency observed that such a course was calculated to encourage distrust and suspicion among the natives, and was, moreover, mere childish bravado; and that your Excellency would 'not be surprised if on some future occasion they should remove my sword and beat me with the flat of it, or duck me in a pond, by way of a joke.' During more than six months, however, that I pursued this course, I never heard it commented upon by a single native as anything but a very natural precaution; but was told on the contrary by Rauperaha himself that I did quite right to follow the native custom of wearing arms while travelling in a part of the country which owned only native customs and native dominion. Major Richmond did certainly entreat of me, much to my indignation, to carry concealed arms if I carried any.

“Your Excellency concluded by adverting to some letters published lately by me in the newspaper of this place, adding, that you were surprised Mr. Clarke should have been foolish enough to allow himself to be drawn into any such correspondence. Your Excellency blamed me for attempting by this means to excite the feelings of the Europeans against the natives, and ridiculed the idea of hunting about for foolish stories about skulls in one place and bones in another, in order to alarm people who had not sense enough to treat such reports as they deserved. I would beg to submit to your Excellency, that I only repeated in a plain statement as was made to me, with the name of my authority and those of the persons present, and that the publication of this statement elicited from other persons the stories about bones which your Excellency was pleased to treat as foolish, and to attribute to me.

“Your Excellency begged me to consider in what position I should have been placed had your Excellency instructed the Attorney-General to file a criminal information against me for defaming the character of the natives alluded to in my letter, and informed me that if I, or any other person, should write a similar letter, he would not be allowed to profit by a friendly warning, but would first hear from an officer of the Supreme Court. While I have no desire to pass the bounds of all due respect to your Excellency, I could wish to refer any just-minded man, whether of the legal profession or not, to those letters, and learn from him in what position your Excellency would have been placed, had you pursued any course so repugnant to the principles of English law, and the privileges of English liberty? I will add, that I have since heard from very excellent authority, that Mr. Cotton affirms Rauperaha to have made a statement to the Bishop of New Zealand precisely similar to that which he made to me.

“In conclusion, I beg to assure your Excellency of that unfeigned respect which I shall never fail to pay to the Representative of her Majesty; but have to claim your Excellency’s indulgence for pursuing the only course which was left open to me, in order to defend myself from the degradation which your Excellency was pleased to impose upon me before my fellow-colonists. If I have ventured to make use of arguments which might have fallen with more grace and power from some among their body better qualified by years and experience for the task, I must respectfully submit that as your Excellency was pleased to select me from among them for a public reproof, so I have not thought it unbecoming to advance in my own defence opinions which I have imbibed from many older and wiser than myself among my friends, but which have been confirmed in my mind by some experience among the aborigines of these islands.

I have, &c.

E. JERNINGHAM WAKEFIELD.

To his Excellency Capt. Rob. Fitz Roy, R.N.,
Governor of New Zealand, &c. &c. &c.”

We have read Mr. Wakefield’s published journals with some care, but cannot discover the slightest reflection upon religion, and there seems just about as much veracity in the charge, as in the attack upon the Hon. Constantine Dillon, at Nelson; and as for his Excellency not being “surprised if on some future occasion they (the natives) should remove his sword, and beat him with the flat of it, or duck him in a pond,” it is nothing short of inciting some of the barbarians to murder, and so it was considered at Wellington; and thus this useful magistrate thought it most prudent to leave the colony, and is arrived in England, where no doubt his case will be made known in a variety of channels.

Whilst this was passing in Wellington, the natives at Auckland res-

cued a prisoner in the court of justice at distant Aucland ; the authorities there stopped at no legal quibbles—not only arrested natives at a distance from the scene of disturbance, but fired on them for attempting to escape. It remains for us to know whether Governor Fitz Roy on his return to Aucland applied the same interpretation of English law to Aucland magistrates which he had dealt out at Nelson. His absence in Cook's Straits is an additional proof of the superlative folly of fixing and continuing the seat of government so far away as Aucland, which has been fully set forth at p. 177 and p. 392 of the first volume of this Magazine.

There is but one remedy to apply to the horrible state of affairs so wantonly created by the local government, so wilfully neglected by the Colonial Office at home, which is to send out, *via* Alexandria and India, a straight-forward English Governor, who without cant or hypocrisy will proceed in the first ship of war which can be met with at Bombay or Ceylon, and immediately remove Rauperaha and Rangihaiata, and with directions to carry out the following wise resolutions of the recent Committee of the House of Commons. Great confidence was placed in the result of that Committee: it rests with the administration at large, which will no doubt be supported by Parliament, as it already is by universal public opinion. At present, only the Report and Resolutions are printed—the evidence on which they are founded has yet to be published—it will be a voluminous production, but, like the Lords' Report of 1838, will become a text-book of reference for future articles. Much change, in various ways, must take place in regard to New Zealand previous to the new year, which we shall not fail to notice in due course; in the mean time we append the Parliamentary Resolutions.

“ In conclusion, we beg to submit to the house the following Resolutions, as containing a summary of the opinions we have formed on the whole subject:—

“ RESOLUTIONS.

“ 1. That the conduct of the New Zealand Company, in sending out settlers to New Zealand, not only without the sanction, but in direct defiance of the authority of the Crown, was highly irregular and improper.

“ 2. That the conclusion of the treaty of Waitangi by Captain Hobson with certain natives of New Zealand was a part of a series of injudicious proceedings, which had commenced several years previous to his assumption of the local government.

“ 3. That the acknowledgment by the local authorities of a right of property on the part of the natives of New Zealand, in all wild land in those islands, after the sovereignty had been assumed by her Majesty, was not essential to the true construction of the treaty of Waitangi, and was an error which has been productive of very injurious consequences.

“ 4. That the New Zealand Company has a right to expect to be put in possession by the Government, with the least possible delay, of the number of acres awarded to it by Mr. Pennington; that the Company has this right, as against the estate of the Crown, without reference to the validity or otherwise of its supposed purchases from the natives, all claims derived from which have been surrendered.

“ 5. That the Company, in selecting the land to be granted by the Crown, within the defined limits, cannot claim the grant of any land not vested in the Crown.

" 6. That means ought to be forthwith adopted for establishing the exclusive title of the Crown to all land not actually occupied and enjoyed by natives, or held under grants of the Crown; such land to be considered as vested in the Crown for the purpose of being employed in the manner most conducive to the welfare of the inhabitants, whether natives or Europeans.

" 7. That in order to prevent land from being held by parties not intending to make use of the same, a land-tax, not exceeding 2d. an acre ought to be imposed; that all parties claiming land should be required to put in their claims, and pay one year's tax in advance, within twelve months.

" 8. That such tax ought not to be considered as applying to the whole estate of the New Zealand Company, so long as they shall continue to sell not less than one twenty-fifth of the land granted to them annually, and to expend a fixed proportion of the proceeds in emigration.

" 9. That such tax ought also not to be considered as applying to lands now actually occupied and enjoyed by the natives, or to reserves set apart and held for their benefit.

" 10. That reserves ought to be made for the natives, interspersed with the lands assigned to settlers, with suitable provision for regulating their alienation and preserving the use of them for the natives as long as may be necessary; and that these reserves ought not to be included in calculating the amount of land due to that company.

" 11. That as it appears by evidence that the non-settlement of the land-claims has been productive of great confusion and mischief in the colony, it is expedient to adopt measures for granting legal titles with the least possible delay to the actual occupants of land, unless under special circumstances of abuse.

" 12. That the prohibition to all private persons to purchase land from the natives ought to be strictly enforced, except that land which may have been purchased by natives they should be at liberty to sell again, provided the transaction be sanctioned by the protector.

" 13. That it is highly important that the Governor should have more effectual means of enforcing obedience to his authority, and also greater facility for visiting frequently the different settlements; and that with this view it is expedient that an armed steamer, of moderate size, be placed at his disposal.

" 14. That it is expedient that the settlers should be organised as a militia, under the orders and control of the Governor; natives, under proper precautions, being allowed to serve in it.

" 15. That it is expedient that an attempt should also be made to raise and discipline a native force of a more permanent character, officered in general by Europeans, but in which any of the natives who may be found trustworthy may hold commands.

" 16. That the employment of natives in the civil service of the government, in any situations in which they can be useful, is highly desirable.

" 17. That efforts should be made gradually to wean the natives from their ancient customs, and to induce them to adopt those of civilised life, upon the principle recommended by Captain Grey, in his Report on the mode of introducing civilisation amongst the natives of Australia.

" 18. That the principles on which the New Zealand Company have acted in making the reserves for the natives, with a view to their ultimate as well as present welfare, and in making suitable provision for spiritual and educational purposes, are sound and judicious, tending to the benefit of all classes.

" 19. That the Committee, upon a review of the documentary evidence relating to the loss of life at Wairoa, without offering any opinion upon the law of the case, deem it an act of justice to the memory of those who fell there, to state, that it appears that the expedition in question was undertaken for a purpose believed by the parties to be lawful and desirable, and which, also, example in analogous cases had unfortunately led them to expect might be effected without

resistance from the natives. The Committee cannot withhold the expression of their regret at the loss of life which occurred, especially the loss of Captain Arthur Wakefield, whose long and distinguished services in the British Navy are recorded in the papers before the Committee, and of Mr. Thompson, the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Richardson, the Crown prosecutor, Captain England, Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Patchett, and Mr. Howard."

W.

THE YANKEE BOARDING-HOUSE :

A RECORD OF ADVENTURE IN TEXAS.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN, ESQ.

CHAPTER I.—*How I got there.*

A FEW months previous to my quitting the land of snakes and alligators for good and aye, I found myself, one fine morning, seventy miles "up country," standing on the top of the picturesque bank which beetled over Harris's Landing, Dick's Creek, Galveston County, Texas. The landing I allude to, is that at which all boats bound for Powhattan put up, and is situated on a bend of the river, about a quarter of a mile in a straight line from the nearest inhabited house. The stream, deep, muddy, and slow, is not twenty yards across, if it be as much. The landing is on the left-hand side as you go up the bayou, where there is a small gap in the wood, just enough to allow the path which leads to it to come down to the water's edge. Everywhere else the river is picturesquely overhung by thick and lofty trees, and skirted by low bushes; the former being the oak, the sycamore, the elm, pine, cedar, and others too numerous to mention. Opposite to the landing-place is a ruined shingle hut, with huge mud chimney, which habitation had more than once served myself and companions as a camp during short hunting excursions; around it is a clearing of some acres in extent, dotted with stumps of felled trees, the portion of the trunk above the place where the axe had been applied being alone removed. The hut, somewhat large in its dimensions, had a mud floor, diversified by rivulets of water; it having been built half-way down the declivity of a hill, just in a place where it was sure to receive the advantage of all the water which might fall on the earth above it. On a recent occasion we had been compelled to spread the floor over with grass, dried before a huge fire, to render it possible for us to lie down at all without being two or three inches deep in mud.

On the morning referred to above, my six-oared cutter lay at the landing, and, as I before remarked, a little before sunrise I appeared on the water's edge, accompanied by my friend Mr. Baker, preparatory to a journey down the river, and across Galveston Bay, to the town of the same name. It was not long since I had come up with a party, who all, save Mr. Baker, had left me; they returned overland to Virginia Ferry, whence they were conveyed to our good brig, Archer. I remained behind, intending to spend a month in the rustic log hut which Capt. Tod had placed at my disposal. Au-

xious, however, about letters from England, for which I might in vain have waited a twelvemonth in this retired spot, where not a traveller passed more than twice a year, I had determined, after four days' rare sport, to go down the bay, and again return to Capt. Tod, at as early an opportunity as possible. I had sought more company than Mr. Baker in vain—this was vexatious, since two hands in a heavy boat, in case of adverse wind, was no joke. The fact, too, was rendered more unpleasant, from this gentleman being not only unable to manage even a skiff, pulling a bad oar, not steering half a minute without veering from north to south; but, in addition to all this, entertaining so lively a distaste for aquatics, as even to be uneasy when floating down a narrow river. But to Galveston he had to go; there was his wife, to whom he was then married but three weeks; and Galveston being an island, with some twenty miles of open sea between us and it, sea was to be crossed: *ergo*, he had no choice. Not having decided to go down until the previous evening, we had neglected to make an oar in place of one which had been broken; one oar and one paddle, therefore, was all we had in our possession. This gave us no disquiet, as with the wind which now existed, we expected to sail the whole distance before evening, and accordingly took in but one day's provisions. Our whole baggage consisted of our guns, pistols, powder horns, shot bags, a blanket a-piece, a tin case full of cold stew, and a few biscuits. The fact is, in these wild districts, where motion of all kinds is constantly kept up, where every hour is occupied in hunting, fishing, pulling in boats, or sailing, though the refection of the inner man be much thought of, yet are delicacies not even wished for;—to have enough is the great desideratum. Though never more hungry, or possessed of a more excellent appetite, eating was never less cared for, than upon these occasions.

A few minutes being occupied in preparation, our craft was cast loose from its moorings; I seized the paddle, which required three strokes to the oar's one, and we commenced our journey down the stream. Now though nothing can be conceived more picturesque, delightful, or pleasing to the eye than Dick's Creek, with its dense belt of forest on either side,—here an opening, and there an opening—in certain places revealing gentle slopes and lawns, and glades of exquisite loveliness—nothing more disagreeable can be imagined than pulling down its waters without a third person to steer. The river turns, winds, and turns again in every direction. A reach of fifty yards presents itself; next minute you are rounding an abrupt corner, where once more you are compelled to wheel about. A quarter of an hour had not passed, ere I found that one oar was almost always at work alone, in consequence of the turnings; and also that to progress at all, it was necessary to unship the rudder. Before we had proceeded quite three miles, I began to feel somewhat fatigued and, luckily, here commenced a more open country. On the verge of the forest and the scattered timber, was situated the location of Mr. Farmer, where we in vain sought a companion desirous of visiting Galveston; hoisting our sails therefore—a light breeze whistling through the scanty timber, just enough to impel us along, we gradually left the forest behind us. Certainly had we been three, with a pair of good oars, I would not have consented to any such thing, as our progress was excessively slow, especially as in consequence of the sinuosities of the stream, we had every few minutes to jibe, or to haul aft the

starboard or larboard sheets. I managed the helm and mainsail,—Mr. Baker, in a very awkward manner, the foresail and jib, we being schooner-rigged. Often, when close upon a wind, we found it impossible to round some projecting point, shave we it ever so closely, or even to sail along certain reaches. “Down jib and pole her,” was then the word. This occurred at every two or three hundred yards, until at length passing the “Maison Rock,” we issued upon that wider and more sailable part of the river which is skirted on both sides by level and boundless prairies. Never was sailing so delightful as in this place; the banks being sufficiently high to keep the wind from ruffling the water, were yet no prevention to its filling our sails, and that pretty strongly too. Accordingly, lugging the “weather bank,” we glided along under its lee rapidly and noiselessly, save when the sound of the cut-water made itself heard, severing the stream, as a puff more than ordinarily strong impelled us along with increased vigour. The sky was blue, though streaked with clouds; the wind southerly and light, except at intervals, when the puffs above mentioned would drive us along through the water, itself as smooth and unruffled as a mill-pond. On such occasions as these, it was my delight to sit at the helm, guiding my little bark and contemplating in silence the scene around. There is always a lively pleasure in steering a boat, but still more when the breeze is just enough to keep her sails asleep, as we sailors express it; that is, at their full tension, silent and motionless.

The river widened as we advanced, and when about two hundred yards across, and about two miles from its mouth, turning in a southerly direction, a point suddenly presented itself, which I felt unable to weather on the tack on which we were sailing, as despite every effort we were falling on a lee shore. Going about, therefore, and standing for the opposite bank, we succeeded, after several efforts, in shaving the point and entering an even wider portion of the river. Here our progress becoming still more slow, accordingly I threw our anchor over board for a minute, and found that the tide was coming up, and we got along very little, though the wind had not decreased. In this place we shot a duck, but did not succeed in capturing it, a huge alligator making a dash at our victim and carrying him off.

In about half an hour our progress having become scarcely perceptible, we entered Edward’s Bay, out of which it was impossible to sail without innumerable boards, as the wind blew directly in our teeth. This bay presents a curious appearance. Surrounded on all sides by the low and wide-spreading prairie, its beach is flat, and except where certain palmettoes rise near the mouth of Dick’s Creek, there is nothing to break the monotony of its shores. Opposite Dollar Point, Edward’s Point, a gently-sloping white shell beach, presents itself, and from thence to the first-mentioned place run a string of small islands, or rather shoals. Through these it is necessary to pass in order to gain the open bay of Galveston, stretching itself beyond like nothing save the open sea, not a glimpse of land being to be seen in that direction. When it is remembered that the bay is thirty miles deep, from twelve to sixteen wide, and surrounded by a country such as I have described, this will not be wondered at. Before evening quite drew in, we had eaten up all our provisions, though it was abundantly evident that even by proceeding all night we should not reach the desired haven until morning. But we were true Texans, and looked not to

the morrow. Having patiently beat to windward until about nine o'clock, the tide all the while increasing and the wind decreasing in force, I managed, by poling Matilda a few hundred yards, to gain at length the open bay, where, however, the same obstacles presented themselves. My duties here became no sinecure; the low flat shore was invisible, and I was guided only by the wind, standing one hour on one tack and one hour on the other, at the mercy of every shift of the breeze. My friend Mr. Baker, too, went to sleep, completely overcome with fatigue, leaving me to put the craft about when necessary, which, considering the lightness of the wind, and that I had three sheets to manage, was a somewhat serious matter. Still I did not feel disposed to awake my comrade, whose laziness and want of energy I contented myself with inwardly anathematising. The moon luckily burst forth to keep me company after some delay, and my task became much easier. Perhaps never did I experience such strange and nameless emotions as at that hour. Alone, so to speak, upon the waters of that wild, almost unknown, and unfrequented bay, which Lafitte and his pirates yet tenanted in spirit, the same moon illumined me here as would have done so in the Palais Royal, the Tuileries, or Hyde Park: there, however, it shone on thousands,—here on one—I was alone—but I was happy in my solitude. Thought, that belts the world in the twinkling of an eye, was with me; myriads of stars, too, though the moon paled their fire, were gazing on me; but I was not then in Galveston Bay—I was where the moon shone perhaps less brightly, but where other lights beamed, more bright, more beautiful. My white sail, more white in the moon's rays—my red and blue pennant—my ensign, which I had forgot to remove at night-fall, waving over my head, formed my whole immediate landscape, while the slow motion of the boat upon the restless bay, pitching nose under against the tide and wind, appeared like that of a craft moved by invisible powers.

I soon discovered that we made no progress at all, in consequence of the lightness of the wind and the adverse tide, I losing on one tack what I gained on the other. This I was the more sure of in consequence of my watching a fire on the mainland, which I always retained on the starboard tack; still, however, I was loth to wake my companion and inform him of the actual state of affairs, lingering anxiously on the romantic and picturesque position in which I found myself placed. Moreover, I had promised to go on all night, the foolish fellow being anxious about his wife; and as I fully comprehended these feelings, I was considerate for a brother in misfortune. About one, however, my patience and good nature were both completely exhausted, and letting fly the sheets just as I ran into a little narrow and sheltered bight, I woke Baker, and told him to unfurl my sails and throw the anchor overboard, which he did, not, however, without grumbling, though he was perfectly convinced that we had lost rather than gained ground during his protracted slumbers. He did, however, urge me to try again, muttering something about Jane, &c. But I was no longer in an obliging mood; I was master here, and I peremptorily refused to proceed until the tide slackened, or the wind showed of a blowing humour. A gale or a squall would have made me gay, for in these parts I had learned not to stick at trifles. Satisfied with having informed him of my decision, I did not wait his answer, but wrapping myself in

my blanket and stretching the mainsail over me, I lay down in the stern sheets and went to sleep hungry.

About four I awoke. It was now light, and I found that we had run into a little and pretty bay below Dollar Point, one half mile from Edward's Bay, having anchored in four feet water. The wind had not increased, but the tide had ceased to be against us; a certain freshness, too, in the morning air prepared me for a northerly change. Taking an oar, I began vigorously to pull, much to the dismay of my friend Mr. Baker, one of those jolly and ruddy-faced Englishmen who consider work before breakfast, especially, too, when there is none in prospect, as the very acme of madness. To beat to windward, however, with a very light breeze is ridiculous, since you make scarcely anything but lee way. No fear but that could we have sailed, I would have been the first to resign my oar; I am not so fond of pulling as to do so for amusement on an empty stomach. After exerting ourselves with unexampled patience and in utter silence until nearly two P.M., we found we had made about eight miles, my paddle and the heavy boat rendering our motion almost imperceptible. I accordingly determined to try what the sails would do, not before, however, I found my arms utterly incapable of further exertion. The breeze had slightly freshened, but blew from as adverse a quarter as ever. While setting sail we grounded on a flat, which the smoothness of the water concealed, but pushing off I once more reclined in the stern sheets, just as we caught a faint glimpse of the masts and spars of the shipping in Galveston Harbour. Pelican Island was directly between us and it, and many a weary tack was to be made ere we could hope finally to round that point. Mr. Baker, as soon as our canvass was spread, trimmed properly and the sheets belayed, protesting he was almost dead from fatigue and hunger, prepared to seek a nap.

"Do you want to be drowned, Mr. Baker?" said I sternly. I was in no sweet humour.

"No, captain; but what do you mean?"

"Do you see yon black and threatening cloud in the nor'-west?" replied I, pointing at the same time to the horizon, where I showed him a cloud, black as ink, which cast a pitchy shade upon the whole atmosphere, and which, rising rapidly, was fast covering the whole face of the heavens. I then explained to him, that ere half an hour we should be attacked by a norther, as severe, violent, and dangerous, as he had ever seen. I further observed, perhaps maliciously, that we should then have our hands full, if, indeed, our boat survived the storm five minutes. These *northers* are violent and sudden tempests, which periodically visit this part of the world during the winter, causing much terror and alarm to those who at such a time are unlucky enough to be upon the face of the waters. I must say, I did not like my position, as I had seen too much of them not to be aware of the really perilous position in which we were placed. Mr. Baker made no answer whatever to my remark, being overcome, as I soon found out, by an inexplicable terror, which deprived him utterly of all presence of mind. He was physically and constitutionally timid to a degree when on the water, which was often productive of much personal inconvenience, as well as annoyance, to those who were his com-

panions. Indeed, of all the persons I knew, Mr. Baker was the last whom I could have desired to be with me in my present predicament.

We had made what I hoped was our last larboard tack, having gained sufficiently to windward to lie up, with our starboard tacks aboard, for the town, when, eight miles from Galveston, the storm struck us, just as our sails were shaking in the old breeze, while in the act of going about. Far was I from expecting such a gale as we now experienced. How it was that in one instant the boat was not swallowed up and we both drowned, I never could understand. As it was, the first puff laid us over, filling our boat with water, and another capsize being only prevented by my letting fly all the sheets, and putting the craft right before the wind.

"Unspree the sails—unship the mast—look alive, Mr. Baker," cried I, without daring to leave the helm one instant to render him any assistance.

"Mr. Baker was looking at his hat, which, some hundred yards off, rose and fell on the waves, and did not hear me.

"Mr. Baker!" screamed I, in a voice which was heard above the roar of the gust, "unspree the sails—unship the mast, and be —— to you!"

Mr. Baker did as he was desired. There is a magic charm in a good sturdy anathema.

"Mr. Baker," added I, as loudly as before, as soon as he had stripped the boat of all sign of mast and sails, "the boat is sinking, bale her out."

A pail was near his hand, floating in the water, which rose to the thwarts. With an imploring, sad, despairing look, which I shall not easily forget, he took the pail and soon lightened our craft. She rose more buoyantly on the waves, and flew before the blast.

"Mr. Baker," said I, "while there is life there is hope."

He did not reply, but looked at the sky, at the water, and resumed his occupation.

Truly there was enough in the scene to appal a heart such as his. Never did I witness so sudden a change in a landscape. Five minutes before, the sun had been shining brightly on and around our boat, gliding noiselessly through the smooth and untroubled waters, the heat at no lower a figure than 75 deg.; now, the sun was gone, the waves were at a height which threatened as they rose and fell, boiled and seathed, to swamp our fragile craft; the wind blew in fearful and fitful gusts, sometimes with a force which whitened the spray-dashed surface of the waters into foam; the cold was intense, and this I felt the more as the sou'-wester I had worn had taken French leave and departed. Habited entirely, as for a summer day, the unusual and novel sensation of cold pierced to my very bones; but I scarcely noticed the weather, so intent was I upon my duty. Nothing can be considered more difficult than to guide a boat at such a time, without impelling force of sails or oars, through a raging sea. The angry waves struck her gunwale and bulwarks, now on one side, now on the other, rendering her course a series of acute angles. Then the water, combing up behind, and rushing after us madly and furiously, appeared at each instant about to swamp us. Had she not steered like a frigate, we had been lost. As it was, the utmost exertion of my arms could scarcely keep her right before the wind. It had her all its own; it tossed her, dashed her hither and thither as a boy puffs a feather in the air; it threw her on the

topmost crest of a huge wave, it pitched her headlong into an abyss from which it seemed impossible she should ever rise; and yet she lived—she bore it all:

“She walk'd the waters like a thing of life,
And seem'd to dare the elements to strife.”

The wind itself appeared quite at home. It was cold, it was freezing, it was wet—that bitter north breeze, blowing within a degree or so of the tropics. And presently, to add to our felicity, it began to rain, the wind increasing at the same time in violence—shrieking, howling, roaring, and lashing the waves to a still greater fury. What strange thoughts crowded upon me at that time, as, half sitting, half kneeling, my head bared to the wind, and the rain, and the cold, I gazed back, “o'er the wide waters of the dark blue sea,” at the peace, the tranquillity of home! I saw across the black waves a fireside, around which, at that moment, were congregated those thinking perhaps of me. Could they know where I was at that instant, would they not be wondrous surprised? It was, however, but for a moment. I felt a grim smile cross my face, on which the rain was falling in torrents—darker ideas crowded to my soul. It was no wonder. The black canopy above—the haze around—the rain, which hid everything on earth from my view—the masts of the shipping, the houses of the wooden town, the low coast,—on the centre of the Atlantic I had known as much of anything living. Gradually the waves became longer, more hollow and forcible. I was in the deepest stream of the bay,—fifty feet of water was below me—I could not swim—a capsize was the likeliest thing in the world; I would rather have chosen Père la Chaise or Highgate for a resting-place.

“Bale out, Mr. Baker,” cried I to that individual, who, overcome by cold and terror, was lying down in the bottom of the boat up to his chin in salt water.

“I can't move,” was his reply.

“Mr. Baker,” said I quietly, and yet at the top of my voice, “recollect you have a wife yonder. Do you wish to see her again?”

The man rose slowly and baled away. I could not be angry with him. Perhaps I had followed his example, but I knew one instant from the helm was certain death; and yet even if duty and necessity had not employed me, I do not think I should have given way as he did. I experienced not one thought of fear, of terror. I was rather excited, proud—with my hand on the oaken tiller, I defied the force of the tempest. That little piece of wood was at that moment more to me than wealth, than life, than love; in a word, it was of more value than the whole world beside; on it my existence depended. I laughed at the storm. Do what it would, I was there to meet it. It raged, it blew, it hissed, it roared—I headed it not. I took a strange unearthly pleasure in baffling its efforts. Now a huge wave would come up on the larboard side, driving me to the right almost into the trough of the sea. Quick as thought my helm was “hard a-starboard,” and back went the obedient machine into its place, forcing itself slowly through the water, and taking up its accustomed position. It could not catch me napping, no, not for one instant. I had tied a handkerchief round my head to keep off the rain a little; but as it deadened my sense of hearing, and I could not distinguish the sound of the rushing

waves, I tore it off, and the next minute it was flying towards the Gulf of Mexico. I was not sure that I, too, was not bound thither also; all depended on the steadiness of the wind. Gradually, however, I forgot even the possibility of danger; I thought only of doing battle fiercely with the pitiless storm. Quasimodo bore not the gipsy to the sanctuary with a more anxious care than that with which I guided my Matilda into port.

But a dark mass is right before me—it becomes each second more distinct—it is a thirty-ton wood boat, the General Roe, riding out at anchor. We were alongside in an instant. Then it was that I saw how rapidly we were moving. A loud hurrah from the boat's crew, who all knew me, had hardly reached my ears, when we had passed them. I waved my hand in reply, but spoke not. The boat was soon lost in the haze caused by the drizzling rain. Ten minutes more elapsed, we were in sight of the shipping, and bearing directly down for the good brig Archer, under whose lee I worked hard to get. The huge eighteen-gun brig was tossing like a cork upon the water. What wonder was it then that we were not quiet, when the man-of-war rose and fell, and fell and rose, tugging furiously at her two huge chain cables, moored with a swivel as she was, she appeared each instant going. Now she buried her stern to the ports in the sea, then her very keel was bare. I strove, I have said, to get under her lee, and I could have wished Mr. Baker and I to have been able to catch a rope to be drawn alongside, and then to have boarded her. I was not ten yards from her, my boat pitching and tossing more than ever, her bows going under, filling, almost sinking, but what cared we? the haven was reached, we were comparatively in safety. "Archer a-hoy!" cried I, at the top of my voice.

There was not a soul on deck. The storm had driven the few that were on board below, the greater part were snugly distributed in various parts of the town; meanwhile we shot by the gallant ship, and next instant were foul of the prize schooner Atlantic's hawse, which unceremoniously carried away my rudder. I did not take one instant for reflection, but leaping overboard in five feet water did my best to guide the boat to the land, and to prevent its upsetting. The sensation of cold as I leaped in was beyond all I could have imagined. In five minutes more Matilda was high and dry in the Custom-house yard, I and Baker standing two models for a couple of St. James's exquisites, or rather, perhaps, for Robert Macaire and Bertram; he in the costume of an English farmer some six years in use in Texas, without a hat, his short red hair matted and dripping with wet; I in an old cast-off naval uniform, which I appropriated to hunting excursions, a pair of hunting boots, my head bare, my long dark hair hanging over my shoulders—my face, my neck, my head bare; both of us froze up, and shivering as in an ague fit. We picked up our guns, pistols, and blankets. The boat we left to its fate.

"I conclude, Capt'n, yer in a tarnation fix," cried a voice from the Custom-house hall. It was Hurd the pilot standing by a roaring stove. He didn't ask me to warm myself. There is something supremely selfish in a Yankee; he calls it independence. I didn't answer him, but looked round for the first shelter which might catch my eye. Humble or rich, low or lofty, the nearest was what I sought. Mr. Baker meanwhile disappeared, where I know not, I never saw him again. I believe he went to Shaw's or the Tremont. In my costume, I didn't relish the walk.

CHAPTER II.—*The Boarding-House.*

Running from M'Kinney's Wharf to the Strand, is one of the shortest streets in the good city of Galveston. On one side of it is a row of houses, on the other the Custom-house yard. The street itself is sand, just as it was at the creation of the world, or, at all events, just as it rose from the circumambient sea; human art has done nothing for it—it has put palings on one side, frame sheds on the other, and called it a street. To those who have never seen a primitive Yankee town, some brief account of the locality may not be uninteresting. Let it be premised that in 1837 there was not even a hut erect on the island—there are now a thousand houses. The first building which presents itself to your right hand as you leave the wharf is the warehouse of Messrs. M'Kinney and Williams, before which you will generally perceive a most excellent fellow of the name of Hudson, marking cotton bales. A gap ensues, and then there is a second erection, the original appearance of which demands a few words. In front, as in all streets in Galveston, is a kind of wooden pavement on a level with the floor of the house, itself resting on piles. It was of one story, about a dozen feet high, with slanting roof. Three windows with large panes, and excellent cedar shutters, are surmounted by the inscription in large capitals:—

Head-Quarters—George Haines.

The walls are of plank, painted white. The inside is one large room, with a kind of closet in the corner. A counter running the whole length, two chairs, a stove, benches round the walls, complete the interior, save that the wainscoting is covered with the most grotesque, unique, and original figures of birds, beasts, fishes, and ships. Decanters, liqueur bottles, and glasses are ranged few and far between behind the counter. Such is one of the first grog-shops in town, kept by an ensign in the Galveston Guards. At New York he kept something else; but that is none of our business. Next to this is another grog-shop, kept by a lively Frenchman and a huge Englishwoman, his wife.

Eating-House—Robert Mellor,

follows next in the order of place, while the neat little store of Seeligson finishes the street, for his is the corner house abutting on the Strand. But Bob Mellor is not to be passed over thus slightly. His too is a frame shed some ten feet long and fifteen feet deep, with before the door a heap of shells to keep in countenance the words written on the side of the door—"Oysters to order." On the opposite side of the folding doors are suspended certain straps and blocks, blocks without sheaves and sheaves without blocks; what they are there for is more than their owner could tell, since for sale they cannot be, there is nobody to buy—nobody has any money now-a-days in Texas. Perhaps they serve the purpose of indicating that here for 3½ dol. (about 15s.) sailors may be lodged and boarded, if not first-rate, at least tolerably well.

If this be their meaning, truly it is somewhat hieroglyphic in its character. The house was, I have said, about ten feet wide; it was not more than a dozen feet high, to the top of the roof of the second chamber: of that anon. The inside was more homely than the "Head-quarters;" but it was by far more sociable,

more comfortable, since its smallness showed less the bareness of the furniture. A counter here, too, runs across the room, facing the entrance; at the time I speak of, however, it ran up the side—but *tempora mutantur*. Behind this counter were numberless decanters, ranged on shelves. The lower shelf was chiefly spirits. There was a decanter of brandy, and a decanter of gin; a decanter of whisky, and a decanter of wine; and was twice over, since of each there were two. The whisky bottles were replenished from a cask beneath the counter. One of the old seedy customers who had long bills chalked up against them, replenished the others as they required it at the merchants. On the second shelf were bottles of beer—of such beer, sure none save Yankees could drink it. Above these were certain other bottles with red, and pink, and white, and blue tints. They were sham *liqueurs*, and had stood the test of time as long as the house.

Behind was a court, and in the court was the cook-house, the landlord's and his family's private chamber, a single bedroom for rare visitors, i.e. for those who paid cash. This owned a sofa, three chairs, some pictures, books, a table, and sundry boxes and hampers, and barrels, which contained Leer, flour, potatoes, onions, &c. in great profusion, between the cook-house and the dust-hole was the dining-room door. In the cook-house you could just stand upright, and that is all; it was graced by an American stove, which consumed a vast quantity of wood and sundry cooking utensils, sufficiently original in their character. Its cook was the curiosity of a Scotoman, with the beard of a man, but the voice and gesture of a woman.

But, the system of the house, that was the most original part of the matter. Cash payments were almost unknown. The house was frequented chiefly by the boatmen who worked upon the Bay, at a rate of from 16 to 18 dollars per month, which, having earned, they came to spend it with Bob Mellor, and when not a "bitt," nor a "picayune" remained, they returned to their occupation; or, if work was not to be found, remained with him, living upon credit, upon "tick." In this manner, there were always loungers about the house lying about the benches, playing dominoes or yuca, for two or four liquors. The game finished, up they went to the bar, four glasses were put out before them, the decanters were handed down, each man helped himself, and the four glasses were put down to the loser in a certain little black book—full, alas! with defaulters. And then two friends would drop in, one to treat the other, and no one thought of saying "Here, Mellor, is a bitt;" but it was "Put it down." Utter strangers have been known to come in, call for what they required, and when they had drunk, it was "Haven't a red cent, old fellow, put it down to me." And when they did pay, how often was it in cash? Much oftener, we opine, in kind. The boatmen rarely obtained more than half their wages in money; for the other half they received an order on some one who owed their employers money, or with whom their employers had credit. This they handed over to Mellor. If it was on a baker, he got bread; if on the butcher, he got meat; if on a merchant of dry goods, clothes for his children or wife. And then, sometimes, they would pay him in wood, perhaps he would get an order for ten cents of oak at the bank. Away went the industrious old fellow in a still older skiff and fetched the logs; they were, of course, necessary to cook his dinners, and he would as soon fetch them himself as have

them brought. A hundred of oysters paid for any one meal, and a thousand would always be taken on account at nine shillings a thousand. With all these drawbacks, however, Mellor jogged on; a five, a ten, a twenty dollar bill came round once now and then, and the eating-house prospered; at all events, it appeared to do so. There were, it is true, certain boarders who kept down his profits, but then they had been there so long he could not turn them away, and besides he would then have no hope of being ever paid. Of these by and by.

Richard Mellor, landlord of an eating-house, in the largest street of the largest town, in the littlest country in the world, was of Stockport, born doubtless of honest parents, by trade a weaver. During the first Chartist agitation he made himself too conspicuous and notorious, to be able henceforth to reside in peace in the locality, and accordingly made himself scarce, took ship for New Orleans, and landed in Texas. In the free and independent republic he could give utterance to his most secret thoughts in safety; no one quarrelled there with his opinions, that is, if he never said a word about slavery, never said a word in praise of England, never breathed a syllable derogatory to the high and lofty and sublime position of the United States amid the nations of the earth. These things excepted, he could abuse Sam Houston to his heart's content, cry for the ballot, universal suffrage, save that it was scarcely worth while, they were customs of the locality. But removed from his native sphere old Bob retained but three ideas—his boarding-house, his bottle, and bell-ringing. In devotion to this cause he rivalled the Hunchback of Notre Dame. True there were no bells in Galveston to be rung, but when on this subject the old fellow was sublime, he crossed the Atlantic, and was ringing changes in Norwich peal in a second. Still the sound was necessary to him, and at every meal hour you would see him stoop down beneath the counter, take from thence an old tinkler with scarcely handle enough for his fingers to clutch, and advancing to the front of his dwelling, summon all those whom it might concern to their breakfast, dinner, or supper. He said he played a tune, and by saying so three times three hundred and sixty-five times in the year, his auditors became almost convinced of the truth of his assertion. With all this he had more boarders than any other house, and Madame Soussaines, advised by her trustee, Mr. Oates, got an old cow bell out of opposition. It was no good, the old original tinkler retained his power. But then Bob Mellor loved his bottle, and loved it dearly, and when not in bodily fear of his better half, betook himself so vigorously thereto as generally to finish under the counter, on the floor, or on one of the benches. If he went not quite so far, his boarders paid for it. Woe be then to any defaulter who came in his way! Every unpaid picayune was thrown in his face, every week's board down in the black book was raked up. Mellor waxed sometimes furious. Chests, tools, clothes, were all to be sold by auction. But, his person, that is yet to be described. Bob was a slight and rather tall man, with a thin gaunt visage, which had once been handsome, but Bob's peculiarity was his right leg. Some six years before, how he could not tell, he had lost the power of bending his right knee; the joint became stiff, the muscles contracted, and no stick was straighter or more incapable of bending than his leg. When he walked this gave him a most comic appearance, especially when parading before his door, summoning his retainers to matin, mid-day, or evening refection. And then his old broad-brimmed and

crowless hat, his long green baize coat, patched and re-patched, his tight pantaloons, his mocassins. Bob Mellor was an original.

Upon the afternoon which I have described above, I rushed into the eating-house in question, which I had often gazed at curiously in passing, shut the door behind me and called for a glass of brandy, at the same time throwing my gun, pistols, sword, shot bags on the nearest bench. Save and except Bob Mellor, there was no one in the store. He was drunk, standing behind his counter, helping himself to a glass of gin.

"It is cold, captain," said he, "very cold. There!"

I did not speak. I looked an answer, and asked if there were not a fire handy. The old fellow had laid his head on the counter and was half asleep. I drank my brandy and making for the back of the house, entered the kitchen and was in another minute standing before a roaring fire. I wanted it, for I had now not a dry rag about me. There was not a soul stirring, I bolted the door, stripped and dried my clothes one by one. In half an hour I was again standing dressed, my habiliments no longer wringing wet, but not as they should have been; they clung to my skin. The cook now came and I got some cold beef, bread, and a pint of coffee; I had been twenty-four hours without eating, and I enjoyed my meal. This despatched, I adjourned to the bar-room. The wind had increased in fury, the rain was heavier than before, not a soul was to be seen in the streets. The ships in the harbour alone seemed alive, and they appeared as if about to come on shore. But there were no visitors yet in the grog shop. Old Mellor still snored on the counter, I looked through the window into the court, the cook was there opening oysters in the rain, and wind, and cold. The boarders were taking advantage of the temporary high tide to try and get off a schooner which was aground. I reclined on a bench near a ricketty stove which the cook had lit, and fell into a doze. When I again became conscious, the bell was ringing, the wind howling, the rain pouring, the bar room was crowded. They all went in to supper, and I followed. After a twenty-four hours' fast, two meals within fifty minutes or so are not at all unreasonable. In a second the table of the dining-room was surrounded; by whom, I did not then care to notice; all I knew was that they were quiet, polite, and orderly,—that they ate in silence, handed you anything you required, or asked for anything in a more civil, gentlemanly manner, than at many a *table d'hôte* of far greater pretensions.

The board was plentifully supplied; at the upper end was a huge piece of roast beef; at the lower a boiled red fish, weighing not less than twenty pounds. A dish of soup, of boiled beef, of hash, of oyster stew, a plate of pumpkin pie, of rice-pudding, of pancakes, bread at discretion,—such was the fare three times a day spread before the lodgers; in the morning and evening there was coffee; at mid-day, water. That was all the difference between dinner and breakfast, and dinner and supper. Not so bad for fifteen shillings a week, and that too not always paid. But of what was before us, how much had Mellor himself paid for? The oysters were collected by the landlord, and a defaulter; the pumpkin had been appropriated from a neighbouring garden, the fish Bill Ogilvy had caught, the pork which constituted the *fond* of the stew was from a stray pig which had come to a violent end that morning. One can afford to board cheap and give credit on such terms.

Supper concluded, we adjourned to the bar-room. I lit a cigar, and leaning in a corner listened to the conversation, watched their movements, and soon became familiar with the names, occupations, and characters of all around me. There were two classes of customers this cold evening, the regular boarders, and those who had been driven from their ships and boats by the inclemency of the season. Nearest to me on the bench sat an old gentleman, in a long seedy brown coat, a small wrinkled phiz, a pair of very sore legs, and a stick. This same individual never went up to the bar to drink unless invited by others, never played cards unless his partner took the risk of loss wholly on himself; it was quite right it should be so—he had no credit for liquor, a black mark had been set opposite his name in the book. It was a wonder he got credit for board. His name was O'Hara; one year before he had been an opulent merchant of Chihuahua in Mexico; he speculated largely, came to Texas, lost all, fell sick, what ready money he had was spent in this house. He gave them all, his watch, his trinkets, these three months he had given them nought save promises. He wrote to the States for money, but received no answer. Ulcers in his legs concluded the list of his misfortunes, and he seemed as if fixed for life. Three months after, when I left Texas, he had heard nothing, and yet he hoped. Next to him was John Dazell, ship-keeper of the Zavala steam frigate—a Scotchman who could neither read nor write, who firmly believed that Great Britain was all Europe, and violently disputed the point—who had an indistinct notion that New Jersey was bounded by the Chinese wall, and yet told you, with a most knowing look, “he was about the oldest coon ever you tasted.” There was something animal, something greasy in his look, in his old whity-brown waistcoat, his long matted black hair, his unshorn chin and lip. He had been engineer on board the Zavala. He owed Mellor nine months' board, and yet he walked up boldly to the bar, called loudly for a gin-sling, or brandy cock-tail, and then added, with an air of ready nonchalance, “That to my account.” But John Dazell had thirty dollars a month owing him by the Custom-house; they had never paid him yet, but then they might some day, and Bob Mellor lived in hope.

The next individual was, as I soon found, the Paul Clifford of the house; he thought himself so, and others learned to think him so too. About five feet ten inches high, William Ogilvy was a model of manly strength and vigour. His bone and muscle were prodigious, and in his face, not handsome but striking, was an air of stern determination which awed the crowd. A bowie knife protruding from his right, a pistol from his left side, were not unfit accompaniments of his bitter and sarcastic smile, which, however became completely animal when one's eyes rested on the chin. William Ogilvy was not one of those who lived on Bob Mellor's credit and good nature. He was a 'long-shore man was Bill Ogilvy, a fisherman was Bill Ogilvy, a stevidore was Bill Ogilvy,—in a word, he was anything by which he could earn a penny; and as he never worked for less than nine and sometimes twelve shillings a day, a few hours of employment sufficed to pay for his board, his lodging, his washing, his liquor. His work done, he dressed himself, entered the bar-room, played cards, sang, repeated whole volumes of the poetry of the first, the rarest, the most choice writers, or went and spent an evening with

Baron Seafeldt, his old captain when "out west." Bill Ogilvy had not always been a 'long-shore man. Eight years before, in the college of Cincinnati, Ohio no student was merrier; in ball-rooms none danced more gaily, or was more popular; no party, no day of pleasure was complete if Bill Ogilvy was not there. The most lovely girl in town was his affianced bride. One unlucky night, in a street-brawl, a man was stabbed, and Ogilvy was missing: he was in Texas in a fortnight. A year passed and still he was in Texas; the man he stabbed recovered, he wrote to ask forgiveness of his friends; the tidings came that malice had been at work, and represented him married in the new country; he flew to New Orleans on his way home; he there learned, that in a fit of pique his Alice had married another. He returned to Texas and became a soldier of fortune, a sailor, an officer in the navy, a 'long-shore man. His ambition was gone.

The rest were all originals in their way, but it would be far beyond my allotted space to delineate them in this paper. Perhaps their conversation will somewhat elucidate their characters.

"Now this 'ere norther is a tarnation hard case," cried a tall young man, who was standing, warming his knees before the stove. "This morning I started with four thousand prime oysters for Houston, and here I am druv back again; my oysters 'll be spiled afore I can get it up. This 'ere's the fourth time I've been sarved this way running. It is a caution if I don't git up next time."

"What, are yeisters up at Houston, stranger?" said an old man in a marine's great coat, and who sat eternally pulling away at an old pipe.

"Four bits a hundred, can't get a cent more. It's a pale gift after a hundred miles' trip."

"Monstrous dear, I reckon, friend," observed the old man. "I went yais-tering last yer, but Lord I guess a man might sooner make a dollar at robbing a Texan church. Why I calculate I'm as coonish as another; but they were so plentiful last season, that I'm spifficated if any one 'ud take 'em at a gift if you didn't open 'em and pepper and vinegar thim."

"I believe you threw in bread and butter to an Englishman once," said Ogilvy, glancing at me.

"I guess it's a rale truth. The milk-and-water Britisher turned up his nose at 'em; so for the honour of Texas, I gave him a loaf and some butter. Them English ain't no account."

"You see," observed Ogilvy, who evidently wished to open a conversation with me, "Mr. Brown has no great opinion of your nation, Capt'n."

"I wear her uniform, Mr. Ogilvy, and for the present Texas is my country. England can well bear however to be abused. The braying of the ass harms not the lion."

The ci-devant student bit his lip. The allusion he perhaps thought might have a larger meaning, than as merely affecting Mr. Brown.

"By the bye, Harris, what about this dead alligator?" inquired one of the loungers.

"Listen, sir," said Ogilvy, in a somewhat conciliatory tone; "the man who is about to speak is the greatest liar in Texas."

As I thought this somewhat extraordinary, I did listen.

"Blown ashore—blown ashore!" replied the new-comer. He was a man

"I reckon sich things ain't agoing to be spied out every day," replied Harris, a little red-haired man, with a vacant and stupid countenance. "Last Monday week as I kim down the Trinity, I seed something lying across the mouth, which I concluded to be a log. It was something mighty big, mighty black, and mighty long. Thinks I, that 'ere 'ud make a pretty tall periauga, and yet it's fixed terrible awk'ard. The wind was but a cat'spaw, and I kim up slowly, my eye always on what I reckoned to be a snag. A first-rate pile for a wharf, thinks I. I kim closer; General Jackson squeeze me, but it warn't a log at all, it wur an alligator. It's a caution, if I didn't give a jump. If my breeches hadn't been of tow linen, they'd a burst."

"And pray how did you get over him, Harris?" inquired Ogilvy.

"Slick! I jist made for his almighty head, then I goes about and runs for his tail. I measured him as wint along, and I conclude he warn't far from seventy yards."

"A pretty extensive alligator," observed Ogilvy.

"You had better believe it. That ain't the best of it neither. I shot his tail, and down I comes to Galveston. Two days a'ter I goes ahead again for a v'ge to Liberty, when what should I leave behind me but my compass. I didn't find out what an eternal jackass I wur until I was a mile ahead, and then I couldn't see my way back, it wur so mortal foggy. Jist at the very nick of time I takes a miff; d—— my heart, but I smelled the alligator."

"Thirty miles off!" ejaculated Ogilvy, gravely.

"Just so. Well, I know'd the brute lay about nor'-west, that wur my course. So, do you see, I made use of him for my North Pole. As long as he lasts, I leaves my compass at home. 'Lord live you, he'll stink so by and bye, you'd snuff him from here to New York. Well, and what difficulty 'ull any man find in navigatin' this 'ere bay now? I don't, and it's God'struth I've told; so give us a glass of liquor."

"You are a monsieur liar!" exclaimed a personage rejoicing in the name of Henry Elfe.

I had not yet noticed the man who now advanced to the stove. He was a Welchman, the son of a respectable surgeon—and what did he look like? With fiery red hair, which he boasted had been neither cut, washed, nor combed, for eighteen months; a coat, old and ragged; a pair of breeches perfectly indescribable, from their variety of material; feet which never owned shoes or stockings. Brick-top, or Red-haired Harry, as he was familiarly called, quite surprised me as I gazed upon him; and, though I was used to strange costumes and characters since my residence in Texas, he put the cap upon all of them. And this man knew Latin, a little Greek, wrote fluently, was passionately devoted to numismatics—God knows, he saw little of the practical in the science; and here, in Texas, he was a wood-cutter, a boatman, a man-of-war's man. Emigration hath charms in prospective—this is the reality.

"Mellor, Horsefly, and Co.!" exclaimed, outside the house, the most hoarse, the most unhuman voice I had ever heard; the frail door was pushed open, and a man rushed in.

"Colonel Horsefly!" exclaimed the crowd. "Whence are you?"

whose natural height was not less than six feet; but of this stature he lost several inches by a slovenly stoop. He had the biggest head, the biggest hands, the longest arms, I had ever observed on a human being; and, to complete his deformity, he had but one eye. Idiot he was not, though at times it was impossible to take him for anything else.

"Mellor," said he, in voice of thunder, "I am cold, I am wet; I want some whisky."

The landlord all this time had been leaning on the counter in a state of drunken stupor; his wife had been serving the various customers. To her the Colonel did not address himself; he knew himself too far in debt to obtain a glass of water from her charity. Her system was cash—her husband's, credit. Mellor raised his head.

"I want money," said he, with the stolid gravity of a drunken man.

"Arn't got a copper cent," replied Horsefly, in a deprecating tone.

"Then thee can't have any liquor. There! Begone! Get thee out of my sight."

"Mellor," quietly responded the one-eyed sailor, "I'll bring you down fifteen cords of wood on account."

"I want money," hiccuped the landlord; "wilt thee take that for an answer? Be off, out of my house; let me never see thee again. Go! and I won't ask you for your money. I'll shut up my house. I feed you all. Bob Mellor does everything; but no one does anything for me. I'll shut up my house."

"Give me one glass," interposed Horsefly. This was an epithet—his real name was Hoytt.

"I'll see thee d——d first!" said the furious landlord, dashing his hat to the ground, throwing off his coat, and seizing in one hand a bran-new axe-handle, and in the other a huge horse-pistol. His gaunt figure, his sempeternal straight leg, his angry gestures, his arms brandishing wood and brass, were richly comic. The crowd stood between him and the Colonel.

"There is no gratitude in man," observed One-eye. "I have frequented his house these two years; spent in it all my earnings—I'll be eternally clinched in a vice if I ain't; supplied him with wood all the time; and now, because I owe him a matter of sixteen dollars, I can't get so much as a switchel flip. Old woman!" screamed he to the landlady, who was deaf since the birth of her youngest child, "I want a glass of gin."

"I want money," replied Mrs. Mellor, coldly.

"Will thee get out of my house, thee lazy, good-for-nothing vagabond?" cried the landlord, waving his arms in the air, and striving to get a blow with the axe-handle at the tall man's head.

"Give me a glass of gin," cried Horsefly, throwing down a picayune—a silver coin of the value of six and a quarter cents.

The landlady handed down the decanter, and placed it before the sailor, in company with a glass.

"Thee touch it if thee dare!" shrieked Mellor, whose fury had reached that height at which he no longer valued aught save the feeling of being master in his own house. He took down the whisky bottle, filled a bumper, and drank it off. While doing this, the Colonel, unperceived by him, helped himself to his three-pennyworth, and slunk into a corner. All this time I had not moved.

but, having lit a second cigar, sat quietly in my corner, listening to the storm within and the storm without—the latter, as yet, had the best of it.

Cards and dominoes were now the order of the day; tables were drawn out; one party threw before them the white and black pieces of ivory, another made up themselves a rubber of whist, a third of yucca. New arrivals added to the tumult of voices. The raging storm drove every one from the boats to the grog-shops. Presently a heavy fall roused universal attention. It was old Mellor, dead drunk, who had fallen from the counter. Ogilvy and his three associates rose from the whist-table, carried the landlord to bed, and returned to their game.

“I’ll be tan’d if dat’s fair play! I put down de left bower, and den you have him. I won’t stand de liquor—I be tan’d if I do, I guess. I von’t be fooled dat vay.”

It was a little hasty Swedish sailor, who conceived himself cheated at yucca. His partner assured him he was mistaken; it was in vain. He threw down his cards and would play no more.

“Four by honours, two by cards,” said Ogilvy, marking six strokes on the table with a lump of chalk.

“Diamonds again,” cried his opponent, Bill Taylor. “I conclude you mean to stick at that all night.”

“Double-six,” muttered John Dazell; can’t you come it? Six-five.”

“Five-four,” answered his opponent. They were playing off.

“Four-two—domino!” replied the Scotsman, rising, and advancing towards the bar. “Four glasses, Mrs. Mellor, for Mr. Davis.”

Davis was in cash. The good landlady smiled, and hastened to put down the tumblers, the decanters, and to change a dollar note. It was a Texan Exchequer-bill, at fifty per cent. discount; the liquor was a quarter of a dollar, she returned another quarter. Now, as at the Custom-house for this paper she was allowed eighty cents when paying dues, as the glasses were each worth about a penny at the most, the profit was somewhat of the largest. The credit system was explaining itself. The man with cash made up for half-a-dozen without.

The same scene, with slight variation, continued until about eleven, when a general move took place, at a signal from Mrs. Mellor. I was glad of it; for rather than, in my fancy costume, face the storm in search of my friends and brothers of the good brig Archer, I had determined to pass the night in my present abode. Ogilvy lit a lamp, put it inside Mellor’s old hat to guard it from the wind, and placed his hand upon the latch. I rose and prepared to follow him. Mrs. Mellor offered me the best bed-room; but as, for that purpose, she must have turned out either Mr. Davis, a young Georgian on his way home, or an Englishman on his way up country, I declined the honour.

“My mattress will accommodate two, Captain,” said Ogilvy politely, “and this is no night to be nice about trifles. You have been in Texas long enough, I conclude, to know what it is—rough and hard; in a word, the jumping-off place. In the destruction of the world, so much talked about just now, it is generally believed Texas will be spared.”

I smiled, bowed, and followed my new friend. Entering the court, and

holding the lamp cautiously, he began to ascend a ladder posted almost perpendicularly against the wall. It was, indeed, no night to be nice: the wind blew fearfully, the cold was intense in the extreme. I hurried after the ex-student, and pushing through a narrow aperture in the planked roof, found myself in the bed-room of the Yankee Boarding-house. Imagine, ye who, lounging on an elegant sofa in a club-house, hotel, or noble mansion, cast your eye carelessly over these pages—imagine, I say, a hay-loft, in which to stand upright was impossible, the length three times that of a man, the breadth twice; on the bare planks one or two thin mattresses, quilts, and blankets; and you have the whole description of the sleeping-apartment of the boarding-house. O'Hara, Dazell, Ogilvy, Horsefly—these were my comrades. I hesitated. At that instant a blast of wind, which appeared about to carry away the roof, shook the whole building, and I lay down on the proffered mattress, wrapped myself in a blanket and quilt, and resigned myself to slumber. I had taken off neither watchcoat nor boots. In this I was wise, since every rag of clothes was needed that night, so pitiless, so windy, so cold was it. It was an hour before I went to sleep; at length, however, fatigue overcame me, and I was no longer conscious.

When I awoke next morning, the sun was shining brightly in at the little window, and I was alone. I arose, looked out; the morning was lovely in the extreme. Not a breath of wind ruffled the waters of the bay. Nature seemed asleep. There was something else as still on the beach; it was a man, who had been frozen to death ere he could gain shelter!

I descended, breakfasted, and, having sent for my clothes, dressed myself; and walking up to the Tremont Hotel, found there my friends, Lieuts. Mow and Arcambal, who had seen my boat ashore that morning, and concluded me drowned. As, however, I was not, we called for a bottle of champagne, and over it I recounted my adventures. Our allowance imbibed, we strolled down to the wharf; a boat came ashore for us, and we were pulled aboard.

THE PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF CANADA.

BY DR. THOMAS ROLPH.

FIVE years since, the writer of this article, having then recently arrived in England from Canada, in which colony he had resided during a period of ten years, and having on that occasion accompanied his friend Bishop Macdonell, who had devoted the greater portion of his valuable life to the settlement of the western section of that province, he deemed it his duty to reply to a pamphlet then written by Mr. Thornton Leigh Hunt, containing the most unfaithful and unwarrantable statements regarding Canada, a country that Mr. Hunt had not visited, but of which only he wrote, taking for his guide and authority certain portions of the celebrated Report of the Earl of Durham. Neither the object of that report, nor the pamphlet of Mr. Hunt, was so apparent at that time; but it afterwards became sufficiently evident and obvious at the Convention of the Directors of all the Land Companies connected with Canada, which took place at the rooms of the North American Colonization Society for Ireland, in Broad Street, in the spring of 1811. On that memorable occasion, as well as in the answer to Mr. T. L. Hunt, the authority of Colonel Grey, the brother-in-law of the Earl of Durham, was boldly appealed to, in corroboration of the proofs adduced to correct the glaring and scandalous misstatements introduced into Mr. H.'s pamphlet, and the memorial submitted to the Directors in Broad Street. A trip down the St. Lawrence, in company with Colonel Grey, enabled the author of that reply and this article boldly to appeal to the testimony of that officer, in refutation of these calumnious assertions regarding Canada. He now proceeds to show that no country of its age, its size, its population, and receiving so little extraneous assistance, ever made more rapid or successful advances in growth, settlement, population, and commerce, than the interesting and important colony of Canada.

“ It is bounded on the east by the Gulph of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean; on the north, by the Hudson's Bay territory; on the west, by the Pacific Ocean; and on the south, by the United States of America. It lies between 41 and 53 deg. north latitude, and between 64 and 143 deg. west longitude. It is usually considered, however, that the western extremity of the province is Goose Lake, near Fort William, on Lake Superior, in 90 deg. 20 min. west longitude. The length of Canada, thus limited, from east to west, is about 1,000 miles; and its average breadth, from north to south, 300 miles; so that its area is 300,000 square miles, or two and a half times that of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is not yet a century since the English rule commenced; at that time, there were but about 70,000 inhabitants in all Canada. Quebec was founded in 1608. Wolfe fought on the Plains of Abraham in 1752, and the province was confirmed to the English by the treaty of 1763; making a period of one hundred and fifty

years from its first settlement, that the French government prevailed, excepting the short period the English had possession of Quebec in 1629. During this time there was more than one unsuccessful attempt made by the English and provincials to conquer the country. The troops employed in these expeditions were generally from New England, and a prejudice still prevails against Bostonians. Quebec is 450 miles from the sea, 180 miles from Montreal, 380 miles from Kingston, and 540 miles from Toronto. Casting a glance at the map, it will be seen that a line due south from Quebec passes very near to Boston; a line due west passes through the centre of Lake Superior and the head waters of the Mississippi. Standing upon the dome of the House of Assembly at Quebec, and looking north, the eye takes in all the extent of cultivation between Cape Diamond and the North Pole; looking south-east, you can almost see the State of Maine, and are within less than 300 miles of its sea-coast. A line on the map due south from Montreal passes near the city of New York; a line due east from the same point passes through the middle of the State of Maine; a line due south from Kingston in Upper Canada passes near to Harrisburg; a line due south from Toronto passes near to Pittsburg; a line due east from the same point passes not far from Whitehall, at the head of Lake Chaplain, and still nearer to Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; while Malden comes down to as low a parallel of latitude as the northern line of Pennsylvania, and of Connecticut. Canada is the immediate and intimate neighbour of the United States, from Michigan to Maine inclusive, to say nothing of the north-west. The New York frontier alone upon Canada is five hundred miles; separated, however, through this whole extent, with the exception of the distance from Lake Chaplain to St. Lawrence, by the river St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, the Niagara river, and Lake Erie. Of this boundary the St. Lawrence constitutes about one hundred miles."*

Traversing the St. Lawrence from one hundred miles below Quebec to one hundred miles above Montreal, whilst both sides of the river are open to the traveller's view, there is a most beautiful country, not only cleared, cultivated, and thickly settled, but actually adorned with a continuous line of villages on either bank. There is not a point from which the spire of a spacious and elegant parish church does not greet the eye, and frequently there are many to be seen in the same view. The eastern portion of Canada, and probably the eastern townships, contain the greatest variety of beautiful scenery—mountain, rock, hill, dale, plain, forest, waterfall, lake, and river—but the principal object of interest is the citadel of Quebec, with its extensive fortifications, second scarcely to those of Gibraltar or Malta, and renowned in history as the scene of English, French, and American valour, moistened by the blood and consecrated by the graves of Wolfe, and Montcalm, and Montgomery. Another object of interest and curiosity, is the universal prevalence of everything French, in this section of that British colony. Nine-tenths of all that meets the eye or ear is French, from the administration of justice in their courts to the leeks and garlic in the market-place. Of the French population, which constitutes four-fifths of the whole, certainly, not one in ten understands or speaks English. Indeed, they make it a point not to learn English. If, as a visitor, you do not understand French yourself, you have to call an interpreter to bargain with your porter at Montreal; and if you ask the boy who guides you to the falls of Montmorenci, the height of the fall, he but suspects your

* Rolph on Systematic Colonization and Emigration.

meaning, and answers you with a little harmless exaggeration, "*deux cent quatre-vingt dix pieds.*" The name of this same little guide may be Pierre Cote; and if so, he will offer to carry your lady's shawl or parasol, and gather for her a bunch of wild flowers by the way, with the true politeness of seigneurial ancestry. The calesh boy says "*allons*" to his pony, and the milk-woman talks French to the dog who draws her little cart up Mountain-street, in Quebec. While you look through their markets, you are saluted "*voulez-vous?*" on every side—the fish-women scold in French, the children seem to cry in French, and the display of a box of *mignonette* at every window imparts a something like French to the very atmosphere. The moment you set foot off the pavements of Montreal, you see women at work in the fields, with their huge straw hats and close-body jackets with short skirts—and this is universal throughout the province. Of the *habitans*, not many can read or write; their manners and customs, their agriculture, architecture, dress, vehicles, implements, occupations, and amusements, appear to be about what those of their ancestors might have been in France three hundred years ago, when Jacques Cartier first navigated the St. Lawrence to the Indian village of Hochelaga, where Montreal now stands. Their ambition never aspires to anything better than a cottage and a few acres of ground, sufficient by its exuberance, with five months of summer's sun, to yield them a subsistence during the gaiety and joyousness of the seven months' reign of ice and snow which succeeds. They are an industrious, virtuous, contented and happy people, exhibiting traits of courtesy worthy of ancestors of nobler blood.

The present noble city of Montreal was the ancient Indian village of Hochelaga; it is the largest, the finest, the most populous, and most flourishing city in British North America. It is advantageously and elegantly situated on the north-west side of the St. Lawrence, at the head of the ship navigation, and is but 180 miles southward and westward of Quebec. This splendid city, now the seat of government, stands on the southernmost point of the island of Montreal, which is formed by the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence, of about thirty miles in length, with a generally level surface, beautifully cultivated and highly adorned, having but one large mountain (*Mon-Réal*) in the rear of the city, from which there is a most commanding and extensive view of the river and the surrounding country. The city itself consists of numerous streets turning parallel with the river, crossed by others at right angles; the houses and stores are mostly built in a very substantial manner, of a greyish stone, resembling granite, and the roofs are covered with tin. Most of the public buildings are fine structures. Its population, in 1831, was 27,297. At present it is about 50,000, and is rapidly increasing. The wharves exceed anything of the kind in America, consisting of a range of massive and solid masonry extending along the river for more than a mile.

It is but within these few years that Montreal has made these rapid advances; what it might have been, being one century older, had it been fostered as the city of New York has been, it is not possible to calculate—but as some proof of its advancement, before even it was

determined on as the seat of government, two years since, at a public auction, the sale of building and villa lots in the St. Mary's suburbs went off with great spirit, the buyers being principally mechanics. The prices of lots varied from £18 10s. to £300 each, and the acre and villa lots from £125 to £150 per acre. Of 192 ac. purchased four months before for £6000, forty were sold for £9000, leaving 152 remaining unsold: a rise in property that has seldom been equalled within such a short period.

The Harbour of Montreal is an excellent piece of workmanship, and adds greatly to the beauty of the city. Indeed, there can be nothing of the kind finer, or better adapted for the purposes of its construction. The buildings of Montreal are chiefly stone, many of them carried up to a great height, and very elegant. The Roman Catholic parish church, the largest on the continent of North America, is an immense pile of building, whose gigantic dimensions throw all other objects into the shade; and it contains a bell worthy to toll forth its greatness—the largest bell ever cast in England. The tide of men and women which ebbs and flows to and from this mammoth church, every Sunday, is truly astonishing. Besides the great Cathedral, there are many churches and chapels in Montreal. During the last few years many blocks of handsome houses have been built, and this year, in every part of the city and its environs, a great many buildings are in progress of erection.

The St. Ann's Market, which is to be the future Parliament House, has not yet been made ready to admit the Legislature; but the repairs and alterations will all be complete shortly, and the Legislature, in all probability, will soon after meet.

From the time the navigation opens in the spring, until it closes in the fall, nothing can present a more animated appearance than the city of Montreal. From the Forwarding Houses on the Lachine Canal to the foot of the current of St. Mary, a distance probably of two miles, the river is covered with ships, steamers, and craft of every description riding on its majestic surface, and the streets are thronged with crowds of people, carriages, cabs, carts, trucks, and dodging in and out amongst these may be seen the antique calèche, all jostling to and fro with indescribable haste. Jean Baptiste and his tough pony are two remarkable characters, the former for the noise he makes with his tongue, the latter with his feet. On the arrival of the steamers from the villages, on the opposite side of the river, nothing can exceed the confusion and mirth which reigns on the wharves among the *habitans*: the cackling of old women and hens—the jabbering of men and the rattling of carts, with the grotesque appearance of the various groups engaged in a variety of trades, all together present a novel and striking scene.

Of its inhabitants, the half, at least, are French Canadians; of those a few are highly respectable merchants; but the greatest share of the capital and enterprise of Montreal is possessed by the inhabitants of British origin.

Many of the most solid and substantial improvements in this rising and important city, may be justly ascribed to the taste, zeal, perseverance, and energy of the Honourable Mr. M'Gill, during his valuable

mayoralty. As indicative of the rise in the value of property and the progress of improvements in the province, it may further be mentioned, that, on the Ottawa River, the beautiful spot on which the town of Bytown is now built was purchased by Mr. Sparkes in 1822 for £ 80 : the lot consisted of 200 acres : since that period one-fifth of an acre has been sold for £ 200.

The position and scenery of this town are unsurpassed for beauty and majesty on the American Continent. The Rideau Canal here terminates by eight powerful and splendid locks. This important canal connects Lake Ontario with the St. Lawrence, through a numerous chain of inland lakes. It involved an expenditure of one million sterling.

The Ottawa River, the route of the *voyageurs* to the Hudson's Bay Company, has been scandalously neglected ; but notwithstanding that discouraging circumstance, its beautiful locality and many natural advantages have attracted many settlers, and in the townships on the River, particularly that of Tarbolton, the naval gentlemen and others who purchased lands for residence have not been idle. The extension of their cleared land, and their comfortable-looking houses placed in the centre of their improvements, clearly indicate that they have surmounted all the difficulties which beset the man who, as a settler, encounters the forest of Canada, and that they have now arrived at that stage where they may realise all those pleasures which flow from living on their own properties, for which they pay no rent—no taxes—and at the same time have those properties secured to them and theirs by the best of earthly guarantees, the faith of the British Constitution.

The improvements at Fitzroy Harbour have been very considerable. A few years since there was but one solitary building, of an inferior description, belonging to and occupied by C. Shirreff, Esq. ; now it is a thriving village, the rendezvous of the lumberers engaged on the shores of this majestic river, and contains churches, flour mills, saw mills, merchants' stores, and mechanics' shops, with numerous neat and comfortable dwelling-houses.

On progressing upwards from the Chats, through that portion of the river called the Lake of the Chats, there are many new clearings and enlargements of old ones. This lake is a noble sheet of water, and its banks furnish some beautiful picturesque situations for settlement. Among others may be mentioned Arnprior, formerly the residence of George Buchanan, Esq. ; and Kinell Lodge, where Chief M'Nab resided. Sand Point, the residence of A. M'Donell, Esq., is a fine location for a gentleman, and many others could be mentioned. Nor are these improvements of art, or beauties of nature, confined to the Upper Canada side of the lake alone. The townships of Clarendon, Bristol, Litchfield, &c., which lie on the northern side, in Lower Canada, contain many excellent farms, occupied by thriving farmers.

Proceeding to the lakes, after quitting the river, the first harbour and city is Kingston, one of the oldest towns in Western Canada. Its admirable location, at the head of the finest bay on the lake, and at the confluence of the lake and the St. Lawrence, early pointed it out to the French traders as an important position for a

trading post. About the year 1600, they commenced a small settlement, which was at first called by the Indian name of Cataragui, but afterwards Frontenac.

During the last war with the States, Kingston was the naval depôt of the British upon the lakes; but the remains of a hundred-gun ship, and the rotten timbers of a few small brigs, are all that is left of the things which were. Kingston is now the rendezvous of the Government steamers on the lakes, and is defended by Fort Henry, which is built in the modern style, and is considered the best constructed fortress in Canada. Kingston itself, being principally built of dark freestone, has an imposing effect.

My friend Bishop Macdonell bought 11 acres, in 1816, for £600, and in 1840, before it had the advantage of the seat of government, some of the front portion was formed into lots of a fifth of an acre, and sold at various prices, ranging from £160 to £250 per lot, and averaged £1000 per acre; these same lots, in August, 1811, might have obtained purchasers readily at £400 per lot. The Rev. Mr. Herchimer held 200 acres, valued, in 1816, at £1000, 188 of which were purchased by the Government in 1811, for £30,000, Mr. H. reserving the 12 acres fronting the lake. In 1809, the estate known as the Murney Property, called 100 acres, was purchased from the original grantee from the Crown, for £500; and, in 1840, the Government purchased 32 acres of this property, for which they paid £19,000. During the period since the seat of government has been established at Kingston, 700 houses have been built, at an expenditure of £400,000.

On the union of the provinces, Kingston was made the seat of government, and the immense rise in the value of property since cannot be fairly adduced as a result of its own advantages, although the previous facts are convincing proofs of the advances occasioned by its augmented population. It has the noblest market-place in America; and I hope that, from its position and surrounding country, it will, like the English city of Toronto, remain uninjured from its loss of the seat of government.* That, like Toronto, it is making vigorous efforts to compensate for this loss, by extending its trade and improving its advantages, may be inferred from the following statement from a New York Journal:—

“The inhabitants of Kingston are bestirring themselves with activity and spirit, in the matter of promoting that section of the province, by means of improving the facilities for trade and travel between that city and the country to the north-west, in the direction of the Ottawa River. A public meeting of the citizens was held at Kingston recently, the purpose of which was the adoption of measures for the promotion of the object stated. During the course of the proceedings, John Counter, Esq. made a statement which struck us with a little surprise, and which will, we apprehend, be news to most of our readers. He said that the population of Kingston had doubled itself in four years, and the population was not only doubled, but the number of houses also; and he added that nearly £500,000 had been expended in so doing. He told the meeting that even now they might sometimes see 300 or 400 teams in the market, and by opening and improving

the townships, which are now a wilderness, and by improving the roads, they would double the number of teams, as they had done their population. The result of the meeting was the adoption of resolutions, having for their object the survey and construction of a plank road through the interior, from Kingston to the Ottawa River."

During the period when the navigation is open, Kingston is full of activity and life, as from its central position, the steam-boats employed on the Rideau Canal—those from Toronto—those for Prescott, Oswego, and the Bay of Quinté, all congregate in its safe and spacious harbour.

On the margin of Lake Ontario, between Kingston and Toronto, the whole country is extremely fertile, and beautifully cultivated. Of the towns, ports and harbours. Cobourg, Port Hope, Bond Head, and Whitby are the principal. Belleville and the Prince Edward District are also progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The rear townships are likewise eminently deserving of attention, presenting many attractions, from their beauty, fertility, and cheapness, to intending settlers in the colony. The town of Peterborough, the district town of the Newcastle District, is beautifully placed at the foot of a series of rapids formed by numerous scattered inland lakes and tributary streams, springing from an unsettled and almost unexplored wilderness, the main artery flowing in a circuitous route from the margin of Lake Simcoe, and that lake again throwing off its superfluous waters into the Huron; but between Lake Huron and the Rice Lake there are numerous impediments to the navigation, described in the recent article on the Commerce of the Lakes.* When this vast chain of waters becomes united for navigable purposes, and the rich lands on their confines become settled and cultivated, few localities will prove more inviting or attractive than this extensive and neglected tract. Some judgment may be formed of the capabilities of those townships which are settled, by a statement from the *Port Hope Gazette*, that there were last winter more than 100,000 bushels of wheat stored in Port Hope, and that one-third more raised in the rear townships was to come in: that there was in Windsor 60,000; in Oshawa, 80,000; in Rowmanville, Newcastle, and Bond Head, as much as would make 500,000; and that, taken with the produce of Cavan and Monaghan, would amount to between 700 and 800,000 bushels of wheat for the English market. Some idea of the interesting country bordering on and adjacent to these inland lakes may be formed by the following description of a recent visitor to them:—

"Between the village of Peterborough and the navigable waters in the rear, a space of eight miles intervenes, presenting a wild turbulent rush of waters, alternately swift streams, dangerous rapids, and every mile or so a noisy cascade. The river flows through a limestone formation, in some instances stretching from bank to bank, one hundred yards of solid smooth rock. The construction of a canal through such a country would involve the creation of locks every half mile, and as dams should be thrown across the stream at each lock, some estimate of the expenditure necessary may be formed. Beyond this chain of rapids the waters spread out in every form and shape the imagination can suggest.

* Ante, p. 145.

Lakes varying in size from one to ten and twelve miles in diameter—the rolling lands covered to the margin with the luxuriant foliage of boundless and magnificent forests; the soil singularly fertile; the climate favourable to human health. Along the surface of these waters the voyager may sail in deeply-laden boats for ninety miles east and west, and thirty miles north and south; but the stillness of the forest is around him, with few exceptions nothing greets his gaze save the monotonous outline of the sombre and gloomy forest; an occasional savage may be seen chasing the deer, spearing his fishy prey, or awaiting the dark clouds of wild fowl which resort to these haunts almost undisturbed. The signs of civilisation are few and far apart—stretching away to the west, and ascending a deep placid river, bounded by high cliffs of limestone, the voyager approaches a fall but little known, yet combining in an eminent degree all the attributes which constitute beauty; the waters descending over a rocky ledge, smooth as if chiselled by the art of man. The form of the fall is horse-shoe; the altitude some thirty feet; and so perfect and steady is the movement of the torrent that the curious may traverse the distance from bank to bank with the curtain of waters on one side and the solid rock on the other; he may perform this feat without deranging his dress, or suffer from the flood of waters which pour over his head, and bubble up almost beneath his feet. At this point the labour of constructing locks again presents itself, and, if completed, would only carry the navigator into an opening or lake of circular form and immense depth, known as Balsam Lake. From Balsam Lake Indian traders are in the habit of ranging the country along the shallower streams, until they gain the waters of Simcoe on one side, and approach those of the Ottawa on the other; but as yet no indications of settlement or agricultural improvement are perceptible. We have said enough to explain the obstacles which mar the immediate consummation of an inland navigation beyond the village of Peterborough. Descending the stream from that point, we first enter a small lake surrounded with swelling ridges of pine, from whence the waters pass through a channel called after an ancient Indian tribe, who dwelt upon its margin, and whose graves yet remain; the Otonabee, a name soft and musical if pronounced in the Indian dialect. This stream leads the navigator into Rice Lake, from thence he passes down the Trent into the Bay of Quinte. Such are the outlines of the country; such the facilities and difficulties of its navigation.”

Perhaps there has been no city or town in America that has improved in the same ratio with Toronto. The following account from my own work, and a recent address of the excellent Mayor of that city, on laying the foundation stone of a new market, will be read with interest.

“The splendid English City of Toronto demands more than a passing remark. There are persons now in Canada who remember this city with but three houses in it—one tavern and two log houses; and its earliest Governor, still living, remembers it when its first streets were scarcely passable at certain periods of the year.

In a statistical work of Upper Canada, written in 1817, the writer, in describing what was then Little York (now the City of Toronto), says: ‘Its population is 1200 souls; for five miles round the capital of Upper Canada, scarcely one improved farm can be seen in contact with another. The only connected settlement is about five miles to the north of Yonge Street; in other directions, so far as the district goes, you might travel to its utmost limits, and not find more than one farm-house for every three miles.’ Such was Little York till about 1835. In 1817, it had no brick houses, no tinned roofs, no planked side-walks; the stumps remained in the streets, and nothing was more common than to see teams mired in them, requiring all the aid that could be obtained to liberate them:

what is now the market was a bog, and the fish-market the resort of wild fowls—unhealthy, liable to fever and agues, and all the distressing catalogue of intermittents. No banks; no markets; a very mean building for a church; no common sewers; scarcely a schooner belonging to it, and few frequenting it; no wharfs; not a single importer of British goods; a few, and very few, insignificant stores, and a few taverns, offering the worst accommodations. Such was Little York in 1817, now the celebrated City of Toronto. Behold now its 20,000 inhabitants; its rows of splendid brick-built, tin-covered houses; its magnificent churches, and number of places of worship; its banks; its floating palaces; its beautiful schooners; its magnificent stores, some of them rivalling those of the first city of the world, with their plate-glass windows, their spacious areas, and their splendid contents; its hundreds of thousands of annually-imported goods; its Merchants; its public reading rooms; its Mechanics' Institute; its Board of Trade, its public baths; its splendid avenue leading to a noble University; its common sewers; its Macadamized streets; its planked side-walks, above a mile, or nearer two, from its magnificent Market and City Hall, in every street, and leading to almost every house. View its export trade, its wharfs loaded with produce, and crowded with steam-boats and schooners, the daily conveyance of the riches of the neighbourhood. Behold its gas-lighted streets at night; and now that greatest of all luxuries—an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water conveyed to every house. Around it, and about it in all directions, fine houses, farms, orchards, villas, roads. At a very low estimate, the fixed and floating property of Toronto cannot be less than five millions Halifax currency.*

The principal ride is through Yonge Street, a broad Macadamized road, running many miles into the interior; it is studded on either side with villas, cottages, and dwellings, wearing the most pleasing and comfortable aspect, and denoting the abode of affluence or easy circumstances. The soil is luxuriantly rich, and, in many places, highly cultivated—and strong indications are apparent that the whole acclivity, for a distance of two or three miles, was at some remote period submerged, and formed the sloping towards the then shore of the lake. But the finest sites for residences appeared to us to be on the margin of the lake as it now is, where an uninterrupted water view can be enjoyed, and where the pleasures of fishing and water excursions can be indulged in without limit or danger. Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Boulton, Capt. Strachan, and the Lord Bishop, have here their fine mansions. The Vice-Chancellor, Jamieson, and several other persons, are esconced in picturesque and beautiful cottages in the same line.

Toronto can boast its race-course, its cricket-ground, its racket-court, and for a bowling-green has one of the most delightful spots we have ever seen out of England. These are owned, we believe, by Mr. Wm. H. Boulton, a gentleman of liberality and affluence, and one of the most public-spirited men in the country.

Cabs are flying in all directions: they have not the smart and gay appearance of those in New York; but they have good horses, intelligent drivers, and the charges are exactly *half* those of the American rates.

The College, under the direction of Mr. Barron, and University, presided over by the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, are institutions of high repute.

* Rolph on Emigration and Colonization.

They are liberally endowed, and when the building of the University is completed, it will have no superior on this side the Atlantic. The high character and attainments of Dr. M'Caul, and his assiduity in the discharge of his public functions, merit all praise. The order and discipline of the schools are perfect, and instruction is given upon a solid basis. No smattering or superficiality prevails, and young men entering and passing through these institutions will be well and thoroughly grounded in whatever branches they pursue. In addition to these advantages, the terms of tuition are fixed at a rate so low, that classical and mathematical learning will be within the reach of almost every one.

Toronto offers one of the most eligible places of residence for men of moderate fortune in North America. Investments can also be most advantageously made in the rich back country of the district. The society is good, the climate salubrious, and the place is in close proximity to all the public avenues leading to other parts of the province, and to the different parts of the North American Union.

On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new market, the corporation gave an entertainment to 500 persons in the City Hall, and the mayor, in his eloquent and luminous address, gave a most interesting narrative of the settlement, progress, and prosperity of this English city. Amongst other statements, he said,

"We can scarcely turn our eyes in any direction, without discovering fresh and substantial evidence of the public spirit and unrivalled enterprise of our population—and among the public buildings recently erected and to be erected, gratifying testimony is afforded that, in the midst of growing commerce and active trade, the spiritual wants of our inhabitants have not been overlooked or neglected—for, in addition to the number of churches we already possess, others and other houses for divine worship are being built, in almost every part of the town, and most of them in a style of architectural beauty which reflects the highest credit on the taste and good judgment of those who designed them. The amount to be expended in the various undertakings contemplated or now in progress it is impossible to state with perfect accuracy, but it is estimated that during the present season, contracts to the extent of at least £60,000 will have been entered into for buildings and other public improvements, besides which, there will be erected during the same period, some hundreds of private houses, at a very considerable additional outlay.

Having made these few remarks as applicable to the present time, it may not be considered useless or unprofitable to revert to the period when this city was first incorporated, and to take a cursory view of the changes which have taken place from that time up to the present.

It may be serviceable at any rate, as showing the expectations we may reasonably entertain of Toronto becoming, at no very great distance of time, one of the largest and one of the most populous cities in Canada.

In 1826 the population of this city, which was then York, was according to the census then taken 1719; and in 1834, eight years afterwards, and the year in which the town was incorporated, the population amounted to 9654. Now, in 1844, the population is upwards of 19,000, having more than doubled during the last ten years.

So in regard to the assessed property, upon which taxes are paid—this year it amounts to the large sum of £112,000, having increased in the last few years in the proportion of about £12,000 annually; and it must be borne in mind, that this sum is not the actual value of the property, but merely its rental value; so

that supposing the rent of all the property assessable to pay six per cent. upon its value, the aggregate amount of property assessed would be very nearly £2,000,000.

In 1834 the net revenues derivable from every source whatever, appear by the Chamberlain's return to have been £2824 11s. 9d.—this year they will yield £9832 9s. 6d.

In 1837, the year that an alteration was made by the Legislature in the mode of assessing real estate, the taxes alone, independently of any other source of revenue, amounted to £3872 15s. 6½d. This year they will amount to £5250, and at the same rate of assessment precisely.

Another subject connected with our financial history is well worthy of attention, as it is intimately connected with the objects for which this building is now to be erected; I mean that portion of our revenues which is derived from market fees. The year the city was incorporated, in 1834, the market fees amounted to £156 13s. 1½d.; and the year previous, when it was in the hands of the magistrates of the district, the whole fees were given to the person who took charge of the market and collected them, for his services. This year they will amount to upwards of £1000, and would be considerably more, if there were sufficient room in the market to accommodate the farmers. There are times, and often too, when the market is so crowded that it is with difficulty a person can pass through it; and at which times it frequently occurs, that many persons who have come from a distance, with articles for sale, are excluded from its benefits.

I question whether another instance can be adduced of so rapid an increase in the population, in the value of property, and in the general revenues, in the short space of ten years—that is from 1834 to 1844—as Toronto exhibits.

That great commercial emporium, the city of New York, which is supposed to furnish the most striking instance on record of a constant and rapid increase of population, has never, since the year 1697, when it only contained a population of 4302, exhibited an increase in any respect to be compared with ours, during the periods to which I have referred.

When any one hears, and a stranger especially, of such extraordinary prosperity, he naturally inquires, to what is it to be attributed?

Now, as regards Toronto, the reply to such an inquiry is—the natural advantages her peculiar position gives her, being situate, as she is, at the head of one of the most magnificent inland seas in the world! To her natural and capacious harbour, which is capable, at any time, of receiving within its bosom all the steamers and vessels engaged in the commerce of the country, where they may lie secure against the violence of any gale. To the densely-populated and splendid country, extending for miles in her rear, and on either side of her—a section of country which, for fertility of soil and excellence of climate, is not surpassed by any other on the continent of America; and, besides, she owes much of her prosperity to the industry, enterprise, and energy of her merchants, tradesmen, and artizans.

These reasons must, I apprehend, satisfy the mind of every one, why she has thus prospered, and why her prosperity must continue on a firm basis. Besides the advantages I have enumerated, which she actually does enjoy, she possesses capabilities which, if taken advantage of, will contribute more to her growth, importance, and lasting prosperity than I dare, at this time, venture to predict.

I need scarcely inform you that I allude to the project which has already been before the public, of turning the waters of the River Humber, so as to cause them to pass through the heart of our city. The expense of such an enterprise would be small, compared to the wonderful advantages which would spring from it. The feasibility of the undertaking has been clearly demonstrated, and the extent of water power which would be acquired would be sufficient for any purpose to which it could be profitably applied. To detail the advantages which Toronto would derive from the construction of such a work, would be idle in the extreme,

for they must present themselves to the mind of every reflecting man in the community. To see splendid flour mills, and other extensive manufactories, in full operation in the very centre of our city, would be a gratifying sight indeed! Who, under such a state of things, could now venture to prophesy the extent to which our population would reach in the course of another ten years—the amount of wealth which the inhabitants would acquire, or the increase to the public revenues consequent thereon?

The other, in my judgment, is of equal if not greater importance.

It is connecting that chain of vast lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron, with the Ontario by means of a rail or plank road, commencing on the margin of Lake Huron, and terminating at this place. If such a work were to be put in operation, what an immense change would immediately follow! The greater portion of the vast multitude which annually passes from the east to the west, and from the west to the east, would, beyond all doubt, take this route. A great portion of the products of the inexhaustible west would be deposited in our storehouses and on our wharfs. Our steamers and other vessels would have abundant and profitable employment, and that vast country, lying between this and Lake Huron, through which such a road must pass, would be immediately brought into a state of cultivation. What then would be the condition of Toronto? Would she not at once be prepared to take her stand, as one of the most prominent and important cities in the western world? Let this work be undertaken and carried into operation, but a very short period would elapse, before a direct trade would be opened between us and the principal Atlantic ports, by means of vessels, built by our own merchants, and constructed in our own harbour."

The country at the north of Toronto is extremely beautiful, and rapidly improving. The following description is from the note-book of a recent traveller, and intending settler.

"With the drive through the beautiful country on either side the Great North Road (Yonge Street) we were highly delighted. The crops, though late, were luxuriant, and hold out to the farmer promise of a large return, and good prices. Gentlemen's seats and handsome farm-houses cheered the sight until we reached the 'Oak Ridges.' We there found the road naturally very good though a gravel track, and arrived at the 'Pinnacle Inn,'—after attaining a height of 800 feet above the waters of Ontario;—having passed the picturesque little sheet of water called 'Bond Lake' on the right, said to be without soundings; a little beyond 'The Pinnacle,' the road gradually descends, until the eye at length rests upon a rich and widely extended region, consisting of hill and dale, thickly covered with rich farms of the most valuable description. Before us lay this beautiful picture, stretching fifteen or twenty miles, whilst far off to the right we now and then obtained peeps at the vales of Newmarket and Davidtown. On our left we passed scores of thriving, beautiful farms, whose brick houses and comfortable out-buildings betokened the wealth of the owners. Among these stands conspicuous the handsome residence of Captain Irving. At Holland Landing, (head of the Holland River,) we came to a pretty little village, with mills, shops, &c., and were comfortably lodged at Fraser's Hotel, after a pleasing drive of six miles. The following morning at seven we were on board the well-regulated steamboat Simcoe. A calm lake, and the good fare provided by our obliging and intelligent host, Capt. Laughton, made this part of our excursion peculiarly pleasant. The windings of Holland River for seven miles through a meadow of reeds and wild grass are extremely curious: in one instance the angle of the Elbow was so acute, that the head of the boat was within a few points of the compass of the house from which we started. This prairie abounds with wild duck, and on its margin are found woodcock and snipe, in numbers to gratify the most fastidious sportsman. Emerging from this crooked stream, we struck boldly

into the transparent waters of old Simcoe. On the east shore of the lake, and seven miles from the mouth of the river, we stopped at Roach's Point, a pretty little settlement, with an inn, store, &c. The farms we passed in coming to this place studded thickly the whole shore, and the wheat crops particularly were remarkable for their fine appearance. Leaving this place, we passed close to Snake Island, a pretty spot, containing 400 acres, or thereabouts. Here the Government has erected twenty or more comfortable cottages for Indian families, who pass their time happily and profitably in cultivating their farms, in hunting and in fishing. A church with a tin-covered spire is soon to be built for them: this will greatly add to the present cheering aspect of their little hamlet. Twelve miles from Roach's Point, after running by scores of fine farms and fields waving with luxuriant wheat, we came to Jackson's Landing, a sheltered, pretty little nook, with a shore so bold that the steamer could anywhere lie alongside it. A little in the rear of this harbour, is a populous settlement on the road leading to Toronto. Near the Landing is the fine farm and pretty stone cottage, with green verandah, of Captain Bouchier, R. N. A mile beyond this, the spire of a neat church rears its head above the rich surrounding foliage. A resident clergyman is in charge. Near the church, on a pretty jutting point, stands the handsome residence of Mrs. Sibbald, surrounded apparently by that neatness and comfort which render a country life desirable. Captain Lee's fine farm, and one belonging to Mr. Campbell, (late of the North American Hotel,) adjoin that of Mrs. Sibbald. The forest is here pierced every quarter of a mile by a pretty clearing, with its dwelling, barns and outhouses around it, until we arrive at Beavertown, or Little Talbot, where the lesser branch of the Talbot river falls into the lake. We passed between the main shore and Georgina Island, a naturally beautiful spot, six miles in length, and containing perhaps 2000 acres. It belongs, like all the other islands, to the Indians, and is taken care of by the Government for their use as a hunting and fishing station.

Beavertown or Beaverton, is a flourishing little place, contains two saw-mills and a grist-mill, and is supported by a fine settlement in the rear: the water would drive extensive machinery. Opposite this village is another Indian island, called Thorah Island, containing about 1200 acres. Beyond this we passed the mouth of the Great Talbot River, over which a bridge was visible from the boat. We now came to Chewitt's Point, in the township of Mara, and then stretched across a deep bay, to Creighton Point. This is a beautiful strip of land, containing upwards of 900 acres, covered with fine forest trees, among which the elm, the ash, the oak, and the maple predominate. On this Point the Indians make every spring many thousands of pounds of maple sugar. This beautiful Point, together with the whole frontage, until we passed through the Narrows (probably fifteen miles along the line of shore,) is the property of Captain Creighton, of Toronto, who purchased it as long since as 1831. We now rapidly approached the beautiful entrance to the far-famed Narrows.

Lake Simcoe is in length about 45 miles, and varies in breadth from 2 to 20 miles; perhaps the widest part is between Thorah and the county town, Barrie. The basin which contains this limpid lake is formed of secondary limestone, alternating with clay and mail. At Holland Landing, the lake has evidently receded from the foot of the hill, where Thorne's Mill now stands. This hill branches off to the North at the Landing, and passing by the rear of Barrie, skirts the lake until it arrives at the Narrows, where, passing in rear of the little village of Orillia, it shoots away toward the north-west. On the east shore of the lake, the soil is said to be richer than that on the west. This may be occasioned by the westerly winds causing the *débris* of the west bank to be deposited on the shore. The country rises gradually from the water on the east shore of the lake, until it attains an elevation of 300 feet. The circumference of Lake Simcoe being 120 miles, it is natural to suppose so large a body of water would make for itself a channel in some direction. This has been effected at the Narrows, where

the hills begin to recede from the lake. At this point there is a perceptible current toward the north, which, increasing as it flows through this contracted highway, acquires the velocity of three or four miles per hour, until it becomes mingled with the waters of the pretty Lake Coochasing. Lake Coo-cha-sing is 40 miles in circumference, and forms at its N. W. extremity the river Severn. Here its waters, mingled with those of Lake Simcoe, are hurried over rocky precipices and rapids, until finally they reach the surface of Lake Huron. The Narrows, from shore to shore, are only 300 yards. The bottom is a greasy marl, through which the water has worn a channel nine feet deep, and only thirty feet in width. We saw shoals of large fish as we passed through, the transparency of the water enabling us to distinguish the class they belonged to at a depth of several feet. The steamer at length landed us within the little lake, at the village of Orillia. A comfortable inn and clean beds induced us to prolong our stay three days. At Orillia a good road conducts the traveller to Coldwater, on Lake Huron. At Coldwater, the sportsman may 'joy to hear' that eighteen couple of snipe have been shot, 'by one who knows how,' before breakfast. In the townships bordering on Lake Simcoe, we were told between forty and fifty acres of good land were open for settlement, at prices varying from 8s. 6d. to 15s. and 20s. per acre. About 2000 bushels of surplus wheat were purchased last winter at Mr. Dallas's fine mills, near the Narrows, for which he paid (and is now paying) 5s. cash per bushel. At Holland Landing, 10,000 bushels were brought from the circuit of the lake, and produced the same price. In the Indian village in Lake Coochasing, are quarries of free-stone, lime-stone of several shades and kinds, and abundance of fire-stone. These quarries are worked without the use of gunpowder, and produce slabs of an extraordinary size. The day is probably not far off, when all the pretty points at the Narrows will be studded with the cottages of gentlemen, attracted thither by the healthfulness of the climate, the beauty of the scenery, or the richness of the soil. Shooting they will have in abundance; and the waters abound with maskinonge, the white-fish, salmon-trout, black bass, and herrings of a very fine and large kind: the smaller fish are also plentiful.

The steamer, including her numerous 'landings,' performed the trip from the Narrows to Holland Landing in six hours; and the drive to town, when the roads are dry, will occupy five more: thus might a gentleman residing there, leave his house at eight o'clock in the morning, and with his own horse drive into town to dinner at seven."

One of the townships beyond Lake Simcoe, now in progress of settling, has been described by one of the agents of the Canada Company:—

"The Township of Tiny is about seventeen miles in length, and averages about seven miles in breadth. It is bounded on the west and north by Lake Huron, on the east by Penetanguishene Bay and Penetanguishene road, and on the south by the Township of Flos. The village of Penetanguishene is situated on the east side of this township, near the southern extremity of Gloucester Bay. In this village there are four merchants' stores; but their trade is chiefly with the Indians for fur. The buildings, with the exception of about four or five, are all of log. The inhabitants, in all, are probably about one hundred, and are chiefly composed of French Roman Catholic Canadians, a good deal intermixed with half-caste Indians, and are principally dependent on the fur trading and fishing for their support. There is a Catholic Church and clergymen in the place, and a rather large congregation is afforded between the village and neighbouring settlement. About two miles further north or up the Bay, on the Township of Tay Side, there are Government Barracks and a military establishment, which, together with the demands of the village, requires annually about five hundred

barrels of flour, over and above the surplus produce of the surrounding farmers, which shows that agriculture is but indifferently attended to.

The southern half nearly of the Township of Tiny is principally sandy, and timbered a good deal with pine. The northern is principally alternately sandy and clayey loam, margined largely, for the most part, along the Lake and Bay shore with granite stone, besides being interspersed, in various other parts, with large patches of the same, of various sizes, and so thickly together, as to put cultivation, in those particular places, out of the question; but which, very surprisingly, produce good timber; and this being the case, the stony portion will not form so much obstruction to a good settlement as might be at first view imagined, as a certain quantity of bush must needs be preserved for fuel and other purposes, under any circumstances.

There are three streams in this Township capable of propelling machinery; one running diagonally in a north-easterly direction, from near its southern boundary, until it crosses the Penetanguishene road, within about six miles of the village; another running in a similar manner, from near the centre of the Township, until it enters the southern extremity of Gloucester Bay; and the third stream is situated within about five miles north-westerly of the one last mentioned, and runs in an opposite direction until it enters the Nottawasaga Bay.

The time may arrive when pine, which is in places pretty abundant, can be manufactured advantageously in various parts of the Township. There is a saw-mill already built on the second-mentioned stream, near the Penetanguishene village, and a grist-mill is in course of being put up, which will be a great acquisition, as there are none at present within many miles of the place.

The best land is in the neighbourhood of the last-mentioned stream, and is getting well settled. Indian corn is successfully cultivated in places, which speaks well for the climate; and although the soil of the Township is, to a great extent, of a light and sandy description, it is, when once cleared, easily worked, and would, under good management, produce better grain than other lands of more apparent promise. Plaster of Paris, and ploughing in of clover, would most likely make this land produce well.

Great quantities of fish, salmon-trout, herring, &c. &c. are at certain seasons of the year caught in the Bay, at the north end of this Township.

The portion of the Penetanguishene road along the easterly side, is, for about the first six miles next the village, under all circumstances pretty well made and occupied; but the remaining five miles is a mere sleigh or waggon track, and all bush.

A survey, however, has been made, not long since, by order of the Board of Works, of the road from Holland Landing to Penetanguishene, with a view of course to its improvement as a provincial road; and should this object become soon accomplished, the lands in the adjoining townships would, at the same time, become much enhanced in value.

The population of Tiny, in the year 1842, was about 266 souls; and the following is a statement connected with its resources:

Acres under cultivation in 1843	.	.	.	.	643
Grist Mill	.	.	.	.	1
Saw and Grist-Mills	.	.	.	.	2
Horses	.	.	.	.	20
Oxen	.	.	.	.	55
Milch Cows	.	.	.	.	77
Young Cattle	.	.	.	.	37

The distance from Toronto to the Township line of Tiny is about ninety-seven miles. The direct way is by Yonge Street to Holland Landing and Barrie.

Holland Landing is about thirty miles, Barrie about fifty-eight miles from Toronto. Stages and conveyances run daily, in summer, from Toronto to Holland Landing, from whence steamers cross Lake Simcoe, in about five hours to Barrie.

At the western extremity of Lake Ontario, most beautifully situate, stands the flourishing town of Hamilton, near which is the elegant mansion of Sir Allan Napier Macnab, the distinguished Canadian, who has honourably and usefully represented that town for many years, and who is one of that faithful, intrepid, loyal, and excellent body, descendants of the U. E. loyalists, who have preserved their noble character amidst every description of unmerited obloquy and reproach, and who will live in the grateful memory of every true lover of the Empire long after their slanderers and defamers shall have been utterly forgotten.

At page 253 of the second volume of this Magazine, a true sketch of the advantages of its position and the increase of the commerce of the port were given.

The rapid growth of Hamilton in commercial importance within the last few years, has formed (says a local paper) a subject for comment for almost every journalist who has had an opportunity of visiting it. Yearly we have been called upon to notice the elegant buildings that have sprung up amongst us—buildings that would not discredit any city in Europe, and which speak in the plainest language of the wealth, the intelligence, and the enterprise of the respective owners. At no season within our recollection have we seen so many improvements in a state of progress as the present. As a proof of the enterprising spirit of our people, we may notice the Hamilton Nail Works, recently established by R. Juson & Co.; and we think there can be no doubt of the success of the experiment, if the people of Hamilton and surrounding country extend to the proprietors that encouragement and support they are entitled to. We understand the machinery is upon the most approved principles—equal, if not superior, to that of any establishment of the kind in this country. They will be able to cut nails of all sizes and descriptions, and judging, as well as we are capable, of specimens we have seen, we think the Hamilton Nail Works will furnish as good an article of the kind as can be procured at any other manufacturing establishment.

If the age and population of Hamilton be taken into account, we think we may say, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is not a town in Canada in which improvements are more rapidly or more steadily going forward. Our roads and streets have been wonderfully improved this year, and it must be allowed that our Board of Police and Path-masters have nobly exerted themselves for this necessary purpose; before many weeks shall elapse, John Street, from the mountain top to the Wharf, will be Macadamized or planked, considerable progress being already made for this desirable purpose; other streets will naturally follow in succession. The revenue of the town, as well as our import duties, have also wonderfully improved, and extensive buildings of stone or brick are raising their handsome fronts every day

and in every corner of the town, some for stores, others for private residences.

CENSUS OF HAMILTON.		REVENUE COLLECTED, PORT OF HAMILTON.	
Assessed value £80,503.			
Males over 16	1471	Customs' Duties from 5th	
Females over 16	1393	January to 5th July,	
Males over 5, and under 16 ..	655	1843	£2631 16 2
Females over 5, and under 16	608	Ditto ditto, 1844 ..	7421 13 11
Males under 5	349		
Females under 5 years old ..	435		£4789 17 9
Total of Population	4911	Burlington Canal Toll,	
Town Lots	1157	from 1st January to 30th	
Frame Houses under 2 stories	398	June, 1843	565 5 10
Brick or Stone, 1 story	34	Ditto ditto, 1844 ..	1094 2 1
Frame, Brick, or Stone Houses,			
2 stories or over	317		£528 16
Merchants' Shops	43	Total excess in 1844 ..	£5318 11
Store Houses	3	Barrels of Flour, July,	
Horses, 3 years old and upwards	296	1843	27,243
Milch Cows	280	Ditto ditto, 1844 ..	35,871
Close Carriages, 4 wheels	3		
Open Carriages, 4 wheels	31		25,631
Gigs, 2 wheels	7	About the same difference in mer-	
Pleasure Waggon	53	chandise.	

As a proof of its wonderful advancement and progressive prosperity, in connexion with this gratifying statement I may add, that a friend of my own was offered forty acres near this town, in 1833, for the sum of £600; one acre of which, in 1839, sold by public auction for £1250. Proceeding westward, the same increase in the value of property is everywhere to be seen. In 1827, the first tree was felled in the now district town of Guelph, then a dense untrodden wilderness, now the centre of one of the richest agricultural countries in America; then village lots might be procured for the enterprise of building and settling; now they can command, as town lots, from £100 to £300 per acre. On the margin of Lake Huron, still more recently settled, the rising district town of Goderich presents the same results. At London, on the forks of the Thames, a spot selected as a future town by Governor Simcoe, when he first explored that country by the aid of the Indians, is now rapidly rising into wealth and importance. The town plot of this flourishing place was surveyed only in 1826, and in 1842 its inhabitants amounted to 2660. There are now 700 houses, a court-house, spacious barracks, several places of public worship, large market-place, schools, public libraries, hotels, and many excellent merchants' stores. From the original sale of town lots at £10 per acre, the frontage in the main street is selling at £50 to £100 one-fifth of an acre. The tolls on the Macadamized roads in Canada amounted, in 1839, to £1638 14s. 5d., and in 1841 to £6829 7s. 9d.*

I cannot better conclude this imperfect sketch of the noble province of Canada, than with the following interesting particulars of the "Rise and Progress of the Canada Company's Huron Tract, to the 4th of May, 1844."

* Rolph on Emigration and Colonization.

This return contains two townships which are not comprised in the Canada Company's Huron Tract; viz.—Wawanosh, 119 inhabitants, and Ashfield, 198; but against that may be placed the population of Bosanquet, one of the townships of the Huron Tract, and forming a portion of the Company's territory, but as being attached to the Western district is not included in the return; but, assuming the population of Bosanquet to be equal (and we believe it to be as great) to that of Wawanosh and Ashfield, or only 317, the return may be considered as exhibiting the total population of the Canada Company's Huron Tract.

The evidences of prosperity in the Huron Tract are mainly attributable to the ability, energy, and activity of the Canada Company's Commissioners, Messrs. Widder and Jones, who are indefatigable in advancing the interests of the Company, as also the well-being of the emigrant. The population of this tract has doubled within the last three years.

Population Return for the Townships or Towns in the Huron District, for the year 1844.

ASHFIELD. Males over sixteen 63, under sixteen 50. Females over sixteen 44, under sixteen 41. Members of the Church of England 39, Church of Scotland 55, Church of Rome 95. Methodists, British Connexion 9. Total 198.

BIDDULPH. Males over sixteen 252, under sixteen 235. Females over sixteen 187, under sixteen 237. Deaf and dumb 3. Members of the Church of England 519, Church of Scotland 15, Church of Rome 220. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 112. Baptists, Open Communion 11, Close Communion 11. No profession of religion 23. Total 911.

BLANSHARD. Males over sixteen 251, under sixteen 201. Females over sixteen 162, under sixteen 171. Members of the Church of England 362, Church of Scotland 51, Church of Rome 14. Methodists, British Connexion 74, Episcopal 68, Canadian Wesleyan 66. Baptists, Open Communion 40, Close Communion 21. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 18, Presbyterians 64, Independents 1, Universalists 3. Total 785.

COLBORNE. Males over sixteen 185, under sixteen 146. Females over sixteen 110, under sixteen 120. Members of the Church of England 173, Church of Scotland 152, Church of Rome 36. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 49. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 8, Presbyterians 50, Menonists 6, Tunkers 14, Lutherans 13, Christians 6. No profession of religion, 4. Total 511.

DOWNIE. Males over sixteen 310, under sixteen 262. Females over sixteen 237, under sixteen 254. Members of the Church of England 253, Church of Scotland 439, Church of Rome 219. Methodists, British Connexion 11, Canadian Wesleyan 25. Baptists, Free Will 6, Congregationalists 4, Presbyterians 3, Independents 6, Lutherans 68, Christians 14. No profession of religion 15. Total 1063.

ELLICE. Males over sixteen 111, under sixteen 106. Females over sixteen 83, under sixteen 81. Members of the Church of England 18, Church of Scotland 13, Church of Rome 84. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 25. Presbyterians 14, Independents 4, Menonists 9, Lutherans 183. No profession of religion 1. Total 386.

FULLARTON.—Males, over sixteen 84, under sixteen 46. Females, over sixteen 57, under sixteen 49. Members of the Church of England 97, Church of Scotland 20, Church of Rome 1, Seceders from the Church of Scotland 4, Presbyterians 43, Menonists 18, Lutherans 53. Total 236.

GODERICH, TOWN.—Males, over sixteen 204, under sixteen 169. Females over sixteen 173, under sixteen 158. Members of the Church of England 320, Church of Scotland 139, Church of Rome 94. Methodists, British Connexion 39. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 36, Presbyterians 68, Lutherans 1, Unitarians 7. Total 704.

GODERICH, TOWNSHIP.—Males, over sixteen 391, under sixteen 444. Females, over sixteen 332, under sixteen 412. Deaf and dumb 1, Insane 2. Members of the Church of England 989, Church of Scotland 178, Church of Rome 130. Methodists, British Connexion 118. Baptists, Open Communion 9. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 28, Presbyterians 122, Unitarians 5. Total 1579.

HULLETT.—Males, over sixteen 48, under sixteen 42. Females, over sixteen 30, under sixteen 32. Members of the Church of England 68, Church of Scotland 27, Church of Rome 5. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 9. Baptists, Close Communion 10. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 6, Presbyterians 23, Christians 4. Total 152.

HIBBERT.—Males, over sixteen 21, under sixteen 22. Females, over sixteen 16, under sixteen 17. Members of the Church of England 2, Church of Rome 67. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 7. Total 76.

HAY.—Males, over sixteen 29, under sixteen 22. Females, over sixteen 21, under sixteen 36. Members of the Church of England 49, Church of Scotland 37, Church of Rome 1. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 7. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 7, Independents 6, Freethinkers 1. Total 108.

LOGAN.—Males, over sixteen 21, under sixteen 20. Females, over sixteen 19, under sixteen 22. Members of the Church of England 30, Church of Rome 23, Presbyterians 28, Tunkers 1. Total 82.

McKILLOP. Males, over sixteen 74, under sixteen 76. Females, over sixteen 56, under sixteen 70. Members of the Church of England 38, Church of Scotland 20, Church of Rome 91. Methodists, British Connexion 9, Canadian Wesleyan 6. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 10, Presbyterians 96, Lutherans 6. Total 276.

McGILLIVRAY. Males over sixteen 109, under sixteen 83. Females over sixteen 76, under sixteen 81. Members of the Church of England 207, Church of Scotland 45, Church of Rome 52. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 8. Baptists, Open Communion 21. Congregationalists 7, Seceders from the Church of Scotland 9. Total 349.

NORTH EASTHOPE. Males over sixteen 304, under sixteen 265. Females over sixteen 243, under sixteen 213. Members of the Church of England 118, Church of Scotland 608, Church of Rome 70. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 32. Baptists, Open Communion 13. Presbyterians 77, Menonists 34, Tunkers 11, Lutherans 49, No profession of Religion 7. Total 1025.

SOUTH EASTHOPE. Males over sixteen 162, under sixteen 197. Females over sixteen 154, under sixteen 156. Insane 1. Members of the Church of England 96, Church of Scotland 1, Church of Rome 50. Methodists, British Connexion 57, Canadian Wesleyan 40. Baptists, Open Communion 17, Close Communion, 3. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 4, Presbyterians 130, Independents 29, Tunkers 103, Quakers 5, Liberators 64, Mormons 6, Lutherans 55, Christians 2, Unitarians 7. Total 669.

STANLEY. Males over sixteen 180, under sixteen 135. Females over sixteen 109, under sixteen 131. Members of the Church of England 186, Church of Scotland 17, Church of Rome 13. Methodist British Connexion 12, Episcopal 6. Baptists, Close Communion 14. Congregationalists 4, Seceders from the Church of Scotland 118, Presbyterians 171, Independents 11, Christians 3. Total 555.

STEPHEN. Males over sixteen 48, under sixteen 53. Females, over sixteen 32, under sixteen 36. Members of the Church of England 124, Church of Scotland 14. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 31. Total 169.

TUCKERSMITH. Males over sixteen 155, under sixteen 135. Females over sixteen 123, under sixteen 102. Insane 1. Members of the Church of England 177, Church

of Scotland 236, Church of Rome 37. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 4. Baptists, Open Communion 2. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 58, Presbyterian 1. Total 515.

USBORNE. Males over sixteen 60, under sixteen 70. Females over sixteen 50, under sixteen 56. Members of the Church of England 154, Church of Scotland 11, Church of Rome 13. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 43. Congregationalists 14, Presbyterians 1. Total 236.

WILLIAMS. Males over sixteen 206, under sixteen 217. Females over sixteen 177 under sixteen 207. Members of the Church of England 62, Church of Scotland 400 Church of Rome 135. Methodists, Canadian Wesleyan 22. Baptists, Open Communion 2, Close Communion 84. Seceders from the Church of Scotland 12. Total 807.

WAWANOSH. Males over sixteen 33, under sixteen 32. Females over sixteen 24, under sixteen 30. Members of the Church of England 37, Church of Scotland 24, Church of Rome 14. Methodists, British Connexion 2, Canadian Wesleyan 29. Presbyterians 13. Total 119.

TOTAL IN THE DISTRICT.

Males over sixteen 3251, under sixteen 3028. Females over sixteen 2515, under sixteen 2712. Deaf and dumb 4, insane 4. Members of the Church of England 4118, Church of Scotland 2595, Church of Rome 1470. Methodists, British Connexion 331, Episcopal 74, Canadian Wesleyan 515. Baptists, Open Communion 115, Close Communion 143, Free-will 6. Congregationalists 29, Seceders from the Church of Scotland 318, Presbyterians 934, Independents 57, Menonists 67, Tunkers 129, Quakers 5, Liberators 64, Freethinker 1, Universalists 3, Mormons 6, Lutherans 428, Christians 29, no profession of Religion 50, Unitarians 19. Total number in the district 11,506.

Certified to be truly compiled from the Assessment Rolls returned to this Office,
5th April, 1844.

DANIEL LIZARS, Clerk of the Peace, Huron.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 6th August 1844.

My friend Major Lachlan, of Colchester, in the Western district of Canada, which is most truly the garden of the province, would hold me wholly and justly excusable if I did not say something of it. What shall I say?—that there is not in all America a soil so fertile, a climate so pure, scenery more beautiful, properties more reasonable; in fine, where every combination exists to render it the most attractive spot in her Majesty's possessions in America! All this do I say from personal knowledge, and it is a matter of the utmost astonishment that so large a district should remain so neglected and unsettled; for in no portion of Canada could horticulture, floriculture, and agriculture be prosecuted with more certainty of success than in it. Peaches, plums, pears, apples, melons, grapes,* Indian corn, tobacco, vegetables of every description grow in an abundance and with a luxuriance that is truly astonishing; and the day cannot be remote when such obvious advantages will attract attention. It is no longer inaccessible from bad roads, and I strongly recommend all who can afford it to pay a visit to it, before they determine where they shall settle when they have resolved on making Canada their home.

THE WHALE AND WHALING.

BY EDWARD WAKEFIELD, ESQ.

ESSAY III.—THE NATURAL HISTORY OF OTHER WHALES.

THE last Essay, page 49 of this Volume, was confined to the natural history of the *Physeter macrocephalus* of Naturalists, the *Cachelot* of the French, the *Sperm Whale* of the English, and at pages 52 and 53 a list of the *Balæna* will be found. It is proposed in this article to give an account of those which are the most important.

GENUS—*Balæna*, L. Generic characters. No dorsal flook; head a third the total length of the body, and remarkably convex on its upper surface; skin smooth and soft.

1. *Balæna arctica*—*B. mysticetus*, L. — *B. borealis*, Klein—Common Greenland Whale—Right Whale. Extreme length from 55 to 60 feet; circumference from 30 to 40 feet. Produces oil in the greatest abundance, and baleen superior to all others both in quantity and quality. Vertebrae 48; ribs 13. See skeleton of a fœtus in the Zoological Gardens, and its anatomy is given in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

2. *Balæna antarctica*, Cuvier.—*B. australis*, Desmoulins—South-Sea Black Whale. Extreme length from 35 to 40 feet; vertebrae 59; ribs 15. See skeleton in the Garden of Plants at Paris, and its description in Baron George Cuvier's great work on Fossil Remains.

Dr. Knox has pointed out the error of the two Cuviers, in considering them a distinct species,* and almost adding another, the *Baleine du Cap*,† in consequence of Capt. Lalande having brought a skeleton from the Cape of Good Hope, of which Desmoulins wrote an account,‡ making a drawing of such a body as he supposed covered the skeleton.§ The *Balæna mysticetus* and *Balæna Nordcaper*, Linné considers a variety of the same species. Lacépède makes them distinct animals; of the first he has made a drawing,|| of which Scoresby says, that "there is not a counterpart in nature,"¶ but that his drawing of the "*Baleine Nordcaper*" is a fair representation of the *mysticetus*** So

* In a paper, No. 3, dated Wellington, October 23, 1841, and inserted in the Wellington Spectator, No. 84, October 27, 1841, and from which an extract was made in a note at p. 52 of our third volume.

† It will be well to consult p. 361 and following of L'Histoire des Cétacés, by F. Cuvier; his knowledge was confined to the examination of the skeleton from the Cape.

‡ In the Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle.

§ F. Cuvier remarks, p. 362, "La figure est mauvaise."

|| At plate 1, fig. 1, is an engraving of what Lacépède calls La Baleine Tranche, and which he meant for the Mysticetus.

¶ P. 448 of Scoresby's Account of the Arctic Regions.

** This engraving, as plate 2, consisting of three figures, "1, vue par dessus; 2, vue par dessous; 3, os de la mâchoire inférieure du Nordcaper."

late as 1825, Baron Cuvier was not aware that there was more than one drawing in existence of the head of the common Greenland Whale.* F. Cuvier has entered into a minute discussion of the two, but ends in placing confidence in Scoresby, (see p. 359), and gives an account of the *Baleine Tranche*, *B. mysticetus*, or *Greenland Whale*, as the whalers call it (p. 364). "Cette espèce depuis long-temps fait le principal objet des entreprises qui ont pour but la pêche des balcines dans les mers du Nord. Sa grandeur, qui égale au moins celle d'aucune autre espèce, la graisse qu'elle donne, la largeur de ses fanons, son naturel moins dangereux pour ceux qui l'attaquent, la font rechercher de préférence par les pêcheurs; et privée de moyens suffisans de défense, elle tombe victime des dons supérieurs qu'elle a reçus." Upon the subject of size the ancient accounts are entirely fabulous; perfect reliance may be placed on Scoresby after he had been seventeen voyages, and personally concerned in the capture of 322 individuals.† He gives the following Table of the comparative dimensions of six Mysticete from his own measurement.

	Ft.		In.		Ft.		In.		Ft.		In.	
Longest blade of whalebone.....	1	6	0	10	10	11	2	11	6	13	7	
Extreme length	17	6	28	0	51	0	58	0	52	6		
Length of the head.....	5	6	8	6	16	0	15	6	19	0	20	0
Breadth of the under jaw							9	6	12	0		
Length from tip of lip to fin.....	5	6	10	0							18	
— to great circumference.....	7	0									21	
Circumference at the neck	10	0									31	34
Greatest circumference	12	0						35	0			
Ditto, near the tail	2	11					6	6				
Circumference by the genitalia	9	0						19				
Fin—length	2	3					0	6	8	6	9	0
breadth	1	3					0	4	5	0		
Tail—length.....							6	5	6	0	6	0
breadth					20	0	17	24	0	20	10	
Lip—length			2	15	6	15	0	18	6	19	6	
breadth										6	2	
Produce in oil—tons			4	0	16	0	16	0	19	0	24	0
Sex.....			F.	M.			F.	M.				

In the South Seas they are frequently met with 70 feet long, although the greater number do not attain the size of those in the Northern regions.‡ Scoresby, from historical documents, has proved the whales found formerly were not larger than those found at present. There is a prevailing opinion that whales live to an immense age, and an erroneous one that there are none now in existence which have attained mature age, in consequence of which they are small in comparison with their ancestors.§ Amongst all animals there are giants,

* P. 373, vol. 5, partie 1, Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles, in a note, "Figure de la tête de Baleine du Groënland. Camper, Cétacés, pl. iv. v. et vi., excellente, mais d'après un jeune individu. C'est la seule que je connoisse."

† Vol. i. p. 451, of an account of the Arctic Region.

‡ Polack, vol. ii. p. 401. This remark of Polack (and Nieffenbach says the same) is very doubtful.

§ Scoresby's paper, proving this error, was read before the Wernerian Society on the 19th of December, 1818, and will be found at p. 83 of No. 1 of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

and a whale 70 feet long is an exception to the general size of the animal. The longest actual measurement is given by Sir Charles Gicsecké, who informs us, that in the spring of 1813, a whale was killed at Godhavn, of the length of 67 feet;* the females of this species of whale are invariably the largest.† Buffon remarks that this is the case with birds of prey, and it is generally so with fish.

Scoresby has given the exact drawing of this whale, being plate 12, at the end of the second volume; that by Frederic Cuvier, being plate 21, is as near as may be a copy of it, with the exception that in Cuvier the belly is made white. It has already been stated, that the drawing in the work of Lacépède, plate 1, fig. 1, is one of pure imagination. That of plate 2, which he has applied to a description of *La Baleine Nordcaper*, is one made by Bachstrom in 1779, sent to him by Sir Joseph Banks,‡ and is a fair drawing of the Greenland or Right Whale.§

“The head has somewhat of a triangular shape; the under part, the arched outline of which is given by the jaw-bones, is flat,|| and measures 16 to 20 feet in length, and 10 to 12 in breadth. The lips—extending 15 or 20 feet in length, and 5 or 6 in height, and forming the cavity of the mouth—are attached to the under jaw, and rise from the jaw-bones at an angle of about 80 degrees, having the appearance, when viewed in front, of the letter U. The upper jaw, including the ‘crown-bone,’ or skull, is bent down at the extremity, so as to shut the front and upper parts of the cavity of the mouth, and is overlapped by the lips in a squamous manner by the sides.

“When the mouth is open, it presents a cavity as large as a room, and capable of containing a merchant ship’s jolly-boat full of men, being 6 or 8 feet wide, 10 or 12 feet high (in front), and 15 or 16 feet long.¶ In place of teeth, it contains two extensive rows of ‘fins,’ or whalebone, which are suspended from the sides of the crown-bone. These series of fins are generally curved longitudinally, although they are sometimes straight, and give an arched form to the roof of the mouth. They are covered immediately by the lips attached to the lower jaw, and enclose the tongue between the lower extremities. Each series, or ‘side of bone,’ as the whale-fishers term it, consists of upwards of 300 laminae; in a very small whale, the number was 316 or 320; the longest are near the middle, from whence they gradually diminish away to nothing at each extremity. 15 feet is the greatest length of the whalebone, but 10 or 11 feet is the average size, and 13 feet is a magnitude seldom met with. The greatest breadth, which is at the gum, is 10 or 12 inches. The laminae, composing the two series, are ranged side by side, two-thirds of an inch apart (thickness of the blade included), and resemble a frame of saws in a saw-mill. The interior edges are covered with a fringe of hair, and the exterior edge of each blade, excepting a few at each extremity of the series, is curved and flattened down, so as to present a smooth surface to the lips. In some whales, a curious hollow on one side, and ridge on the other, occurs in many of the central blades of whalebone, at regular intervals of 6 or 7 inches. May not this irregularity, like the rings in the horns of the ox,

* Scoresby’s Arctic Regions, vol. i. p. 452.

† Polack, vol. ii. p. 401. Lacépède, Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés, p. 6.

‡ Lacépède, p. 104. This drawing entirely accords with that of Scoresby, plate 12, being the underside view of the female whale, length 58 feet, drawn by Mr. Scoresby himself.

§ In a note in Scoresby’s Arctic Regions, vol. i. p. 448.

|| This will be seen in the drawing in Lacépède, plate 2, fig. 2, p. 104.

¶ Scoresby, vol. i. p. 455. In Chambers’s Information for the People, this has been well described, vol. i. p. 417.

which they resemble, afford an intimation of the age of the whale. If so, twice the number of running feet in the longest lamina of whalebone, in the head of a whale not full grown, would represent its age in years. In the youngest whales, called suckers, the whalebone is only a few inches long; when the length reaches 6 feet or upwards, the whale is said to be 'size.' The colour of the whalebone is brownish-black or bluish-black; in some animals it is striped longitudinally with white. When nearly cleaned, the surface exhibits a fine play of colour; a large whale sometimes affords a ton of whalebone. If the 'sample blade,' that is the largest lamina in the series, weigh 7 lbs. the whole produce may be estimated at a ton, and so on in proportion. The whalebone is inserted into the crown bone, in a sort of rabbit. All the blades in the same series are connected together by the gum, in which the thick ends are inserted: this substance (the gum) is white, fibrous, tender, and tasteless; it cuts like cheese.* The quantity of oil yielded by a whale generally bears a certain proportion to the length of its longest blade of whalebone; the average quantity is expressed in the following table.

Length of the whalebone in feet ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oil yielded in tons	1½	2¼	2¾	3½	4	5	6½	8	11	13½	17	21

A tun of oil gives 252 gallons wine measure; its weight at temperature 60°, 1933 lbs. 12 oz. 14 drs. avoirdupois. (Scoresby's Arctic Regions, vol. i. p. 462.)

"The food of the whale consists of various species of actiniæ, clioncs, sepix, medusæ, cancri, and helices; or, at least, some of these genera are to be seen wherever any tribes of whales is found stationary and feeding. In the dead animals, however, in the very few instances, in which I have been enabled to open their stomachs, squillæ or shrimps were the only substances discovered. In the mouth of a whale just killed, I once found a quantity of the same kind of insect. When the whale feeds, it swims with considerable velocity below the surface of the sea, with its jaws widely extended; a stream of water consequently enters its capacious mouth, and along with it large quantities of water insects; the water escapes again at the sides; but the food is entangled and sifted, as it were, by the whalebone, which, from its compact arrangement and the thick internal covering of hair, does not allow a particle of the size of the smallest grain to escape."†

Frederic Cuvier's account of this curious provision of nature is, that "Les Fanons sont réunis entre eux à leur base par une substance blanche, molle, d'une nature très-particulière, qui n'a point encore été suffisamment étudiée, et qui paraît prendre quelque part à leur accroissement et les revêtir d'une sorte d'émail. Leur structure intime est la même que celle des fanons des rorquals.‡ Leur intérieur se compose de filamens agglutinés, qui par leur extrémité libre forment une sorte de peigne à dents longues et flexibles—un pinceau de filets cornés semblables à des poils, termine en avant la mâchoire supérieure."§

* P. 157 and following of Scoresby's Arctic Regions.

† Ibid. p. 169.

‡ Lacépède, at plate 7, p. 130, has given a drawing of the "fanons d'une Baleinoptère Rorqual," which, it is thought, is equally applicable to the Baleen of the *Balæna mysticetus*, of which there is no drawing in the works of Cuvier or Scoresby.

§ F. Cuvier, De l'Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés, p. 368.

Dr. Knox's account of the baleen is a most scientific one, which has never been published in Europe, and is sure to attract the attention of the scientific world; his residence at Cook's Straits, in New Zealand, has given him opportunities of examining the subject which none other has had—it also has many most useful hints for the practical whaler.

Beale's admirable work is an account of the *sperm* whale; Scoresby's is that of those animals of the cetaceous tribe found in the arctic regions; but for any account of the *Right Whale* in the Pacific, the inquirer must look to Knox, Dieffenbach, and Polack. The Transactions of the Royal Edinburgh Society have for many years back been the witness of Knox's intimate knowledge of science, and particularly in what regards the cetaceous tribe, and in quoting largely from what he has written at Wellington, from what he has seen there—publicity is given to the observations of a gentleman long valued by those who examine the subject of whales and whaling.

“ The baleen separates from the membrane which lines the buccal aspect of the superior maxillary bone, or upper jaw; and it is truly wonderful to reflect that a single whale's mouth will contain a tun or more of this valuable substance. When the whale is just dead, and ere the dissection has commenced, the baleen is, with few exceptions, of a clear bright colour, perfectly clean, and free from oil. No force could, at this time, dissolve the connexion between it and the formative surface, so that the whaler generally scoops the soft parts with the baleen from the surface of the bone. Now this is a serious disadvantage, and creates a train of evil consequences. The membrane, lining the superficial grooves of the upper jaw, and producing the baleen, is itself nothing more than the skin, which, after covering the external surface of the head, is suddenly reflected over the external edge of the jaw, and lines the palatine surfaces; from this reflected portion grows the baleen. It will readily be understood, that the entire reflected membrane, being called upon to produce and sustain through life the vast quantity of baleen, will be highly vascular and full of nerves; and dissection has shown this fact; nay more, it is completely saturated with oily particles. The surface corresponding to the baleen, when exposed by suffering the putrefactive process to destroy that almost mysterious connection between it and the baleen, presents, like the cutis, when the cuticle is in a similar manner removed, a velvet aspect throughout; but more—corresponding to each plate of baleen we have a fold standing at right angles to the surface, and having precisely the form of the baleen plate; the free margin of this plate is deeply and delicately fringed, the filaments composing which pass up the centre of each elementary hair composing the baleen blade. The surface of this fold itself, and also the intervening space not occupied by a perpendicular fold, is, like the skin, entirely covered with papillæ, and which papillæ secrete not only a fine lamina—the agglutinating texture giving the form of a blade to the elementary and essential hairs, and lastly, a quantity of horny deposit, to the extent of eight or nine inches in depth, which has been most improperly called the gun; it is in fact a secretion from the

formative membrane, (gum if we must have one,) it is perfectly inorganic, contains a great quantity of earthy deposit (lime), and forms a firm elastic bed, and secure fixture to the baleen plates. The entire mechanism is so perfectly unique, that unless demonstrated, the most acute mind completely fails in comprehending the structure from any oral description, however faithful or minute. The purposes served by this complex organ to the whale are the most essential to its well-being; the gullet is extremely narrow, certainly not exceeding that of an ordinary ox; the food of the whale consists of minute aquatic insects, and a machine was required to enable the whale to capture them in cart-loads at a time. It is certain that the whale drinks as little of the salt water as man himself, and here was a difficulty—How were the minute insects to be separated from the water? The machinery is perfect—all is effected. The mouth, when only partially opened, exceeds in size most of the dining-rooms in Port Nicholson; it is capable of containing tuns of water, whilst the baleen is so arranged around the parietes or walls of this apartment, as to answer the purpose of a fine strainer—the whale, in fact, by a continued onward motion, the lower jaw, being slightly depressed, strains the water as he goes along, and thus only troubles himself to perform the act of deglutition, when the pulpy (molluscous) pudding has acquired a size which would have done credit to the late Exchange dinner, had the number been increased a hundred fold. The number of baleen plates in a single whale's mouth is very great, upwards of 300 can be counted on each side of the jaw; and as each external plate has 12 or more much smaller plates running towards the mesial line, the total number of plates exceed 7000; these plates gradually diminish in every respect towards the extremity of the snout, and towards the throat; those about two-thirds from the snout being the longest, and constituting what was called the gauge plate during the merry days of bounties. All plates exceeding six feet in length (not including the fringe) were considered 'sized' plates, entitling the whalers to certain miserably-arranged bounties; and hence, as it appears to me, the long plates acquired an underserved notoriety and value in trade. The texture of the shortest plate is precisely similar to that of the longest, and fitted therefore for every purpose to which the long plates are applicable, excepting where long and thick pieces are required, as in stay and umbrella making, (one to answer the purposes of 24 small ones, and thus cover a multiplicity of sins); but even here the improvement in manufacture is such, that the very refuse, arising from the cutting up of the larger plates, are now collected with great care—the very saw-dust is marketable, so that the size of the plate is every day losing its high and partly fictitious value; and not only are the shorter plates of the baleen rising in value, but what is of much more importance, the peculiar baleen, found in the mouth of the rorquals, will shortly be equal in value to that of the balæna in the London market. Before leaving England I observed the streets of London were cleaned with a kind of scrubber, made of baleen, and for which that of the rorqual, I feel convinced, would greatly surpass that of the balæna. Firstly, in removing the baleen from the mouth, time should be allowed when practicable,

so that the entire mass of plates would separate easily from the matrix or formative organ, and the whole being divided into sections, containing a few plates, so as to be easily managed, they should be easily suspended in an airy situation, so as to dry perfectly; the entire mass would readily dry, and no longer be liable to the attack of insects, or to run into a state of semi-decomposition, such as by far the greater quantity of baleen which I have seen since my arrival in the colony, and the entire expense of cleaning and scraping (a process which I consider positively destructive to the texture) avoided. Should the manufacturer wish to separate the plates, he has merely to soften the connecting substance by a short immersion in clear water.*

Polack's account is of those which he has met in the South Seas. It is, that in the *Right Whale*, it is dentated with a set of laminae of a horny substance, well known in commerce as whalebone. "They are very numerous, often amounting in number to 250 slabs in a single fish," (this is not quite as many as Scoresby states, which has been already quoted), "decaying gradually in length from the centre of the upper jaw, from eight feet to six inches; the weight of bone in a single mouth is generally from 5 to 700lbs. The laminae lie within the upper gum, about six inches, from which they taper to a point, the whole length of each terminating by long black hair, in substance similar to fine bristles. These laminae answer the place of a sieve to the fish when in search of food; and they are often observed scooping with their ulky heads for such marine animalculæ as they may fortunately find; and when successful, after shutting their immense underlip, they exude the salt water through these teeth, which they have taken in along with their food, which is principally spawn of a pabulous nature, of a red and yellow hue, called by the fishermen brit, which is sometimes seen supernatant on the surface of the ocean many miles round; the upper part of the head is called the scalp, the joint of which connects the frame in which the laminae are imbedded."†

The Tongue, F. Cuvier says, "est épaisse, molle, arrondie, remplie de graisse, peu étendue, et attachée à la mâchoire inférieure, de manière à être peu susceptible de mouvemens;" ‡ but perhaps this account is very much borrowed from Scoresby, who found it incapable of protrusion, being fixed from root to tip to the fat extending between the jaw-bones.§ Polack says that it is partly formed of blubber and food which the seamen do not reject when boiled in oil.||

* Copied from a paper in the Wellington Gazette, of Nov. 17th, 1811, being No. 90. The Messrs. Chambers, at p. 413, vol. i. of Information for the People, give another account extracted by them from a paper of Dr. Knox, of Edinburgh—a very striking account of the baleen of a *rorqual*, the skeleton of which was prepared and exhibited in that city. "The baleen is arranged in two rows of laminae or thin plates, projecting laterally from a line in the centre of the arch of the palate, somewhat like the laminae of a feather."

† Polack, vol. ii. p. 401 and 402.

‡ Cuvier, p. 367.

§ Scoresby's Arctic Regions, p. 158.

|| Polack, vol. ii. p. 402, who adds, "A Right Whale of 60 feet may give 90 barrels of oil, or 10 imperial tuns; the tongue will render 6 barrels of an inferior quality, and the under lips, a mass of blubber, will give 4 barrels."

Spiracles or Blow Holes.—They are placed on the most elevated part of the head, about sixteen feet from the anterior extremity of the jaw; they consist of two longitudinal slits six or eight inches in length; in point of fact, they are the nostrils of the whale. “A moist vapour, mixed with mucus, is discharged from them when the animal breathes; but no water accompanies it, unless an expiration of the breath be made under the surface.”* “Ce que nous avons dit des narines ou des évents, de leur mécanisme et de leurs fonctions chez les autres cétacés, paraît se retrouver chez la Baleine, à une seule exception près: chez celles-ci, au lieu d’un évent, il y en a deux qui ont chacun un orifice extérieur; c’est-à-dire que la cloison qui, chez les dauphins, s’arrête à quelque distance de l’extrémité de ces conduits, les divise chez elle d’une extrémité à l’autre, et leur direction est très oblique, ce qui porte leur ouverture fort en arrière.”†

The *Eyes* are small in comparison with the bulk of the body, and are placed about a foot obliquely above and behind the angle of the mouth.‡ Polack says, that “the ball is often of less magnitude than that of a haddock;§ but F. Cuvier gives them the size of an ox;|| in this respect it is similar to the elephant. “Its sense of seeing is acute; whales are observed to discover one another, in clear water, when under the surface, at an amazing distance; when on the surface they do not see far.”¶

Eyelids, “une supérieure, l’autre inférieure; mais ses paupières, épaissées par la graisse, sont peu mobiles, et elles sont dépourvues de cils.”** †

A slight Beard, consisting of a few short scattered white hairs, surmounts the anterior extremity of both jaws.††

* Scoresby, vol. i. p. 456.

† F. Cuvier, p. 367.

‡ Scoresby, p. 456.

§ Polack, p. 402.

|| F. Cuvier, p. 366. “Ses yeux, au sommet d’une légère éminence, sont de la grosseur de ceux du Bœuf, éloignés l’un de l’autre et placés fort en arrière de l’extrémité du museau, à environ un pied au-dessus en arrière de la bouche.”

¶ Scoresby, p. 165. There is a long and scientific account of the eye of the Whale in Lacépède, p. 16 and following.

** F. Cuvier, p. 366, in addition to what has been quoted in the text, has the following remarks:—“L’axe du globe est à son diamètre transverse comme six est à onze, et la partie antérieure de ce globe est aplatie, ou plutôt, n’est pas hémisphérique, et, comme chez tous les animaux qui vivent dans l’eau, il appartient à une sphère plus grande que sa partie postérieure, mais l’œil se compose des mêmes parties que chez les autres mammifères: la sclérotique est très-épaisse et très-dure, et la surface par laquelle elle s’unit à la cornée est perpendiculaire au centre de l’œil, et non oblique ou échanerée comme dans plusieurs mammifères; la choroïde ne présente rien de particulier; seulement elle laisse voir plus distinctement sa composition; la pupille est allongée transversalement comme celle des ruminans; le cristallin est sphérique ou à peu près; il n’y a ni glandes ni points lacrymaux. Les yeux de la baleine sont susceptibles de tous les mouvemens propres à ces organes chez les autres mammifères, et ces mouvemens sont dus aux mêmes muscles; la seule différence c’est que le suspenseur se divise en quatre parties.”

†† Scoresby, p. 458.

The Ear is not external, or can any orifice for the admission of sound be discovered until the skin is removed.* “L’ouïe semble être fort grossière.”† Polack says that the ears lie unseen until the removal of the skin.‡

The Fins, two in number, are placed between one-third and two-fifths of the length of the animal from the snout, and about two feet behind the angle of the mouth; they are seven to nine feet in length, and four or five in breadth. The part by which they are attached to the body is somewhat elliptical, and about two feet in diameter; the side which strikes the water is nearly flat—the articulation being perfectly spherical, the fins are capable of motion in any direction; but from the tension of the flesh and skin below, they cannot be raised above the horizontal position. The fins, after death, are always hard and stiff; but in the living animal, it is presumed, from the nature of the internal structure, that they are capable of considerable flexion.§ Polack found that “the flippers, or fins, are used for percussion;|| their principal purpose is for balancing the body, without them it would fall on its side, as it does after death.

The tail or flukes. “The extreme breadth across is often 25 feet; the strength of the fish lies principally in this part; it lashes the water around, either when actuated by sport or from agony, with an almost incredible velocity, changing the placid sea into a whirling foam around—its thickness is in proportion with its breadth, yet is remarkably vivacious, and perfectly under the control of the animal, and is its sole instrument of defence.”¶ Scoresby says, “the tail, comprising in a single surface 80 or 100 feet square, is a formidable instrument of motion and defence. Its length is only five or six feet; but its width is 18 to 24 or 26 feet. Its position is horizontal. In its form it is flat and semilunar, indented in the middle; the two lobes somewhat pointed, and turned a little backward. Its motions are rapid and universal; its strength immense: the posterior extremity is a real tail; the termination of the spine or os coccygis running through the middle of it, almost to the edge.”** F. Cuvier, “Il paraît que la queue est le seul organe moteur des baleines; les nageoires pectorales n’ont guère d’autre fonction que de tenir l’animal en équilibre, et pour cet effet, elles restent, dans tous ses mouvemens, étendues horizontalement de chaque côté de son corps; dès qu’elles changent de position, ces animaux tombent sur le côté, ou se renversent tout à fait, forcées d’abandonner leur corps à l’action de la pesanteur. Pour changer de direction, ils ramènent leur queue de côté en la tordant un peu et la redressant ensuite.” P. 371.

The male organ is a large flexible member, concealed in a longitu-

* Scoresby, vol. i. p. 456.

† F. Cuvier, p. 370.

‡ Vol. ii. p. 404.

§ Scoresby, p. 455.

|| Vol. ii. p. 403. Scoresby also, at p. 466, vol. i. should be consulted.

¶ Ibid.

** Arctic Regions, vol. i. p. 455.

dinal groove, the external opening of which is 2 to 3 feet in length; when dead it is 8 or 10 feet in length, and about 6 inches in diameter at the root. It tapers to a point, and is perforated throughout its length by the urethra.

The female has two teats situated on the abdomen, one on each side of the pudendum; they are two feet apart, and when dead are not discernible until the outer cuticle is removed, but no doubt in the living animal are capable of protusion.*

Dr. KNOX, who it appears has had the advantage of assisting in a whaling voyage in the Arctic regions, says,—

“The mammæ in the genus *balæna* (not in all the cetacea) are abdominal, and are two in number, disappearing almost entirely when the whale has ceased to suckle its young, but acquiring the size of a man's head when giving milk—the milk is produced in great abundance, each mammæ being surmounted by a single teat, about half as large again as those of the cow; still the mammary gland differs considerably from that of other animals, and at all times would require an experienced comparative anatomist to demonstrate. I have been informed by my young friends, amusing themselves by going on an excursion to Greenland in the first year of their study as surgeons, that they had often drunk, and seen it, in large quantities in the stomach of the dead cub. The writer has had the good fortune to have the opportunity of investigating, anatomically, the *lætus* of that species of whale, of all others the most valuable, viz. the *Balæna mysticetus borealis*—Right Whale. The parent was killed towards the conclusion of the British fishing season in the Arctic Regions; and, consequently, about the month of June or July. Comparative anatomy has become a science of such accuracy, as to enable the author to state the period of gestation to have been about three months; the embryo was a female, and about 2 feet 7 inches in length, so that, if correct in the first premises, the period of birth in this instance would have been during the months of January and February. I was also so fortunate as to establish, by accurate dissection, two species of the balenoptera; one of these, a *rorqualis minor*, was a young female, and I was thus enabled to demonstrate the existence of the mammary apparatus.” †

The colour of the Right Whale, black, grey, and white, with a tinge of yellow—the back, most of the upper jaw, and part of the lower jaw, together with the fins and tail, are black; the tongue, the fore part of the under jaw and lips, sometimes a little of the upper jaw at the extremity, and a portion of the belly, are white, and the eyelids, the junction of the tail with the body, a portion in the axillæ of the fins, &c. are grey. The older animals contain the most grey and white; undersized whales are altogether of a bluish-black, and suckers, of a pale, bluish, or bluish-grey colour. ‡

The *cuticle*, or that part of the skin which can be pulled off in sheets, after it has been a little dried in the air, or particularly in frost, is not thicker than parchment; the *rete mucosum* in adults is about three-

* This short account is extracted from Scoresby, vol. i. p. 458, and Polack, vol. ii. p. 404. There is also a lengthened, minute, and anatomical account of the parts of generation in the female at p. 341, vol. v. part I of the Encyclopedia Britannica, 5th edition.

† From Dr. Knox's Paper, inserted in the New Zealand Gazette for October 13, 1841.

‡ Scoresby, vol. i. p. 450.

quarters of an inch in thickness, over most parts of the body: in suckers, nearly two inches; but on the under side of the fins, or the inside of the lips, and on the surface of the tongue, it is much thinner. This part of the integuments is generally of the same colour throughout its thickness—the fibres of which it is composed are perpendicular to the surface of the body, and under this lies the true skin, which is white and tough; as it imperceptibly becomes impregnated with oil, and passes gradually into the form of blubber, its real thickness cannot easily be stated; the most compact part, perhaps, may be a quarter of an inch thick,* but Knox gives the most curious, scientific, and useful account of it:—

“ The whale has no hairs on the surface of the body, which is perfectly smooth; but in my own dissections I have traced a strong analogy between the cuticle, or black skin, as it has been unhappily called, and the baleen. I have observed that the thickness of the cuticle follows a most direct ratio to the length of the plate; thus it is, on some parts of the body, an inch in thickness in the *baleena arctica*, whilst I found it nowhere thicker than three lines on the *rorqualus giganteus*, though 30 feet longer than the extreme length of the *baleena arctica*; but the plate of baleen was not one-third the length of the *rorqual*. The skin of man and all mammals constitutes an organ of extreme plexity, and its general anatomy has only very lately been given to the scientific world. Under certain modifications it is the same in all mammals, and that of the whale, as affording the texture in its highest degree of development, has been selected for general description, even in human anatomy—the most essential texture in what the anatomist denominates the corium, cutis or true skin. This in whales is of great thickness, and constitutes, what in common language is called the blubber; it is a very complex organ in all animals, and undergoes considerable modification. The skin of a pig, to take a familiar example, appears to me to approach very nearly that of the smaller cetacea. The black skin is strictly analogous to the epidermis or cuticle of other animals, including the *rete mucosum*. When a portion of the skin of a common whale—in which you have the texture in its highest degree of perfection, is taken, after a slight maceration, the cuticle is separated from the cutis; and in doing this innumerable elongated papillæ of milky whiteness are seen to quit corresponding tubes in the cuticle—the length of these papillæ correspond to the thickness of the cuticle, and give the appearance of the richest velvet. The cuticle contains not a particle of oil or fat in its composition, and constitutes a very serious drawback to the blubber from Greenland; time will seldom permit its being removed; and when the oil is extracted upon the return of the ship, unless a deal of trouble is taken, it is put into the boilers with the blubber, and hence the refuse is very great, and I have no doubt the purity of the oil injured materially. The cuticle has a basis of an animal jelly, with a large proportion of earthy (lime) deposit; and hence, when used as fuel by the whalers, the ash or refuse possesses powerful caustic qualities. Under more favourable circumstances, this texture, with other parts of the whale, would yield a vast quantity of fine gluc.” †

Immediately beneath the skin lies

The Blubber or Fat, encompassing the entire body, together with the fins or tail. Its colour is yellowish white, yellow, or red. In the very

* Scoresby, vol. i. p. 459.

† Extracted from Dr. Knox's Paper, No. 5, in the New Zealand Gazette of November 17th, 1841, being No. 70.

young it is always yellowish white. In old ones it resembles in colour the substance of a salmon. It swims in water. Its thickness all round the body is 8, or 10, or 20 inches, varying in different parts, as well as in different individuals. The hips are composed entirely of blubber, and yield from one to two tuns of pure oil each. The tongue is chiefly composed of a soft kind of fat, that affords less oil than any other blubber; in the centre of the tongue, and towards the root, this fat is intermixed with fibres of a muscular substance. The under jaw, excepting the two jaw bones, consist almost wholly of fat; and the crown-bone possesses a considerable coating of it. The fins are principally blubber, tendons, and bones, and the tail possesses a thin stratum of blubber. The oil appears to be retained in the blubber in minute cells, connected together by a strong reticulated combination of tendinous fibres—these fibres being condensed at the surface, appear to form the substance of the skin. The oil is expelled when heated, and, in a great measure, discharges itself out of the *fenks*, whenever putrefaction in the fibrous parts of the blubber takes place. Four tons of blubber by measure, generally affords three tuns of oil; but the blubber of a sucker contains a very small proportion,* another circumstance showing the impolicy of destroying the cub.

Bones.—Most of these are porous and contain large quantities of oil. The jaw-bones measure 20 to 25 feet in length. When they are brought into a warm climate the oil drains from them, they then readily swim in water; the external surface of the most porous bones is compact and hard; the ribs are pretty nearly solid: but the crown-bone is almost as much honeycombed as the jaw-bones; the bones of the fins are analogous, both in proportion and number, to those of the fingers of the human hand. Dr. Fleming has called them “swimming paws.” (Scoresby, p. 463). Dr. Knox observes, of those caught in the neighbourhood of Cook’s Straits, “The bones piled up would continue to distil large quantities of fine oil, ultimately to be powdered to dust either here or in Britain. They will not give out any offensive effluvia after being bleached for a season in New Zealand.”†

The Flesh.—The Esquimaux eat the fat and flesh of the whale with great greediness. Some tribes carry along with them in their canoes bladders filled with oil, which they use in the same way, and with a similar relish, that a British sailor does a dram.‡ “In Cook’s Straits, as soon as the process of cutting was over, the natives, who had come with their canoes from the Sound, cut off large pieces of the flesh, which they carried off to feast on.§ Polack says—“The tongue is formed partly of blubber, and a callous kind of flesh, which boiled in oil is not

* Scoresby, p. 461. This is confirmed by Dr. Knox, in his Paper, No. 2, inserted in No. 80, New Zealand Gazette, October 13, 1841. Some curious matter as to boiling the blubber will be found in Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 51.

† Dr. Knox’s Paper, No. 5, inserted in No. 90, New Zealand Gazette, Nov. 17, 1841. Hunter in his highly valuable Paper inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year.

‡ Ellis’s Voyage to Hudson’s Bay, p. 233.

§ Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 51.

to be rejected."* Scoresby found the flesh of young whales by no means indifferent food. †

Respiration.—A short account was given at p. 64 of the 3d Vol. of this Magazine, of the extraordinary powers of the whale in keeping for a length of time under water—the Right Whale can do the same. Dr. Knox's account is worthy insertion in this description of its natural history :—

“ That great division of the animal kingdom, denominated vertebrate animals, has been long divided by naturalists into—1, Mammals; 2, Birds; 3, Reptiles; 4, Fishes; and the locomotive powers of each class has been shown by physiologists to depend on the extent and perfection of the respiratory, as constituting the great source of irritability and strength. The most perfect system of respiration will unquestionably be that where the greatest relative amount of blood is forced into the respiratory organs in a given space of time, and the relative amount of oxygen which operates on the blood. The respiratory organs of mammals are evidently of the most perfect kind, and the greater number being strictly terrestrial, the function is performed under the most favourable circumstances. Now, all the cetacea are mammals,—they suckle their young, and yet they inhabit the depths of the ocean. Their habitat is perfectly aquatic; perhaps no other animal illustrates that mysterious law in nature's works, ‘the unity in the type of the organisation,’ in a more striking degree than the tribe of animals to which the subject of these observations belongs, viz. the whale. Although a mammal with a respiratory system so formed as to require a constant supply of atmospheric air with a tide of warm blood flowing in his veins, which strikes with wonder even the practical whaler of New Zealand, yet the food which he requires is strictly aquatic, and his hours of rest, and whilst under the soft and balmy influence of sleep, are spent on the surface of the troubled and restless ocean, with as much ease and comfort as the most favoured of the human race enjoy on the downy pillow.

In order to effect this no violence is made upon the original plans of nature, no new or improved piece of mechanism. On the contrary, the original plan has been simply rendered less complex, the modification being nearly exclusively confined to the locomotive organ; the pectoral extremities are retained, however, and the anatomist is amply repaid for the labour of removing the integument, by finding under that thick and dense covering the entire mechanism of the human arm. The whale, like other mammals, has its pectoral extremities, which are moulded into the best form for moving in his watery element; but numerous other functions require to be performed. The female carries her cub when in danger, or intent upon a visit to distant climates,—to emigrate, in short. The posterior or pelvic locomotive organs are dispensed with altogether in the whale; and this could be shown had our time and space allowed it, to be necessitated by the vast bulk of the cub at birth; at the same time a much more efficient locomotive organ than the presence of all the four limbs has been constructed by a simple modification on the extremity of its spinal column or tail; as the frame-work or bones are, so far as developed, strictly similar to those of all mammals, so the muscles or acting forces are in every respect similar. Many of the muscles attached to and acting on the pelvic extremities of other mammals are retained and carried out on each side the tail; the tendons of these muscles are arranged and wrought in (if I may be allowed the expression) with microscopical minuteness and mechanical neatness, the mechanism is flattened out horizontally into a broad and flattened surface of some hundred square feet, and the *tout ensemble* forms a subject of the most profound wonder to the rightly constituted and in-

structed mind. It is in fact a perfectly finished piece of mechanism, and its functions are equally wonderful, complex, and various. The tail, in the first place, constitutes the chief locomotive organ; taking the place of the four limbs of other mammals, it enables the whale to equal in speed the fleetest horse, and, when in sporting mood, to imitate the harlequin. It has been known to cut with one sweep a light boat in two. We find the whale furnished with lungs, with a heart of vast bulk, with arteries receiving at each pulsation of the left ventricle a tide from 10 to 12 gallons of arterial blood, whose temperature is above 110 degrees, that is, warmer than that of man, requiring a constant supply of atmospheric air; requiring that supply of air whether asleep or upon a journey. It is the form and construction of the tail which secures her against drowning under any circumstances, and vast as is its extent, its performances are as nice and delicate as the hand of man aided with his sight and intellect. The diaphragm, for instance, is of vast extent and power in the whale, it is essentially subservient to respiration in all animals, and like all truly respiratory muscles, acts without the consciousness of the individual, is the guardian angel of the lungs, and aids in securing a supply of atmospheric air through the lungs, to the ever-moving and truly fearful tide of blood, impelled by a piston not unlike that of a steam-engine of vast powers. So perfect, in fact, is this piece of mechanism, that were it possible to suppose the whale guilty of an intent to commit suicide by drowning, he must in the first place dive, and remain below by a direct and sustained voluntary act; this could only continue so long as strength enabled him to resist the urgent demand on the part of respiratory muscles making convulsive efforts—the spasmodic action of the tail would bring the body to the surface. The tail acts at times as the most delicate rudder, giving movements to the enormous carcass of the utmost precision and delicacy. It is on record that the whale, at times, remains an hour under water; man can with extreme difficulty and after much practice remain below the surface some three, or at most four minutes. How is this, seeing that the respiratory system of both are in all respects similar? Recent anatomical research has demonstrated the presence of an extensive system of reservoirs for arterial blood, grouped around those parts of the nervous system, positively demanding an unceasing supply of arterial blood. Reservoirs for venous blood have long been known to exist in all aquatic animals, as the beaver, seal, &c. &c., but these animals you are aware live on a large prey, and pass a deal of their leisure time on terra firma.*

Thus Dr. Knox shows, that it is reservoirs of arterial blood, which enable this huge animal to respire for so long a time without a fresh supply of atmospheric air.

Voice they have none; but in breathing or blowing, they make a very loud noise; the vapour they discharge is ejected to the height of some yards, and appears at a distance like a puff of smoke.

Weight. A stout whale of 60 feet in length weighs 70 tons; blubber 30 tons; carcass 30 to 32 tons; bones of the head, fins, and tail 8 to 10 tons. (Scoresby, vol. i. p. 462.)

Hearing. A noise such as that produced by a person shouting has no effect on it, although only at the distance of a ship's length, whilst a slight splashing in the water, in calm weather, excites its attention, and alarms it. (Ibid. p. 464.)

Copulation, according to Beale, has never been seen with the Sperm Whale; still, "the sexual intercourse of the Right Whale is often observed about the latter end of summer" in the Arctic regions (Ibid.

* Dr. Knox's Series of Papers, No. 4, inserted in No. 88, Wellington Gazette, November 10, 1841.

p. 470); and by the whalers, from May to October, in the seas of Cook's Straits.*

Gestation is presumed to be nine or ten months, as females with cubs or suckers along with them are frequently met with in the spring. At the latter end of April, in 1811, a Hull whaler killed a sucker, to which the *funis umbilicalis* was still attached. In Cook's Straits, one of the principal breeding grounds in the Pacific, the *cows*, or female whales, approach the coasts and smooth waters for the purpose of bringing forth their young from May to October. May, in those parts, is similar to November in the Northern hemisphere. In May they are seen with new-born calves; † still Dr. Dieffenbach has been unable to form any opinion as to the period of gestation. Cows are killed in Cook's Straits in full gestation in the month of July.

Size at birth. According to Scoresby, they are at least ten and sometimes fourteen feet long. ‡ In the Arctic regions it is very rare for the female to be seen with more than one cub, and that goes under the protection of its mother for probably a year or more, or until, by the evolution of the whalebone, it is enabled to procure its own nourishment. In Cook's Straits it is supposed that the female generally produces but one calf, yet she is sometimes seen with two, which the whalers consider an orphan; but Dr. Dieffenbach thinks otherwise, and that both are produced at the same birth. He says, that "a calf which appeared full-grown, and which was cut out of the mother at Te-awa-iti, one of the whaling stations, measured fourteen feet." § The cow is frequently accompanied with the calf of the preceding year, as well as that which she is suckling; those in Cook's Straits are called *scraggs*, and yield as much as four tuns of oil. Scoresby gives an account of them in the northern hemisphere. He, however, thinks that a whale does not reach the magnitude called "*Size*," that is, with a six-foot length of whalebone, under twelve years, and attains its full growth at 25.

Age. Whales doubtless live to a great age. The marks of age are an increase in the quantity of grey colour in the skin, and a change to a yellowish tinge of the white parts about the head; a decrease in the quantity of oil, yielded by a certain weight of blubber; an increase of hardness in the blubber, and in thickness and strength of the ligamentous fibres of which it is partly composed. Dr. Knox thinks "that a more careful cutting in of the aged whale would amply repay the labour, as it would be found that the fat, on quitting the surface, accumulates in the interior of the body." ||

* Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 45.

† Ibid. Dr. Knox in his Paper, No. 2, inserted in No. 80 of the Wellington Gazette, of the 13th October, 1811, asserts that the period of gestation is unknown.

‡ Scoresby, vol. i. p. 470. Dr. Knox in the above paper shows, from anatomical examination, that the habit of the animal must be to produce only one cub at a birth.

§ Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 45. Dr. Knox, in his Paper, No. 2, remarks, "The size of the young whale at birth is said to be 10 or 12 feet, equalling in height the carcase of an ordinary-sized bullock."

|| Dr. Knox's Paper, No. 5, inserted in the New Zealand Gazette, No. 90, of November 17th, 1811.

Affection of the mother for the young. This is equally great at both Poles. Knox,* Dieffenbach (vol. i. p. 48), and Polack,† all say the same as to the Southern hemisphere; and as to that of the Northern, the following beautiful passage from Scoresby shall be transcribed.

“The maternal affection of the whale, which, in other respects, is apparently a stupid animal, is striking and interesting; the cub, being insensible to danger, is easily harpooned, when the tender attachment of the mother is so manifested as not unfrequently to bring it within the reach of the whalers. Hence, though a cub is of little value, seldom producing above a tun of oil, and often less, yet it is sometimes struck as a snare for its mother. In this case she joins it at the surface of the water whenever it has occasion to rise for respiration, encourages it to swim off, assists its flight by taking it under her fin, and seldom deserts it while life remains. She is then dangerous to approach, but affords frequent opportunities for attack; she loses all regard for her own safety in anxiety for the preservation of her young, dashes through the midst of her enemies, despises the danger that threatens her, and even voluntarily remains with her offspring after various attacks from the harpoons of the fishers. In June, 1811, one of my harpooners struck a sucker, with the hope of its leading to the capture of the mother. Presently she arose close by the ‘fast boat,’ and seizing the young one, dragged about an hundred fathoms of line out of the boat with remarkable force and velocity. Again she arose to the surface, darted furiously to and fro, frequently stopped short, or suddenly changed her direction, and gave every possible intimation of extreme agony. For a length of time she continued thus to act, though closely pursued by the boats; and inspired with courage and resolution by her concern for her offspring, seemed regardless of the danger which surrounded her. At length, one of the boats approached so near, that a harpoon was hove at her; it hit, but did not attach itself; a second harpoon was struck; this also failed to penetrate, but a third was more effectual and held; still she did not attempt to escape, but allowed other boats to approach, so that in a few minutes three more harpoons were fastened, and in the course of an hour afterwards she was killed.

“There is something extremely painful about the destruction of a whale, when thus evincing a degree of affectionate regard for its offspring, that would do honour to the superior intelligence of human beings.” (Scoresby, p. 471).

Although Dieffenbach’s remarks are made upon the breeding grounds in Cook’s Straits, they are equally applicable to all places, Van Dieman’s Land, the Cape of Good Hope, or wherever the female leaves the deep water and the feeding grounds for the sake of seeking the shallows for the purpose of parturition, he says: “to kill the calf in order to capture the mother, or to kill the latter at the time of gestation, is an unprofitable and cruel proceeding, but it carries with it its own punishment. In a few years, this trade, of which, from the geographical position of the

* In his Paper, No 3, inserted in the New Zealand Gazette, No. 81, October 27, 1811.

† Polack, vol. ii. p. 403. “When the cow is attacked by the fishers, and her calf be present, she will incline the lower extremity of her body downward, raising up her head; the little calf quietly ascends the smallest part of her parent’s back, its small fins pressing her sides, on which the mother dives instantly out of sight, and after swimming below for some time, ascends again at some distant spot for respiration; the calf, who still holds on to its position, also inhales its quantum of air, previous to another plunge.”

'whaling ground,' New Zealand, might have continued to have been the centre, will be annihilated:"* but it is Dr. Knox residing at Wellington, and knowing intimately all that is going on, who deprecates it in a manner too forcibly to omit what he has said, and indeed it was the object which led to the writing of this series of papers, trusting, that giving publicity to Dr. Knox's observations in England may be of service.

"The period of gestation in all animals, is one which leads to great changes in the economy of the parent, and unquestionably towards the completion of the fetal existence; the effort on the part of the parent is, in most instances, more especially in the class mammalia, to which the whale strictly belongs, nearly as much as nature can bear, even where the parent does not require absolutely to leave her feeding ground."

Dr. Knox then has given an anatomical description of the herring, previous to spawning; of ewes, previous to lambing; of sows, previous to bringing forth their young; of cows, previous to calving.

"Even supposing that the female whale retained her bulk of carcass, which, however, I do not believe, yet the oil will be full of and mixed with other juices, its chemical nature considerably changed, and I have no doubt in the worst possible state for producing oil fit for any purpose; the nourishment of the young whale of course keeps the parent not only poor, but, as I have already remarked, the fluids of the body in a peculiar state—a state, in fact, in most mammals, as the cow, pig, &c., in which every one knows that the fat either entirely disappears or becomes most materially changed. The destruction of the young whale is altogether a most inhuman and brutal practice; but uneducated man—the brute man—has always shown himself the exterminator. It is as clear as day, that neither the parent nor offspring should be interfered with; laying aside the inhumanity and want of policy shown, I feel quite certain that the oil must not only be in comparatively small quantities, but bad in quality. Let the male whale be attacked under all circumstances, but unquestionably the female and her offspring deserve our sympathy and protection. It would appear that the capture of the whale around New Zealand is carried on at the very time when a wise legislature would prevent it, and the whaling stations around the coast can be compared only to the small villages in Ireland and Scotland—on the banks of the great salmon fisheries, the war of extermination is there carried on to perfection; the hunting field for the whale should be confined to the open sea, and the bays around the coast should be most carefully protected." †

Extract from third paper, printed in No. 84, New Zealand Gazette, Oct. 27, 1841 :—

"The war with harpoon and lance is carried on 'exclusively' against the female whale; and what is particularly distressing, at a time when, from all recorded facts, the female mammal must be in the very worst condition for producing in greatest abundance those articles for which she is so inhumanly slaughtered at the New Zealand whaling stations, viz. oil and baleen. I will not hesitate to say, that time will prove both these articles, as taken from a whaling station, of inferior quality; the limited means, and want of scientific knowledge of the indi-

* Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 53.

† Dr. Dieffenbach at vol. i. p. 50, relates the instance of the baleen of a calf 24 feet long, being so soft as to be useless, and not thought worth saving by the whalers.

viduals engaged, has brought the whaling trade of New Zealand to the lowest possible ebb. The instinct of man has led to the discovery, that of all periods when the whale will be captured with less risk and greatest ease, is when exhausted with developing and giving birth to its young one, and that affection which man calls instinct, but of which the human race occasionally exhibits the only exception, is strongest. A whale, not accompanied with its young, is approached with great caution; they are apt to run, and the imperfect machinery employed, added to the danger of being dragged far from home, debars the coast-whaler attempting the capture; when the whale is accompanied with its young one her capture is easily effected; the thoughtless, playful cub is approached with ease and a harpoon is struck into that part of the body which experience (not knowledge) has told the human enemy is not necessarily or instantly fatal; the parent approaches the young one, which now being fast acts the part of a decoy-duck, and so strong is the attachment of the parent, and so perfectly ignorant is she of the nature of her enemies, that she is generally at once lanced in what the practical whaler calls 'the life,' that is, the lungs, and occasionally the heart; the result of such a wound in the whale, above all other animals, is instantly fatal, and thus the losses often incurred in the Greenland and Davis's Straits whalers, in thousands of fathoms of line, with numerous harpoons, is avoided. A whale, under ordinary circumstances, has to be exhausted by repeated diving, before the use of the lance can be attempted, whereas with the cub, as a decoy-duck, the female can be lanced without the harpoon even being used. * * * * Upon the death of the parent the young one is dragged alongside the boat, and the harpoon extracted without the slightest care being taken to preserve the young one, supposing it then capable of a separate existence."

Dr. Dieffenbach says, that the cows were remarkably lean, not yielding more than 5 or 6 tons of oil, and that of inferior quality.*

The *superiority of the sexes* in point of numbers seems to be in favour of the male, arising no doubt from this continued killing of the cub, thereby enticing the female. In the course of eight years Scoresby killed 124 whales, of which 70 were males and 54 females; since the females were easily killed by means of the cub, it renders the proportion in point of fact much more than five to four, which is his calculation. (Arctic Regions, vol. i. p. 473.)

Pairing.—This species of Whale is generally found in pairs, and is not gregarious, like the Sperm Whale; when found in numbers, it arises from the attraction arising from a quantity of food, or in the Northern regions from a choice situation of the ice.—(Ibid. p. 472). In Cook's Straits they have left their feeding grounds, and arrive there only at certain seasons to bring forth their young in the shallows. Dieffenbach considers them migratory, but then the object is food, he says in search of a "small animal of the Medusa kind, upon which the black whales feed; their approach to the shores of New Zealand is particularly connected with the process of parturition."† The whole, however, is a subject as to which we are extremely ignorant, and one which requires continued and untiring observation, which is indeed the only means of

* Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 54. This passage is particularly corroborative of all which Dr. Knox has observed. And let it be borne in mind, that Dieffenbach, like Knox, is a man of science, writing from what he has seen on the spot.

† Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 47.

acquiring a knowledge of Natural History ; still there is a fair account of the *migration of the whale* at p. 357 in the Article Cetology, vol. v. part 1, 5th edition, in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Swimming and Diving.—The whale being somewhat lighter than the medium in which it swims, can remain at the surface of the sea, with its crown" in which the blow holes are situated, and a considerable extent of the back, above water without any effort or motion ; the proportion that appears above water when alive, or when recently killed, is probably not a twentieth part of the animal ; but within a day after death, when the process of putrefaction commences, the carcass swells to an enormous size, until at least a third appears above water, and sometimes the body is burst by the force of the air generated within,* and this probably accounts for the preposterous drawings of this animal with which the scientific world has been annoyed. It is by means of the tail that it advances through the water, and that by powerful strokes against the water, impressed alternately up and down the water ; when moving at a slower rate it uses the tail in a different form, cutting the water laterally and obliquely downward in a similar manner as a boat is forced along with a single oar by the operation of skulling. A whale extended motionless at the surface of the sea, can sink in the space of five or six seconds, or less, beyond the reach of its human enemies ; its velocity along the surface, or perpendicularly downward, is the same. Scoresby has observed a whale descending after he had harpooned it, to the depth of 400 fathoms, with the average velocity of 7 or 8 miles per hour.† “ Whales have been known to take a line perpendicularly down to the full extent of a mile,‡ and had not the ample layer of fat, between one and two feet thick, been wrapped around them, possessing a resisting power like that of caoutchouc, it is difficult to imagine how, in such a case, they could endure the immense weight of super-incumbent water : moreover, being inferior in specific gravity to the water, it is obvious that all this body of oil must be of incalculable use in augmenting the buoyancy of the animal's frame.”§

Comparative Anatomy of the Whale.—The paper on the Structure and Economy of Whales, by John Hunter, printed in the Transactions of the Philosophical Transactions, 1787, still remains the text book of the subject ; and in any work upon the animal sufficiently large to embrace the whole subject, it should be transcribed entire : but there is not space in these essays to make even an analysis of it.

Glue.—An immense bed of muscles surrounding the body is appropriated chiefly to the movements of the tail. The tail consists principally of two reticulated beds of sinewy fibres, compactly interwoven and containing very little oil. In the central bed, the fibres run in all directions ; in the other, which encompasses the central one in a thinner stratum, they are arranged in regular order. *These substances are ex-*

* Scoresby; vol. i. p. 466.

† Ibid. vol. i. p. 467.

‡ This is taken from Scoresby, vol. i. p. 468.

§ Chambers's Information for the People, vol. i. p. 418.

*tensively used, particularly in Holland, in the manufacture of glue,** and Dr. Knox looks forward to glue manufactories springing up in the future towns of Cook's Straits, in New Zealand.†

Waste.—There is an old but important proverb, which never can be too extensively impressed, “Waste not, want not,” and this is strongly exemplified in killing the whale. The necessity of leaving the coasts of the frozen seas of the Arctic regions when winter arrives, occasions immense waste, which, perhaps, has never been pointed out, before Dr. Knox pitched his tent at Wellington.

Extract from his first paper, in No 77 of the New Zealand Gazette, of October 2, 1841 :—

“The work done at the whaling stations ought to be the extraction of the oil from the blubber, and preparing it for the market—preparing the balcen also for the market: and I think another and profitable employment might be added, that is, converting to useful purposes those parts of the whale which are at present lost, viz., the muscles, bones, and the refuse of the blubber.”

An extract has been already made of Dr. Knox's recommendation as to extracting and cleaning the baleen; it is in consequence of the ignorance, which he has pointed out, on the part of those employed in the stations, that the “price of the baleen from the South Seas is not one-half of that of the Northern;”‡ and in his third paper, he says, “The dead female is now brought to the station, and here a little preparation and some expense has no doubt been incurred; the animal is simply skinned, (the skin and sub-cutaneous fat of the whale, constituting the blubber of practical men), the pectoral extremities are removed at the shoulder joint, and the termination of the spine supporting the great lateral flukes are cut off; the baleen is removed from its situation in the upper jaw; and, as it appears to me, only occasionally. Care is taken to extract the oil from the two rami of the lower jaw—the carcass is now allowed to float away—the carcasses get stranded, and during their decomposition, I rather think very few persons would reside in their neighbourhood.”

In his paper, No. 5, he says, 2dly.—“If the process of extracting the oil from the blubber is done on shore, then the refuse should be manufactured into glue, &c. and wood instead of scraps from the boiler used for fuel.—3dly. The muscles and viscera should be carefully removed from the skeleton, and being divided into small portions, and spread over successive beds or layers of dry sandy soil, a composition will be produced exceeding all others as a manure; this experiment has been made, and its value proved as compared to that of bone-dust, as three to one.—4thly. The bones piled up would continue to distil large quantities of fine oil, ultimately, however, becoming of extreme density,

* Scoresby, vol. i. p. 463.

† Dr. Knox's Paper, No. 5, printed in No. 90 of New Zealand Gazette, November 17, 1841.

‡ Ibid, No. 3, printed in No. 84 of ditto, October 27, 1841.

and fit to be powdered to dust, either here or in Britain. They will not give out any offensive effluvia after being bleached for a season in New Zealand."

Dieffenbach says, "I was unable to determine this difference from anatomical structure, as the carcase after having been freed of the blubber, immediately sank, and amongst the osseous remains on the beach I could find no complete skeleton."* Thus carcase and bones become complete waste.

Balæna antipodarum, of Dieffenbach and Gray, mentioned at p. 53 of the 3d volume of the Magazine; a drawing by Heaphy has been made†, and Dieffenbach considers it as a *Balæna arctica*, having only 7 collar and 13 dorsal vertebræ; it was a cow whale, brought into Jackson's Bay; it was drawn while afloat, and just after it had been brought in, its shape was therefore unaltered ‡: the following is the account of it from Mr. Gray of the British Museum, at p. 184 of the 2d volume of Dieffenbach.

"Inhab. New Zealand. *Tuku peru* of the natives. Dieffenbach.

"The body smooth, short, thick; the gape very large, arched, suddenly bent down at the angle; the blower on the back part of the head, a little before a perpendicular line from the eye; the ends of the upper and lower jaw, with a roundish rough protuberance. Length of the body 60 feet, length of the head to the angle of the gape 9 feet, of the flippers or fins $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; breadth between fins on the abdomen 8 feet 2 inches. The above short description of this species is taken from a very good drawing, made from the actual admeasurement of the specimen. This drawing has been carefully reduced by squaring in the accompanying plate, and as the proportions differ considerably from the figure usually given of the northern whalebone whale, I have been induced to regard it as a new species."

In another place Dieffenbach calls it the "black whale or right whale" *Balæna australis* or *antarectica*; at any rate it is of the same genus, and Dr. Knox has drawn the like distinction of species as Dieffenbach and Gray, and he observes "that there is no question that there are a variety of species not here enumerated; but we repeat, that in consequence of bulk and general colouring giving no character, the age and often sex being unknown, and the size, position of the dorsal flook, &c., very deceptive, nothing but the dissection and carefully-prepared authentic skeleton can determine any additional species, or even genus."§ It is possible that whales, like other mammalia, may at times be met with, as mules, mongrels or varieties—

1. Individuals of different genera would produce a mule which would no more breed again than the young of the horse and the ass.

2. Individuals of the same genus, but not of the same species, would produce mongrels; like the young of the web-footed spaniel and the

* Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 44.

† Ibid. vol. ii. p. 177.

‡ Ibid. vol. i. p. 44.

§ Dr. Knox's Paper, No. 5, in No. 90 New Zealand Gazette.

Italian greyhound, they would go on breeding and their produce would be mongrels.

3. Varieties are readily produced in the course of a few generations from a male and female of the same species; it has frequently been done with dogs, in colour for example, wishing to have them of a particular one—by saving the puppies of that colour generation after generation, a few generations would render them so complete a variety as to be thought a different species from the original stock.

All this may have happened with whales, and if so, it may account for apparently the numerous species which cannot immediately be classified.

It remains, however, to speak of the seas in which the genus *Balæna* is found, comprehending the species *B. mysticetus*, *B. antarctica*, *B. australis*, *B. artica*, *B. antipodarum*, none of which have a dorsal flook, and confidence will be placed in Scoresby's account for the northern hemisphere; that able, experienced and excellent gentleman says, that they "occur most abundantly in the frozen seas of Greenland and Davis's Straits, in the bays of Baffin and Hudson, in the sea to the northward of Bhering's Straits, and along some parts of the northern shores of Asia and probably America." It is never met with in the German Ocean, and rarely within 200 leagues of the British coast; but along the coasts of Africa and South America it is met with periodically in considerable numbers.* Polack says, that "the *Genus Mysticetus*, known in the northern fishery as the *Greenland Whale*, are found in vast numbers in the Southern seas," and adds, "there are many deviations in the form of the Right Whale, but not of sufficient importance in the internal organization to constitute a different species,"† and there is no doubt but that the seas surrounding the New Zealand group of islands abound with them; one of their principal feeding grounds extends from Chatham to Norfolk Island, and their breeding grounds are the bays and shallows in Cook's Straits, where the female only is slaughtered with her cub, a flagrant disgrace to the Colonial government of the Empire, but which will be enlarged upon in a future essay. It is similar to a steward permitting or turning workmen into his master's orchard to cut down the trees by way of gathering the fruit.

The last essay and the present will have given either a minute history or references to where it may be found of the two most important Genera of the Cetaceous tribe.

It was hoped to have compressed into this a concise history of *Rorquals*, with a slight notice of the Norwal, &c. previous to entering upon the subject of Whaling, but want of space obliges its being delayed to a future opportunity. The series of papers will close with a statistical return of the commerce produced by whaling. In the mean time, there is some commercial information in this, which may perhaps prove useful, particularly in the papers of Dr. Knox.

* Scoresby, vol. i. p. 473.

† Polack, vol. ii. p. 400.

AUSTRALIA : PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

WITH A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS,
COMBINED WITH A REVIEW OF THE POLICY PURSUED BY THE HOME GO-
VERNMENT TOWARDS HER. JOTTED DOWN ON BOARD THE GOOD
SHIP RAJAH, ON HER PASSAGE FROM PORT PHILLIP TO
LONDON, IN THE YEAR 1844.

BY J. PORTER.

It may seem presumptuous that one who has been confined to the routine of a mercantile life should appear before the reader in the character of author of a series of jottings. I base my claim to this presumption however, from having resided for a period of five years in Melbourne, in the district of Port Phillip, a dependency of New South Wales, dwelt at intervals in Sydney, travelled from thence to Port Phillip, a distance of 600 miles, over a country remarkable for its luxuriant grasses, and giving evidence of adaptation for pastoral purposes as well as for agriculture, when its resources and capabilities are more fully matured by a constant supply of *suitable* labour, and conducted with the economy and prudence so essential to the prosperity of a new colony. I have also been in Tasmania, more commonly known as Van Diemen's Land, independently of a visit in the year 1836 to some of our possessions in the Western hemisphere. Having thus given a synopsis of my experience in colonial matters, the reader must judge of the use I made of it. I may add, that my residence in New South Wales included a period of unusual embarrassment in the commercial relations of the Australian colonies, depreciating property of all descriptions, spreading ruin and bankruptcy throughout their length and breadth, and approximating in its workings and results to the crisis of the years 1836 and 1837, which shook to their foundations almost all the institutions of the United States of America. This state of matters I may remark has been chiefly brought about by the system pursued by Government in parcelling out small portions of land at the commencement of the speculative mania in 1837, 1838, and 1839, subsequently advancing the minimum prices; and in place of satiating the appetites of a class of speculators, by throwing large tracts of available lands into the market for sale, to suit the views of emigrants, the Government took a mercantile view of the mania by limiting the supply of such lands as were fit for cultivation, and hence confining themselves to prejudices, which are not easily removed, have doubtless been the means of producing disastrous results, and entailing upon the colony all "the ills" which it has been "heir to." Had Government discarded the Wakefieldian theory of selling the waste lands of the Crown, and sending the proceeds to England, producing, as it did, concentration, and adopted some principle of dispersion over such an extent of country, the same melancholy tale would not now have to be told by those who are at present reaping the bitter fruits of an injudicious and impolitic proceeding, and that in a climate so remarkable for its salubrity, and teeming with all the necessaries of life.

The evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, with the Chairman's reports thereon, as

well as the statistical information and other documents officially given, have not as yet been published in Great Britain; and as facts based upon figures or statistics are the groundwork of all political economy and authentic information, the publication of these statements will I trust prove an acceptable offering, and denote more unerringly the rise and progress of the Australian colonies, exhibiting their present resources as well as their undeveloped energies and capabilities. These details, if properly understood, will far outweigh, to every thinking mind, the tomes of crude and undigested speculations so pompously put forth in this country to mislead and entrap the unwary emigrant through the organs of interested parties. Witness, for instance, the catalogue of disasters resulting to those who, on the mere faith of unfounded and inflated accounts, put forth in favour of New Zealand, and which have proved "mere brass and tinkling cymbal." These melancholy truths speak *trumpet-tongued* respecting these colonies. If any system of puffery was practised by those connected with New South Wales, they had at least some ground-work on which to raise their superstructure. For it cannot but be evident to any one, even the most superficial observer, who has visited the interior of New South Wales, that it cannot be surpassed for pastoral purposes, and, from its great extent, there is scarcely a limit to the production of that great staple wool.

The attention of the Government is earnestly solicited to such evidence and parts of the reports as shall be quoted, connected with emigration, and which must form the only true data for legislating upon a matter so intimately associated with those or any other of our distant possessions requiring colonization,—such evidence being, I am afraid, too often disregarded in legislating for their government. The evidence will also show what description of labour is in demand in Australia, as well as that with which it is at present overstocked. It will be seen, that for all descriptions of labour connected with pastoral and agricultural pursuits, there is an unlimited demand, so that ploughmen, shepherds, and farm-labourers, to a considerable extent, would be deemed an acceptable boon. To such an extent is the want of labour felt that the settlers are afraid of increasing their flocks. To those just arrived in this country from one teeming with all the necessaries of life, and where mendicity institutions or workhouses are unknown, it is indeed sickening to behold the poverty and wretchedness that exist in this country, in the very centre too of opulence and plenty. When such an unbounded field exists, in these comparatively untrodden wilds, for the relief of the pauperism of this country, it would be a matter of political economy to relieve it of its redundant population, as well as an act of humanity to a great portion of that class who crowd the workhouses of England and Wales, to send those who are fit for employment as shepherds, &c., to these our distant colonies, there to gain a comfortable, a happy, and an independent livelihood, and

" Thus soothe afflicted spirits, lighten woe,
And bid the smile play where the tear did flow."

Evidence also will be laid before the reader of the present rate of wages, and the description of labour required, distinguishing between that

which is in demand and that which is not. The wages given to agricultural labourers, with and without rations, will also be found enumerated, by which will be seen the difference that exists between those in this country and that of the same class in New South Wales.

The reader will also find that I have freely reviewed the policy of the Home Government regarding immigration, the sale of Crown lands, and the squatting interest, which will be found supported and corroborated by legislative evidence. I have also set forth evidence emanating from the same high authority in support of my statements, in tracing the monetary crisis in these colonies. For persons of small, as well as those possessed of considerable capital, much useful advice I trust will be found for their guidance, whether as wool-growers or agriculturists, and for intending emigrants, there will be found much information that will no doubt prove peculiarly acceptable at the present time.

The deductions and inferences in the following pages are not the fond and unformed imaginings of the visionary theorist, or the idle speculations of an interested party, with which the press of this country has so profusely teemed for some years back. They are founded on the broad basis of facts and figures, and as

“ Facts are chiefs that winna ding,
Au’ dinna be disputed,”

they may therefore be implicitly relied on.

The treatise now submitted to the reader is professedly statistical in reference to New South Wales, separating that belonging to the district of Port Phillip, and placing in juxtaposition some other colonies of a longer standing, so that their comparative merits, when brought together, may be judged of purely by official returns, and not through the jaundiced eye of jealous rivalry, and without any attempt to depreciate one at the expense of another. I shall, however, reserve to myself the right of comment upon the unfair and unjust means which have been resorted to for encouraging and fostering emigration at the expense of the unwary emigrant, to some of our colonies which offered no inducement, either for the profitable investment of the capitalist, or suitable employment for the labourer, to the extent recommended by persons deeply interested in the success of their favourite colony, or who did so from pecuniary consideration.

It were idle here, and under the circumstances wholly needless, to deprecate criticism, as there always are some querulous meddling *persons* in England, acting the part of Sir Oracle, who consider that “when they speak no dog should bark,” and having never been beyond the sound of “Bow bells,” yet set up pretensions to a knowledge of the theory and practice of any particular system of government, whether it has reference to some remote county in the south of Ireland, or relates to any particular mode of treatment the Emperor of all the Russias might think proper to pursue towards his exiled and expatriated subjects in the deserts of Siberia: such individuals will be found always assuming a better acquaintance with all these matters than those who may have spent their lives in their immediate locality. Judge Halliburton cleverly satirizes this assumption and ignorance, in an imaginary conversation which Sam Slick holds with the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,

and thus proceeds, "Your long acquaintance with the provinces, and familiar intercourse with the people" sais he "must have made you quite at home on all colonial topics." "I thought so once," sais I, "but I don't think so now, no more, Sir." "Why how is that?" sais he. "Why, Sir," sais I, "you can hold a book so near your eyes as not to be able to read a word of it; hold it further off, and get the right focus, and you can read beautiful. Now the right distance to see a colony, and know all about it, is England. Three thousand miles is the right focus for a political spy-glass. A man livin' here, and who was never out of England, knows twice as much about the provinces as I do." "Oh, you are joking," sais he. "Not a bit," says I. "I find folks here that not only knows everything about them countries, but have no doubts about the matter, and ask no questions; in fact, they not only know more than me, but more than the people themselves do, what they want; it's curious, but it's a fact." Now it may easily be conceived, that the improvements which have taken place in optical science have, no doubt, enabled the Secretary for the Colonies, as well as the would-be Sir Oracles of this country, to see clearly a colony, through all its ramifications, at the distance of 16,000 miles, exactly half the circumference of the globe, and thus "distance lends enchantment to the view."

My own experience in private society since I arrived in this country has not tended to alter my opinion respecting the governing principle in these matters, for I have uniformly found that those to whom I was communicating information which could not have been more recently imported, seemed to be under the impression that *being at a greater distance* they could suggest something more feasible, which, when brought to bear upon the subject, was unhappily to the discomfiture of those who at first disputed the point with me, of no use or practical benefit whatever to the Colonies.

Before I proceed to a short notice of Sydney, and the magnificent harbour of Port Jackson, the better to carry the reader along with me, I shall leave the politician and philosopher to moralize upon the circumstance, that where 50 years ago, free and uncontrolled, roamed the wild, untamed and untutored savage of the woods, are now springing up cities, towns, villages, and hamlets, with the other paraphernalia of civilization, where the busy machinist and artizan, the sheep farmer, the labouring agriculturist, and the enterprizing merchant are now finding an extensive field for their several avocations, carrying with them the manners, the language and habits of the mother country, to remote quarters of the globe, opening up new channels and outlets for the enterprize of England, and adding another pearl of great price to the already overstudded crown of Great Britain.

Sydney, which is termed the middle district, and the capital of New South Wales, has been so often described by travellers, that a short notice of it from me will suffice. Port Jackson is well known to be one of the finest natural basins in the world, intersected at irregular distances with small coves, resembling the mouths of rivers, with a great depth of water; in short, a harbour of harbours, and presenting such a bold front, that you may run a ship so close, in almost every part of them, that the flying jib boom would touch the rocks before you were obliged

to tack or wear her. This basin, where the combined fleets of England, France and Russia might ride in perfect safety, is studded over with numerous small outlets. It no doubt was the natural advantages of such a harbour that influenced the early settlers in fixing upon it as the site for the capital of New South Wales. The site on which the city of Sydney is built is composed of freestone, the greater part of the houses being of that material, and resembling very much the stone of Craigleith quarry, of which the principal part of the New Town of Edinburgh is built; and I may add, that many of the houses there are finished in a style that would not disgrace the "Modern Athens." Sydney is the seat of government, consequently the government-house is there; it is a beautiful building, and has been erected at a cost of £100,000. The domain, which is of considerable extent, is laid out with great taste, in which are reared all the choicest exotics, and superior to the Surrey Gardens in London. Hyde Park, situated upon an elevated range, overlooks the government domain; this, along with the ground, is free to the public; the scenery beautiful and romantic, and forming one of the most delightful and agreeable promenades about Sydney. Large barracks, fronting George Street, and occupying a considerable piece of ground, are about being removed a short distance out of town to a more comprehensive one nearly finished, at a cost of £150,000. The removal of these barracks will afford to the Exchequer of New South Wales a very large sum of money, and make room for considerable improvements in George Street, the principal thoroughfare of the city of Sydney.

Public baths having been long since erected, the inhabitants have this luxury in perfection. There are also some magnificent buildings, in banks, theatres, churches of all denominations, mechanics' institutes, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, reading rooms, &c.; these, with its docks, wharves, and shipping resemble more a long-established busy and bustling second-rate shipping town in England, than one, comparatively speaking, of yesterday. It also possesses some extensive establishments for the brewing of beer, and all descriptions of spirits, as well as large manufactories of soap and candles. At Parramatta, a distance of 20 miles from Sydney, excellent woollen cloths of different descriptions are manufactured, and in the article of what is called "Tweed" in this country, they surpass in texture those made either in England or Scotland, though not equal to English goods in finish. They have a considerable advantage in the fineness of the wool they use. The general markets in Sydney, though small, are not inferior in the display of all that can please the eye or gratify the palate of the most fastidious epicure, to Covent Garden in London, abounding, as they do, in every description of culinary vegetables. Green peas, cauliflowers, with a great variety of fruits, are grown all the year round, and the vegetation is so luxuriant, that these are to be had at a low price, and when the best fresh mutton and beef can be got for 1½d. and 2d. per lb. it may easily be conceived that all the necessaries of life are within the reach of every one. The grape, the orange, the peach, and the melon, reared in and about Sydney, are probably not surpassed in quality and variety in France, or any other country on the Continent. A quantity of wine made from the vine has been in use for some time

past amongst private families, and I have little doubt that as the Colony advances it will become a considerable item in the lists of its exports. There are no duties on British manufactured goods imported into the Colony; that on Foreign spirits is 12s. per gallon, home-made and colonial 9s., and wines 15 per cent. The port charges are high compared with what they were some years ago, when labour was dearer. Salted provisions, cured in the Colony, can be had at Sydney or Port Phillip, for ships' stores, in any quantity, cheap, while fresh meat, for ships' use while in port, is about 1d. per lb., with vegetables correspondingly cheap.—To show the extreme cheapness of provisions in New South Wales, I recollect paying a visit to a friend, some distance from town, occupying an agreeable bush residence, on a large sheep and cattle run. My friend's invitation led me to expect good fare; he had killed a bullock a day or two before my arrival, partly to gratify his own vanity in having had such beef, partly to convince me that a good roast or steak could be given in the humble cottage as in the mansion, and, finally, for the supply of his station for probably a day or two. To make a long story short, I partook of both, with some variety in the way of game, and having admired his beef, he wished me to say what I thought the beast might have cost him, "guessing," as the Yankees would say. After, however, many unsuccessful attempts in arriving at the precise price, he mentioned the cost of the animal, and the weight of it, and to my surprise, on reducing the sum to fractions, I found it to stand him something less than one farthing per pound. Look at that, ye carnivorous, squalid, careworn, hungry and degenerated paupers, who are crowding the workhouses of England and Wales, to the tune of a million and a half; look at that, I say, and you may well exclaim, *Indeed we are a starved, degraded, and much-to-be-pitied class of Her Majesty's subjects*, in the face of bounties so liberally bestowed by the hands of Providence. And you too, ye labouring classes, you who are borne down by an insufficient supply of the necessaries of life, who are writhing under the pressure of taxation, and your constitutions weakened by famine and disease. Look, I say, upon this picture and *upon that*—look at the relative position of the industrious class of New South Wales, wallowing in plenty, with a sleek countenance, a cheerful fireside, and a contented mind; while you in Great Britain, with an inhospitable climate for eight months of the year, generating as it does, colds, consumptions, rheumatic affections, and hosts of pestilential fevers, are deprived of God's blessings. Arouse then the Government to a sense of the injustice they are inflicting, and to the wrongs they are heaping upon your poor devoted heads; convince them of the necessity of giving land, for labour introduced, to free emigrants and the farmer of small capital, at a low price. Go to Australia, you ill-advised and misguided wretches, and be industrious, where wages being high, you will be well fed, your backs well clad, and your whole life one of comfort and comparative contentment; and by economy, and employing honest means for your advancement, you may soon become lords of the soil, and finally obtain independence and greatness in a climate superior to any of our possessions in Canada or India.

(To be continued).

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

The India news by this mail only reaches over a fortnight, and does not embrace anything of interest or importance. Everything is quiet at Lahore. Heera Singh's star is still in the ascendant. Preparations are going on, to place the country in a proper state of defence; new levies are being raised; guns being cast; ammunition, in large quantities, stored; every now and then, to please the soldiery, there is some idle talk of a march across the Sutlej. There would appear to be but very little prospect of a war in the Punjab. In Afghanistan great events seem to be brewing, but some doubt always attaches to the news received from that part of the world. It has been said that the Woollee of Koolum has actually entered into an alliance with the Khan of Bokhara, and that the combined chiefs had penetrated as far as Badkshan. Akbar Khan, according to the news-writers, has gone to give them battle; and that he will do so with a hearty good will, we have no doubt, as he has an old score against the Bokhara man to wipe out. Yar Mahomed, in the mean time, is said to be alive; but the story of the Persian advance upon Herat—an event which, in 1844, we seem to contemplate with great serenity of mind—still continues to have the balance of credibility on its side.

Heera Singh continues the warlike preparations implied by his continued purchase of saltpetre, gunpowder, shot, and small arms, and the constant watchfulness enjoined upon his agents, to be prepared against the acts of treachery, of which he appears to live in perfect dread.

At Gwalior everything remains tranquil, the Maharajah amusing himself with an occasional battue, from one of which he lately returned with three hares, a curious contrast with the result of a day's shooting by one of our well-

known sportsmen, who brought home upon one occasion forty-four tigers' heads, in addition to several heads of less important game.

Among other measures which have been resolved upon, we may name the equalization of the Bombay Salt-duties with those of Madras, since the removal of the transit duties.

The exports of silk from India are becoming large; 7,701 bales or 13,681 maunds having been exported from Bengal in the first seven months of the present year, being an excess of 35 per cent. more than any of the previous three years.

CEYLON. —We have the two Ceylon papers to the 10th August. The general news from the Island is not very important. The dismissal of Mr. Langslow from the Judgeship of Colombo is still very freely commented on by his friends and political opponents.

The Legislative Council met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 5th of August, when the Estimate of Revenue for 1845, was laid on the table by the Colonial Secretary. The estimate is £378,930, while that for 1844 was £362,565, showing an increase of about £10,000.

The famous Parahare processions commenced about the middle of last month, and concluded on the 1st of August. It is said that never since 1829 did the natives pour into Kandy in such masses, which accounts in some measure for the diminished supply of labour, and the priests complained of the want of elephants!

Great numbers of Malabars have left this for their own country; and so few are returning, that fears are entertained of a want of hands during the picking season now begun. It in a great measure arises from the fears of sickness.

Last month the labourers were still employed in building barbecues and

temporary platforms for the crop to dry upon, in the best way they could, owing to the want of regular masons.

There is a scarcity of low-country labourers, who are best at felling and clearing. They are now employed in peeling jungle cinnamon, of which considerable quantities have been sent to Colombo.

Commercial and Planting Matters.—The excitement produced by the change in the relative protective duty on coffee has not yet subsided. Transactions have almost ceased, and the merchants and planters have been actively discussing the probable effects of the alteration in all its bearings. Various meetings have been held, and memorials drawn up and adopted, which have been published and numerously signed, addressed to the local and the Home Government, and the Houses of Parliament, upon different points of the subject.

The loss to the agents in the colony and in London will be severely felt; and the effects will for a time press heavily upon the native collectors of coffee, who cannot readily understand the sudden change, and their present stock in Kandy is understood to be very small. Nor are they likely, for some considerable time to come, to collect such quantities as they did before. In fact, we know from excellent authority, that the natives think it a conspiracy between the Europeans and the coloured coffee dealers, to get cheap native coffee. And those people who advanced goods upon the coffee now ripening have stopped their supplies, while those who gave advances earlier are quarrelling amongst themselves for the difference of prices.

The London brokers still appear to expect large quantities from Ceylon; but they must not be aware of the state of the crops either for the last season or the present one. It has frequently been mentioned, that last year, owing to the long continuance of dry weather, was unfavourable to the crop generally throughout the Kandian country. This year we have had a return of the same weather, and even more severely in the early part of it. It has materially

affected the crop, as the general rains set in much too late to produce more than last year's average.

The planters, however, consider themselves safe, notwithstanding the change, partly because the cost of plantation Coffee cannot be correctly calculated on any general estimate.

The native collectors, however, who sell to the agents here, cannot do so under 27 to 30s. unpicked, and when picked it cannot be put free on board under 35 or 36s. When the freight and the expenses in London are added, the inducement is not equivalent to the risk, and therefore nothing would be done at the prices in the London market, even if there were plenty of native coffee in Colombo. What has been sent home since our last Overland has been chiefly in completion of previous contracts.

Cinnamon.—Although large supplies have been sent home owing to the close of the season, and the January sales must have amply supplied the London market, there is no reason to apprehend that after the Government stock is sold off (which will be in three or four months), shipments will much exceed the average demand of 400 bales a month from the private stocks.—*Ceylon Herald.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have our usual files from Sydney to the 3rd June, Maitland to the 21 May, Port Phillip and Geelong to the 4 June.

The Session of the Legislative Council was opened on the 28th May. The speech of the Governor calls for no observation.

Sir T. W. Mitchell and A. W. Young, Esq. had been returned to the Council for Port Phillip.

Capt. W. E. Grant, 58th Regt. commanding the detachment at Moreton Bay, had been appointed a magistrate.

The Squatting regulations were still the subject of great dissatisfaction. The "Herald," writing on the subject, says, "The movement still goes on. Meeting after meeting continues to be held—resolution after resolution to be passed—petition after petition to be

adopted. The colony is fairly up. The alarm has spread in all directions, and from the north, the west, and the south, near and remote, there comes up a cry so loud, so earnest, and so prolonged, that it can neither be misunderstood nor disregarded. The government must now be convinced that its policy, even though right in the abstract, is wrong in the time and mode of its application. A whole people cannot have been thus agitated without adequate cause. The evil that has excited a consternation so general, and called forth so unanimous an expression of condemnation and remonstrance, must be something more than imaginary. If the colonists are not a set of fools and cowards—if they understand their own concerns, and are competent to form a rational judgment as to the scope and tendency of the regulations imposed by their rulers—it is clear that the grievance they complain of must be both substantial and formidable."

Roman Catholics.—We understand that Dr. Pompallier from New Zealand, and Dr. Wilson from Hobart Town, may be very shortly expected in Sydney, and that upon their arrival Archbishop Polding, in pursuance of authority conveyed to him in a bull from Pope Gregory X., will proceed to the consecration of the Rev. F. Murphy, who is to proceed to South Australia, as Roman Catholic Bishop in that country.

Port Phillip Exports.—*Wool and Bark.*—On looking to the exports for the last two years, we find that the wool shipped from this port from the 1st October, 1842, to 31st March, 1843, amounted to 2,067,305 lbs.; bark, during the same period, 800 tons. For the half-year commencing October, 1843, and ending March, 1844, the wool was 3,284,929 lbs.; the bark 1703 tons—showing an increase on the former of 1,214,624 lbs., and on the latter of 903 tons. The wool shipped from last March to the 4th instant amounts to 738,821 lbs. The first export of tallow occurred in January, 1841, from which date down to the present month 204,425 lbs. have been

exported from Port Phillip.—*Port Phillip Gazette, May 11.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Our latest advices from Adelaide are to the 19th of May.

His Excellency the Governor had returned from a second exploratory tour of a month, in the south-eastern quarter of the province. It is rumoured that much beautiful country had been seen abounding in many parts with a luxuriant herbage, which seemed to invite the occupancy of some of the resident flocks and herds of the settlers, and offering numerous prospective advantages to future agricultural occupiers.

Several new mines had been discovered and opened.

Charles Mann, Esq., barrister, is appointed to the office of Master and Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. Mr. Mann is also to act as clerk of the Supreme Court. His salary is stated to be fixed at £300 per annum.

The census returns exhibit a total of *seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety-six* as the population of this Province in February, 1844, exclusive of the aboriginal inhabitants, estimated in round numbers at 650 more. The numbers of each age and sex stand thus in the official report:—

Numbers of each Age.	Male.	Female	Total.
Under 2 years . .	890	834	1724
2 and under 7 . .	1459	1434	2893
7 and under 14 . .	1322	1241	2563
14 and under 21 . .	922	866	1788
21 and under 45 . .	4432	2996	7428
45 and under 60 . .	457	281	738
60 and upwards . .	44	18	62
Totals .	9526	7670	

In these numbers are not comprised 70 persons reckoned for Kangaroo Island, and 100 for the distant locality of Mount Gambier, which, if added, will make the grand total of colonists 17,366.

The census taken by Mr. M'Laren of the Survey, in February, 1841, with less assistance, but which has always been considered sufficiently accurate for

general data, makes the population at that period little short of 15,000; and as the present augmentation has been occasioned by the greater number of births as compared with the amount of mortality, and not by any favourable balance between arrivals and departures, the return speaks volumes for the salubrity of our climate, its marriage statistics and the habits of permanency and domesticity acquired by its youthful population. The increase of the last three years appears to be equal to the ordinary proportional increase of ten years in England; whilst vital statistics, the accuracy of which may be depended on, are triumphantly in favour of South Australia as compared with any British population either in the mother country or the (hitherto esteemed) most healthy of our colonies.

Compared with the sister Colonies we are much better off as respects the desired equalisation of the sexes, the present disparity here being 5404 males against 3862 females, whilst in New South Wales they have 76,538 males and only 35,762 females.

We observe with pleasure that with the increase of population there has been a decrease of crime; the number of convictions in 1840 being 47; in 1841, 37; in 1842, 36; and in 1843, only 31.

The present number of public-houses in Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Albert Town, as compared with those of former years, also augurs well for the state of morals. In 1840, there were 70; in 1841, 67; in 1842, 44; and in 1843, only 34; whilst the number in the country in 1843, was only 33; and in 1840, 37; although the rural population has been so largely augmented.

The religious distinctions stated among the results, presented by the diligent inquirers under the Census Act, are too interesting to omit. They are as follows:—

Church of England	9418
Church of Scotland	1691
Wesleyan Methodists	1669
Other Protestant Dissenters	3309
Roman Catholics	1055
Jews	25
Mahomedans and Pagans ..	32

In 1841 there were 6559 dwellers in North and South Adelaide, but their number was reduced to 4995 in 1843; whilst the number of country settlers, which in 1841 amounted to 8073 only, is now augmented to 12,371.

The return before us concludes with the following classification of professions, trades, and occupations:—

Land proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional persons	999
Shopkeepers and other retail dealers...	319
Mechanics and artificers	986
Shepherds and others in care of sheep	763
Stockmen and others in care of cattle	291
Gardeners, farm-servants, and persons employed in agriculture	1838
Domestic servants	742
Children of tender age, and other persons not classified	11,260

We cannot better close our review of these statistical details than by appending the results of a few other returns, showing the general condition of the colony.

In South Australia there are 16 flour-mills, and 29 manufactories.

In 1840, there were only 2503 acres under cultivation; in 1841, the number was 6722; in 1842, it amounted to 19,799; and in 1843, to 28,690.

The value of exports of Colonial produce, which in 1840 amounted to £15,650, in 1843 reached to £66,160 17s. 2d.

The amount of Government expenditure in 1840 was £169,966 19s. 5d., and the revenue £30,199 11s. 11d.; in 1841 the expenditure was reduced to £104,471 12s. 3d., and the revenue amounted to £26,720 15s. 11d.; in 1842 the expenditure was further reduced to £54,444 7s. 3d., with a revenue of £22,074 4s. 6d.; and in 1843 the expenditure was £29,842 16s. 6d. only, and the receipts £24,142 15s. 2d.; whilst, as will elsewhere appear, the first quarter of the present year shows an excess of receipts above expenditure.

The issue of Government debentures on account of outstanding claims will be delayed until the 1st of June next, when the interest due on the different bills up to the 16th April, 1844, will be paid and debentures given in exchange for their bills to all persons who make application to the Treasury

in the required form, at least a fortnight previous to the 1st of June.

Home-grown tobacco is not only making up here into cigars, negrohead, and cavendish, but the less valuable sorts and portions of the plant are beginning to find their way into town for sale as sheep-wash tobacco.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. — We have papers from Perth to the 13th June. The Legislative Council had come to the decision, that no inquiry into the circumstances of the colony was necessary, because, although the existence of embarrassment is acknowledged, it is beyond the reach of Legislative enactment.

The statement of the revenue of the colony for the year ending 31st March, 1844, shows a slight decrease of about £35, as compared with the revenue of the preceding year. The principal items of decrease were in the proceeds of land sales, and spirit licenses, and duty on spirits. There was an increase for the year on the Post Office Return, ad valorem Duty on imports, and repayment of loans. From official tables published in the Government Gazette, we find that the number of vessels entered inwards during the year ending 31st March, 1844, was, from

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Men.
Great Britain	4	1503	73
British Colonies	40	5817	302
United States	16	1892	390
Foreign States	14	3146	250
	71	15,388	1015

The amount of land under cultivation and stock on the 31st September, was as follows:—

	1842.	1843.
Cultivation acres	3017	3858
Stock of all kinds	72,897	87,940

The estimated amount of imports for the year ended 31st March 1844 were—

	Amount
General Merchandise	£ 41,870
Spirits	2,211
Wines	2,275
Tobacco	494

Add 25 per cent. for freight, &c. 46,880
11,720

58,600

The exports from the colony during the same period were—

	Quantity.	Value.
Wool, lbs.	178,800	8,940
Sperm Oil, tuns	30	1,800
Black Oil, do.	60	1,800
Whalebone, cwt.	107	481
Bark, do.	30	6
Timber, tons	5	50
Salt Fish, casks	5	15
Potatoes, ton	1	12
Miscellaneous Packages	101	505

£13,609

The anniversary of the colony was kept with the usual festivities on the 1st of June.

The Freemantle Whaling Company had commenced the season with every prospect of success; and the adventurers speak confidently of being in possession of from 200 to 300 tuns of oil by the close of the season.

We are well pleased (says the "Inquirer") to learn that the enterprising proprietor of the Steam Saw and Flour Mills at Guildford has now overcome all the difficulties which impeded the free working of the machinery, and that the saw is now at work, and capable of cutting 1,200 feet of boards, and 1,000 feet of battens, in two hours. The machinery connected with the flour-mill is also in order, and in the course of a few days the process of grinding will be added to that of sawing. It will be highly satisfactory to all our readers to hear of the success that has attended this highly useful undertaking, connected as it is with that great end of our hopes and wishes, viz., an export of timber.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have papers from Hobart Town to the 2nd of June, and Launceston to the 19th May, from which we make a few extracts.—We have great satisfaction in being enabled to announce the gratifying intelligence that the Home Government has determined to constitute the island of Van Diemen's Land the future head-quarters for the military force required in this part of the world; and also, Hobart Town a naval depot, where Her Majesty's vessels, stationed in this hemisphere, will repair for supplies, &c. A steam-vessel of 600 tons burthen is to be sent out for the service of the convict department; the marine, as at present conducted, will, as amat-

ter of course, suffer a complete re-organization. — (Cornwall Chronicle).

In consequence of the merchants being unable, for the want of capital, to prosecute the Whale Fishing next season, a loss to the colony will result unless the banks afford assistance.

Exports of Produce from Launceston, V. D. L., to Great Britain, for the Season of 1843 and 1844.

Jane	372	bales	Wool.
Mona	521	"	"
Hereford	893	"	"
Henry	916	"	"
William Wise	730	"	"
Mary Hay	668	"	"
Brankenmoor	972	"	"
Indian	312	"	"
Tasmania	686	"	"
Asia	1169	"	"
Adelaide	445	"	"
	<u>7714</u>		

Of these were imported from	
New South Wales ..	1175
Ditto Western Australia	209—1381
	<u>6330</u>

Jane	62	Qrs.	Wheat.
Hereford	221	"	"
Henry	258	"	"
Mary Hay	61	"	"
Indian	139	"	"
Asia	78	"	"
Adelaide	133	"	"
	<u>955</u>		

Jane	15	Tons	Bark.
Hereford	13	"	"
Henry	52	"	"
William Wise	53	"	"
Mary Hay	62	"	"
Brankenmoor	97	"	"
Indian	107	"	"
Tasmania	152	"	"
Asia	100	"	"
Adelaide	104	"	"
	<u>785</u>		

Of these were imported from	
New South Wales	17
	<u>768</u>

Jane	170	Tons	Black Oil.
Henry	60	"	"
Tasmania	9	"	"
Adelaide	6	"	"
	<u>215</u>		

Jane	1	Tun	Sperm Oil.
Mona	32	"	"
Tasmania	3	"	"
Adelaide	1-5th.	"	"
	<u>36 1-5th.</u>		

Jane	5	Tons	Whalebone.
Mona	5	"	"
Henry	— 7 cwt.	"	"
	<u>10 7 cwt.</u>		

Henry	1	Cask	Seal Skin.
Brankenmoor	1	"	"
Adelaide	3	"	"
	<u>5</u>		

Henry	3	Bales	Leather
Brankenmoor	12	"	"
	<u>15</u>		

Henry	20	Bales	Sheep Skins
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William Wise	9	Bales	Hair.
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Mona	72	Old	Copper Cwts
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William Wise	1000	Trenails.	
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William Wise	27	Gum	Planks
Adelaide	186	"	"
	<u>213</u>		

ALSO, PRODUCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
125 casks Beef.
31 ditto Tallow.
1161 Bullock Horns and Bones.

NEW ZEALAND.

Since our last, we have had other arrivals from the colony bringing dates up to May 25. As usual, the accounts are cheering, as far as the agricultural and commercial energies of the settlers are concerned. Shipping is rapidly increasing; the oil season, has commenced in a most favourable manner; and considering the very high prices of oil and whalebone in the home market, this is of the first importance. The manufacture of flax is steadily progressing. The colony is beginning to feed itself; at New Plymouth the settlers confidently speak of doing so entirely next season. Nothing, not even the Colonial Office, can stop New Zealand. But with all this energy on the part of the colonists, and with all the abundance which the colony itself will yield, the incubus of the local government still operates as a nightmare over all. — (New Zealand Journal).

It is gratifying to observe, that, with all the drawbacks to which the colony has been subjected by a jealous and vindictive government, the shipping in the port of Wellington has been steadily increasing. The list we have just received embraces the arrivals from April 1st, 1843, to March 25th, 1844, which amounted to two hundred and forty-three vessels, mostly of large ton-

nage; a convincing proof of the internal well-doing of the colony. But if the settlers are, under present circumstances, enabled to carry on a trade thus extensive, what might they not have effected under a paternal government?

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have papers from Cape Town to July 23rd, and Graham's Town to the 19th. The following are extracts:—

NEWLY OPENED PORT IN KAFIRLAND.—We have lately been drawing the attention of our readers to our relations with the tribes in our neighbourhood, and we have now the pleasure to inform them, that another port has been opened on our Eastern coast, by which direct and immediate access will be gained into the heart of that interesting country, Kafirland. All particulars which have as yet transpired, will be learned from a subjoined extract from the "Graham's Town Journal" of the 4th inst., and from which it will be seen, that Mr. J. O. Smith, Merchant and Ship-owner at Port Elizabeth, is the lucky person who has succeeded in safely anchoring one of his vessels (the *Mazeppa*) in a port in Kafirland. We wish him every success in this undertaking, and we hope that other similar ports may soon be discovered. Who knows what this will lead to? What with the Guano trade on our West coast, and the opening up of sea-ports further North, as also this new discovery on the Eastern coast, and the flourishing trade at Port Natal, we trust that ere long there will be speedy and immediate communication, not only through this colony, but also through the length and breadth of the vast country around us.

It will be very gratifying to our readers to learn that a spirited effort is now making to open a direct maritime communication with the Kafir country. This is a subject of such importance to the trade of this colony, and also as connected with the civilisation of the Kafir people, that it could hardly have been altogether overlooked. Still we find that, until now, little more than some enquiry on the subject has been seen, with the exception of an endea-

our made by the late Assistant-Com.-General Petrie to land Government stores at the mouth of the Buffalo River, and which was followed by an attempt by Mr. John Bailie to establish a trading station on the same spot. Each of these efforts, however, failed for want of support, and the subject was apparently forgotten. Since the return lately of Mr. J. O. Smith from England to Port Elizabeth, that enterprising and active individual has directed his attention to the subject, has taken a journey into Kafirland, and made a personal examination of the coast from the Buffalo to the Umzimvoobo. The result of this has been the establishment of a trading station in Hintza's territory, and the opening of a communication by sea with that country. This will be fully explained by the following communications, which cannot fail deeply to interest all who are anxious for the extension of British commerce and the well-being of the native tribes:—

"It is with much pleasure I inform you that the *Mazeppa* has arrived safe on this coast, and is now anchored at the mouth of a river in Hintza's country, to be called Port Fynn. She is discharging her cargo in a bay which has been named *Mazeppa Bay*. What are your Graham's-Town merchants about? Are they willing to allow Mr. Smith, of Algoa Bay, to monopolize the whole of the Kafir trade? If not, they must be up and doing, and like him look out for inlets on the Kafir coast, where they can ship their produce, instead of having, as now, to convey it overland. It is well known that a waggon-load of Kafir hides costs for their conveyance from Hintza's country to Algoa Bay about £9,—the distance being 250 miles,—to say nothing of injury on the road by the jolting of the waggon, &c. Kafir corn (millet) can now be bought at 5s. per muid, but it is an unprofitable article, on account of the land-carriage. In that country, off which the *Mazeppa* is now lying, a full cargo of this grain may be obtained in about a month. The merchants of Graham's Town, and elsewhere, have no need to want for

harbours or ports, if they will only arouse themselves from their stupor and look for them. It is well known that the Keiskamma is navigable for 16 miles inland for vessels of 100 tons burthen, with a good deep entrance to the river. Here, then, Nature's hands have made all ready, and she invites the colonists to avail themselves of what she has so bountifully provided. Surely this is worth looking after, and especially now that we have two iron schooners on the coast exactly suited to the trade, and which are doing nothing. It is my belief that there is not a single merchant in Graham's Town that has ever seen the mouth of the Keiskamma, although but a single day's ride from their own doors, and yet I am informed that a great deal of forage corn for the troops is actually conveyed overland from Algoa Bay to the frontier. It will be well, therefore, they should be reminded that the Keiskamma's mouth is only three days' journey with a waggon to Fort Beaufort, the largest garrison town on the frontier, and head-quarters of a regiment of dragoons. The distance from Fort Peddie is only one day."—(Cape Shipping Gazette.)

THE WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.—Our files reach to the 28th September. The amount of produce shipped from the island up to the 17th September, was 125,000 hhds. sugar, including tierces and barrels, and 7,500 punchons of molasses. The planters were seriously turning their attention to the best mode of reducing the cost of production of the staple products, by an extended substitution of implemental husbandry. The Legislature assembled on the 26th September. George Athill, Esq. had been returned for the division of Falmouth and Rendezvous Bay, in the room of the late Hon. Thomas Sanderson.

JAMAICA.—Our dates by the West India packet are from Kingston to the 24th Sept., and from Spanish Town

and the north side of the Island to corresponding dates. We introduce our summary of events with a letter from our private correspondent, received by the previous packet.

“*Spanish Town, 7th Sept. 1844.*”

“Less depression pervades the public mind at present than has been felt for several months past; hopes being once more raised by the genial showers which have been experienced generally throughout the island, and by the countenance, that Government is at length giving to a more extended system of immigration. Everything unfortunately concurs to prove utterly fallacious the flattering accounts of negro industry and morality. It is a fact, that the Judges of Gaol Delivery and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions have, almost to a man, pronounced “*ex cathedra*” that crime has increased, and is still increasing. In the short period of eight calendar months five executions for murder have taken place; and at the present moment a sixth convict is lying in Surry County Gaol under sentence of death, of whose guilt there is morally no doubt, but whose life will doubtless be spared, as the verdict was arrived at by a jury who had had improperly left to them, as evidence, the statements of his convicted accomplice. Of these six cases, two of the convicts had committed murder, in addition to, and for the concealment of, the crime of rape; two, after robbery on the highway in broad daylight; one, without any cause to the jurors known; and the sixth, in gratification of resentment to his wife. The police are now endeavouring to discover an individual, who, a week or ten days since, robbed and murdered, on the highway in broad daylight, a servant in charge of money. A strong clamour is made against the punishment of murder by death, on the plea that life is too sacred to be taken away by society; but people generally seem to overlook that the “*lex talionis*,” in preservation of life, is not a creature of civil institution, but of natural origin, confirmed by revelation, and would by the murderer himself be felt to be inevitable, were there no such thing as

societies and civil institutions. In less than twelve months the public prints have mentioned three cases of murder, (besides those of the seven individuals alluded to,) in which the criminals have not been brought to justice; while burglaries, and robberies from exposed stores, are constantly occurring without a discovery of the perpetrators. With an ineffective police the detection of negro criminals is very difficult, and their fondness for luxurious indolence and sensual gratification is thereby more strongly prompted to adopt any measure, however criminal, to avoid labouring for their living; and in competition with large gain, the commission of murder, as an ancillary or secretive measure, appears a trivial matter. The impolicy of abolishing punishment of murder by deprivation of life in a country like Jamaica, with no power of transportation, (producing, as it would, on the ill-educated mind of the negro a confused notion of equality between the crime of murder and other felonies), is obvious, but not plain enough to certain pseudo-philanthropists who are craving after a worthless and evanescent popularity.

"We are in the midst of a general election, which partakes more of political party than in the colony is usual. This is owing to a wish on the part of the Dissenters, and especially the Baptists, to withdraw from ecclesiastical purposes a great proportion of the annual supplies voted for them. It is almost certain that Conservative principles will predominate in the New Assembly, though there is ground for believing that, had the late one been dissolved less unexpectedly, the Baptists would have had in it a strong and well-organised body. The qualifications of electors are so fettered under different acts, that great difficulty is felt in ascertaining persons possessing them. A simplification of the franchise is needed to render it independent of the minutiae of the laws for the collection of the revenue without rendering its exercise possible without payment of taxes.

"The season is sickly, but happily

cases have been of a less fatal character lately than they were a few weeks ago."

We proceed to complete our digest of the island news from the packet summary of the "Jamaica Times:"— Lord Stanley's general reply to the Memorials, remonstrating against the reduction of the duty on foreign-grown sugar and coffee, is taken as a very courteous, though undefinable promissory document; in perusing it we find ourselves without any sort of explanation as to the reason for taking the "original" step, and in exactly the same position as when we transmitted the remonstrances, unless we may refer to this circumstance as an exception,—that his Lordship having reduced the duties on foreign-grown produce, implies that he could not further distress the revenue by any reduction on colonial,—a parity of reasoning which we neither admire nor admit; we West Indians think that if there were any reduction at all we should have participated in it. The loan of £500,000 is the all-engrossing topic of the day. The parties who appear to be throwing difficulties in the way of its negotiation, do not as yet seem to us to be much interested in the soil, and therefore feel very averse to contribute ever so little indirectly to a project which the majority of the inhabitants think is likely to conduce so considerably to the future prosperity of the colony.

Mr. Lyndon H. Evelyn has obtained the prize from the Royal Agricultural Society of £100 for the best Essay on the subject of "Industrial Schools."

The Jamaica Bank has pronounced a dividend of 3 per cent. on the quarter ended the 30th June last, and the Planters' Bank a dividend of 5 per cent. for the same period; a very considerable difference, but which is in some measure to be attributed, as it is publicly alleged, to the circumstance of a large sum of money having been stolen from the former establishment. Be that as it may, more confidence will be reposed in an establishment that freely publishes a true state of its affairs, than in those like the United States, which proclaim not only false

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

dividends, but false accounts of treasure and available assets, over their debts and responsibilities.

The Commercial Rooms, abandoned by the merchants as a body, have again been put into active operation by the late conductors, who have been urged to do so, we hear, from the support which the more liberal of our citizens have undertaken to afford.

The elections are proceeding quietly; but there has been a very great reluctance evinced by the proprietors to offer themselves as candidates. Many members have consequently been chosen from this city; whilst we are sorry to say, that in some few instances the old and respectable have been put aside to make room for "mere men of straw;" parties possessed of neither property nor ability: this has certainly arisen from the creation of small freeholds, and for which the former landholders have themselves to blame. In such cases, of course, the parishes are virtually left unrepresented. These changes, however, will not have so great an effect now as they would have had formerly, and if the acts of these miscalled representatives should prove extravagant, and run counter to the constitution, every thinking man knows that there is an efficacious remedy at hand to put such proceedings at rest for ever.

Great speculations are on the tapis in respect to the office of Speaker. Captain Darling and Alexander Barclay, Esq. have both been named, as well as the late Speaker, Mr. Dallas.

We here publish the state of the election, that is to say, the names of those who were the representatives in the late Legislature, and those who have been returned as representatives in the new, without comment.

Parishes.	Old Members.	New.
St. Catherine's—1	Russell March Sanguineti	Elected
Kingston—2*	Jordon Lawrence Orrett	Elected
St. Thos. ye Vale—3	Lowndes Ewart	Dr. Palmer
Port Royal—	Hyslop Dallas Taylor	Elected
St. Andrew	Jos. Gordon Osborn	Elected

Parishes.	Old Members.	New.
Clarendon	Coleman Thompson	Elected
St. Dorothy	McCook Hylton	McCook Harrison
Vere—2	Garigues† Townshend	Dr. Bruce A. Forbes
St. John—1	Morales Aris	Elected
St. Elizabeth—2	Farquharson R. W. Smith	Elected
Portland—2	Clachar† Hinchelwood†	Johnstone Anderson
St. Mary—2	Hart A. R. Scott ††	Hart Clemetson
St. George—2	Fowles Grossett†	Fowles J. Lunan
St. James—2	J. Smith‡ Monneffe†	

ST. VINCENT.—The island papers reach to the 25th of September. The House of Assembly met for the last time on the 24th, as the term of seven years would expire on the 3rd of October. It was not anticipated that there would be many changes in the late representatives. The Council and Assembly had unanimously voted £125 quarterly to defray the table expenses of his Honour the President while administering the Government:—It would be truly gratifying to this community, (says the Royal Gazette), if my Lord Stauley would confer the appointment of Lieut.-Governor upon our worthy President, whose very long and very faithful public services entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Colonial Secretary. No precedent for such an appointment can be urged we allow, but then no officer similarly situated ever had or perhaps ever will have so many and such high claims to preferment as his Honour.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

BERMUDA.—We have papers from this island by the Halifax route to the 18th of Sep. Geo. S. Tucker had been returned to represent the parish of Pembroke in the House of Assembly.

His Excellency Governor Reid, in an excellent Speech, prorogued the Legislature on the 26th of August. The Governor alluded to the statistical returns and reports which had been obtained from the several parishes, and dwelt upon their utility.

* Number of new candidates. †† Off the Island.
† Resigned. ‡ Deceased.

CANADA.--We have our usual ample files of Canadian Journals.

From the Official 'Gazette' of the 7th inst. we observe that Parliament is further prorogued until the twenty-second day of October next, and not then for the despatch of business.

It is currently reported throughout the Province that the present Parliament is to be dissolved, and also that his Excellency the Governor-General, in Council, has decided on a new election immediately. The long-expected contest is at hand, and a few short weeks will decide the momentous question whether the Canadas are to remain an integral portion of the mighty empire to which they are now attached, and under which they enjoy the utmost desirable liberty, or whether the people of Canada will relinquish those benefits, and burst asunder the ties of country and fatherland for a state of existence that we cannot anticipate. Let the opponents of the Governor-General and the Home Government disguise it as they may, this is their true object; this is the real question at issue; and on this question the people of Upper Canada will shortly have to record their verdict. We say Upper Canada, because it is here the battle has to be fought; and, either lost or won, the result of the approaching struggle will decide our

fate as a Colony. From Lower Canada we expect but little assistance; the French party are divided, certainly, but they are not to be depended upon, as a single day and a trifling pretext may unite them more firmly than ever; and the British party, though loyal and energetic, are but a feather in the scale in comparison with their opponents. On the action of the Upper Canadians, therefore, will depend the result of the contest now at hand, and surely they have had ample time to ponder on the questions in dispute, and to form an accurate opinion on the subject. — *British Whig.*

The arrivals from sea, it appears, at the port of Quebec, to the 17th September, this season, exceed those to the same period of last year, by 13: the numbers being in 1844, 952 vessels, of 348,000, and in 1843, 919 vessels, of 328,456 tons.

A meeting was held on the 29th August at Poste Village, Shefford, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of surveying a route for a Railroad, from some point in latitude 45^o, near the Western Boundary of the Township of Stanstead, to the outlet of Lake Memphrémagog, and thence West, by the shortest and best route that can be found, to the River St. Lawrence, at some point opposite Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Montreal, on the 5th September, the lady of Dr. Campbell, 93rd Highlanders, of a son.
On the 3rd April, at Adelaide, South Australia, the lady of J. Bentham Neales, Esq., Government Auctioneer, off. daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Grenada, on the 22nd August, Samuel Horsford, Esq., Madey's Estate, to Rebecca, niece of the late Col. Thomas.
At Launceston, V. D. L., on the 4th, William Benson, Colon. Assistant Surgeon, to Louisa, second daughter of the late John Lakeland, Esq.
At Newfoundland, on the 7th September, Jas. Baker, Esq., of the Engineer Department, to Patience, eldest daughter of Mr. Lovvys, of St. John's.
At Quebec, on the 8th September, Catherine Sarah, eldest daughter of Edward Burroughs, Esq., Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, to Rene Kimber, Esq., Advocate of Three Rivers, son of the late Hon. R. Kimber.
On the 5th April, at Adelaide, South Australia, Mr. Emanuel Spiller, son of Mr. Robert Spiller, late of Chichester, in the county of Sussex, to Miss Elizabeth Hamlyn.
On the 9th April, at Adelaide, the Hon. William Smillie, Her Majesty's Advocate General for South Australia, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Robert Farquharson, Esq., of Allargue, North Britain.
At Fraserfield, Glengarry, Canada, on the 10th Sep J. F. Pringle, Esq., of Cornwall, Barrister at Law, to Isabella, third daughter of the Hon. Alexander Fraser, of Fraserfield.

At St. John's, Canada East, on the 5th September, by the Rev. W. Dawes, Rector, W. F. Nixon, Esq., Paymaster 81st Regiment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Patterson, Esq., late of the 81st Regiment.

At St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 17th September, the Rev. George Armstrong, A. B., of Sydney, C. B., to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Johnston, Esq., of Horton, Nova Scotia.

On the 9th September, at Grace Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Mitcheson, Stanley Clarke Bagg, Esq., of Montreal, Notary Public, to Miss Catherine Mitcheson, daughter of Robert Mitcheson, Esq., of Monteith House, Philadelphia.

At Toronto, Canada, on the 3rd September, S. B. Campbell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Rebecca, only daughter of the late Thomas Currae, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Matura, Ceylon, on the 9th July, Garret J. Poulter, Esq., late Sitting Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, aged 70.
At Trincomalee, on the 22nd July, the lady of H. St. Hill, Esq., of the Ordnance Department.
At Madras, on the 11th August, Henrietta, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Moberley, aged 51.
At Calcutta, on the 7th August, the Rev. W. H. Ross, M. A., Assistant Chaplain of St. James's Church in that city.
At Tobago, on the 30th August, the Hon. Andrew Caruth, Member of the Council of that island.
At Weston Hall Estate, Grenada, on the 17th September, Andrew Scott, Esq., Attorney and Manager of that property.

WAREHOUSE FOR BELL-CRANKS, KEYS, GAS-FITTINGS, AND GENERAL BRASS FOUNDRY,

No. 13, PANCRAS LANE, QUEEN ST. CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

JAMES ARTHUR MILES respectfully calls the attention of IRONMONGERS, SMITHS, AND GAS FITTERS to his Stock of the Articles mentioned above, comprising a greater variety in each department than has hitherto been kept, and in quantities suited to the wholesale trade.

The CRANKS are arranged in *twelve suits, of different drafts and strengths, and from one to six flies*; and also in the rough; and likewise mounted with *copper pins for secret work*.

A large assortment of BELL-LEVERS, of improved construction, & in great variety, is kept. The KEYS and BLANKS are of the best quality, and of every description; including keys for suit, and blanks for patent locks.

In GAS WORK, the whole of the patterns are entirely new; the Joint Screws and Finished Work of the same sizes are made to gauge, and with similar screws. A large assortment of Pillars, Pendants, Brackets, &c. is constantly kept, and every requisite for fitting in any style may be had on the shortest notice.

Models of the following Patent Articles may be examined at the Warehouse, and of which a Stock is kept:

SMITH'S PATENT NIGHT BOLTS, ALARM TRIGGERS for Doors and Windows, and ALARMS; PORTER LATCHES & WATER-CLOSET TRIGGERS; STEWART'S PATENT CASTORS & ELASTIC HINGES; and BYNNER'S PATENT ECONOMIC GAS BURNER. All these articles have lately been patented, and are now first introduced to the public. They have been submitted to many of the most eminent Architects, and are pronounced to be very important improvements.

PATENT NIGHT BOLT.—The patent Night Bolt is the most simple thing of the kind which has been made, and is entirely free from all the defects of those heretofore in use. By the action of the line at the bed-head, the door is instantly fastened with the greatest security; or, as easily unfastened. The door cannot become fastened or unfastened by accident, and as the article is in one piece, the bolt is out of the way when the door is open. It is much neater than any other, and cannot be injured by neglect.

PATENT PORTER'S LATCH.—The name implies its use. This secure Latch is fixed upon the door jamb, and by means of a wire the door may be opened from any part of the building. This Latch is so simple and easy in its action, that it is not in any respect liable to get out of order.

PATENT DOOR AND WINDOW TRIGGERS.—These Triggers are on a principle entirely different from any hitherto in use; that for a door being fixed over the hinge, and for a window, between the meeting rails of the sashes. They are of the simplest construction, and so easy in action as to be the least liable to get out of order; and it is not possible, by any contrivance, to prevent them giving action to the alarm on the opening of a door or window.

These Triggers are made also for DOUBLE-SWING DOORS.

PATENT ALARM.—This Alarm and Call Bell is a great improvement upon any hitherto made. The action is certain. It is now much preferred to the common House Bell. The sound is produced by one blow of a hammer within the bell, and is not continuous. By pulling the wire repeatedly, different persons may be called by their number. For house purposes these bells may be had in musical peals, and while they answer the ordinary purposes by day, the wires may be attached to the doors and windows to serve as Alarms by night.

BURGLARS' ALARMS.—These are suitable only to give alarm in case of thieves or fire: the noise is loud and continuous: they may be had of several sizes, to act from 2 to 4 min.

WATER-CLOSET TRIGGER.—By this contrivance, the ordinary (Servants') Closet, with a trap, is as efficient as the most expensive at present in use. The Trigger is fixed over the hinge of the door, and communicates with the valve of the cistern. By opening the door on entering the closet, a sufficient quantity of water is admitted into the basin, which is again charged on leaving. For Hospitals, Prisons, and Asylums, this will be found a cheap and efficient mode of constructing a self-acting water-closet.

BYNNER'S PATENT ECONOMIC GAS-BURNER.

	Nos.	000	00	0	1	2	3	4	5
Equal in candles to		7	9	12	15	18	22	28	32
Burns Gas per hour		3ft.	5ft.	5½ft.	6½ft.	7ft.	8½ft.	11ft.	12ft.

The Cost of Gas, at London price, 7s. per 1000, is 1d. per dozen feet.

The peculiar advantages of this Burner are, that it consumes A FOURTH LESS GAS THAN ANY OTHER, that it is SHADOWLESS, and THE FLAME STEADY. These results are obtained by a proper regulation of the admission of the air, whereby the most complete combustion of the gas is effected, producing a flame the most brilliant, and of a form the most perfect which has yet been seen. Thus, the BEST LIGHT, at the LEAST COST, is obtained; THE ESCAPE OF SMOKE AND OF DELETERIOUS MATTER IS PREVENTED; and, from the steadiness of the flame, the BREAKAGE OF CHIMNEY-GLASSES IS ALMOST ENTIRELY AVOIDED.

The accuracy of the above calculations may be tested by Meters, at the Warehouse.

STEWART'S PATENT CASTOR AND ELASTIC HINGE.—In this Castor, the principles of the pivot, friction-roller, and lever-horn are combined, whereby the greatest strength and the most perfect freedom of action are obtained. It is made with sockets of all sizes, and also with plates, and is fixed with more facility than any other. It is adopted generally by the eminent pianoforte manufacturers, Messrs. Collard & Collard, and Messrs. Broadwood & Son, as the best which has been presented to them.

The Elastic Hinge is a very simple invention, whereby the contraction and expansion of wood, caused by the varying temperature of different climates, is counteracted. This Hinge, also, is generally applied to pianofortes. Both Castor and Hinge, however, are equally applicable to all articles manufactured by cabinet-makers. For DINING TABLES, SOFAS, and EASY CHAIRS, the Castors will be found the most perfect and durable that can be applied.

SMITH'S REGISTERED TABLE-FASTENER.—This is a mortice-wedge Fastener, with a key. The objections which exist with all fork fasteners are avoided. The Tables are drawn together in the most forcible manner, and the connexion effected with the least trouble to servants.

RUSSELL'S PATENT GAS TUBES, &c.

The Largest Assortment in the World.

PURCHASERS OF IRONMONGERY are earnestly requested to visit **RIPPON** and **BURTON'S** extensive Warehouses, 39, OXFORD STREET, corner of Newman Street, (just removed from Wells Street, Oxford Street,) where the largest and most varied Stock of all first-rate **IRONMONGERY ARTICLES**, necessary to the furnishing of a house, ever presented to the public, is constantly on sale at the same low prices for which Rippon and Burton's house has been celebrated for more than twenty years.

* * * *The money returned for every article not approved of.*

A BRONZED SCROLL FENDER, 1¹/₂s. 6d.—**RIPPON** and **BURTON** are now offering the most extensive assortment of **FENDERS** in London, embracing every possible variety, at prices 30 per cent. under any other house in London. Iron fenders, 3 feet long, from 1s. 6d.; 3 feet 6, 5s. 3d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, 3 feet, from 6s.; 3 feet 6, 7s.; 4 feet, 8s.; rich scroll fenders bronzed, with steel bar, any size, from 10s. 6d.; polished steel and ormolu mounted fenders at proportionate prices. Fire-irons for Chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; ditto steel ditto, from 8s. 6d.; handsome ditto with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest patterns, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A very choice selection of Stoves of entirely new patterns.

PAPIER MACHEE TRAYS.—A full set of three ornamented **PAPIER MACHEE TEA TRAYS**, Gothic shape, for 35s.; of three iron Gothic Trays, 25s.; or three convex Trays, 7s. From the unprecedentedly depressed state of the manufacturing districts, **RIPPON** and **BURTON** have been induced to make large ready-money purchases in best japanned wares, which, together with their previous stock, (already the most varied and extensive in London,) is now ready for inspection at very reduced prices, of which the above are a criterion. A single tray at the same rate.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—The material **RIPPON** and **Burton** offer to the public has, for the last ten years, been found equal to silver in appearance and sweetness, and superior to it in durability. Of the prices of tea sets, waiters, candlesticks, and all articles hitherto made in silver, a detailed catalogue, with engravings, will be sent (*gratis*) post free.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	Victoria Pattern.
Tale Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12s. 0d.	28s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Dessert ditto and ditto ditto . . .	10s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Tea ditto and ditto ditto . . .	5s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Gravy ditto and ditto ditto . . .	3s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	7s. 0d.

NICKEL-ELECTRO-PLATED.—The real **NICKEL SILVER**, introduced and made only by **RIPPON** and **BURTON**, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co. is beyond all comparison the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally. In the lengthened and increasing popularity of the material itself, and the high character of the method of plating, the public have a guarantee that the articles sold by Rippon and Burton (and by them only) are, as it regards wear, immeasurably superior to what can be supplied at any other house, while by no possible test can they be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Teaspoons, per dozen	18s. 0d.	32s. 0d.	38s. 0d.
Dessert Forks	30s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	58s. 0d.
Dessert Spoons	30s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	62s. 0d.
Table Forks	40s. 0d.	68s. 0d.	75s. 0d.
Table Spoons	40s. 0d.	72s. 0d.	80s. 0d.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the Patent process.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES 1s. PER DOZEN; Octagon Ivory-handle table knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; desserts, 9s.; carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; desserts, 4s.; carvers, 2s. per pair; black horn table knives, 6s. per dozen; desserts, 4s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; table steels, 1s. each. Table knives, with handles of the celebrated substitute for silver, made only by R. and B. (which cannot be distinguished from sterling silver, except by the marks) 22s. 6d. per dozen; desserts, 18s.; carvers per pair, 6s. 6d. All marked "**RIPPON** and **BURTON**," and warranted.

VERY STRONG PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, complete, with curtains, and japanned, from 13s. 6d. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force-pump and top, complete with curtains, and japanned, from 60s. The Registered Improved, 90s. Hand Shower Baths, japanned, 3s. 6d. Sponging, Hip, Leg, Foot, and Slipper Baths, and all sorts of Japanned Toilet Ware, of the best make, 20 per cent. under any other house where attention is paid to the quality. Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings of Baths, as well as of every Ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

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ESTABLISHED IN WELLS STREET, 1820.

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SELECT ARTICLES OF PERFUMERY

MANUFACTURED BY

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PERFUMERS TO HER MAJESTY,

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Patey's Fragrant Essence of Citriodora, or "Verbena." A new and concentrated Essence, possessing those qualities so desirable in a perfume for the handkerchief; a light refreshing fragrance, combining permanence with its ethereal property. Is offered at no higher price than good Lavender Water, viz 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

The Almond or Ambrosial Shaving Cream, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. the Toilet Jar. This Cream possesses all the good qualities of the finest Naples soap, unaccompanied by the unpleasant smell inseparable from that article in a genuine state; and in addition to this advantage, it contains no uncombined or free alkali, as is sometimes the case in Naples soap, which causes considerable irritation to tender faces. The Ambrosial Shaving Cream is of a white pearly appearance, and produces a rich creamy lather, which will not dry on the face, the general complaint against almost every shaving soap hitherto introduced being entirely obviated.

Patey's Treble Distilled Lavender Water. Half-pints, 3s. 6d.; Pints, 7s. It is unusually permanent and reviving.

Patey's Inexhaustible Smelling Salts, in cut-glass and stoppered Bottles, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each.

Patey's Celebrated Cold Cream, in pots, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

Patey's Bears' Grease, price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; warranted of the first quality genuine as imported.

Patey's Johnstone's Patent Windsor Soap. unrivalled in its long-standing reputation. In Packets, three squares, 1s.; six squares, 2s.

Patey's Aromatic Emollient Old Brown Windsor Soap, manufactured from Vegetable Oils, scientifically combined with the purest and mildest alkali, producing a creamy, permanent, and emollient lather, which acts on the skin as a cosmetic, and yields a delightful aromatic fragrance. 2s. 6d. per Packet of six squares.

Patey's White and Brown Windsor Soaps, warranted mild, for family use. Each 1s. 6d. per pound

Patey's Naples Soap, warranted genuine as imported. In Pots 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each.

Almond, Vegetable, Rose, & Floating Soaps, in Packets of 3 squares at 1s.

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Patey's Extra Fine Violet-Scented Hair Powder, particularly recommended for the use of Ladies and Infants, for its mild and cooling qualities, and greatly superior to that usually sold. In Pound, Half-pound, and Quarter-pound Packages, at 1s. 6d. per pound.

Patey's New Perfume, the Persian Essence Citronella Rosæ, an exquisite, original, and permanent perfume, imported from Shiranz. Price 3s. 6d. the Bottle.

Patey's Superior Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes Brushes, to be procured, wholesale only, at 37, Lombard Street.

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Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.

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SUPERIOR LOOKING-GLASSES AND SPLENDID GILT PICTURE-FRAMES.

CHARLES M'LEAN, 78, FLEET STREET, opposite the "Dispatch" Newspaper Office, respectfully informs the Trade, Artists, Upholsterers, and the Public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING-GLASSES and PICTURE-FRAMES of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted.

May be had gratis, and sent free by post to any part of the kingdom, large sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different-sized Picture-Frames, and 120 Looking Glasses, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufactory. The Trade supplied with Frames in the compo. Fancy-wood Frames and Mouldings, and Room Borderings. Old Frames repaired and re-gilt. Glasses re-silvered. 30,000 Frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All Goods not approved of in three months taken back, and money returned.

The beautiful Art-Union print of "Una" framed for 6s. upwards.



SIMMONDS'S
COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

THE "RUFFIANISM" OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

THE magnitude of recent events in India, and the excitement which they have created in England, at a time when almost the entire continent of Europe has been wrapped in profound quiet, has given an importance to the Anglo-Indian press; which it has never enjoyed before. There have been epochs in the history of the British conquests in the East more critical than those embraced within the cycle of the last ten years; but not only were those great events cotemporaneous with still greater events, which agitated the whole western world, but the communication between the two countries was so slow and irregular, that the interest, though at times intense, when the arrival of a fleet brought intelligence of some new disaster, or some new success, within the expanding limits of the Company's newly-acquired territory, was not of that continuous character, which the present regular periodical supplies of fresh intelligence from India, received, as it is, within six weeks from the date of despatch, so surely tend to sustain. We are now, thanks to all-powerful steam—though, as regards intercommunication between England and India, still in a somewhat rickety childhood—enabled, through the medium of the press of the two countries, to trace, from month to month, in unbroken succession, the series of events occurring in the East: and aided by the same influential guide to estimate their character aright, no man, now-a-days, has any reasonable excuse for blundering over Indian topics. It is as easy to learn the history of the last war in India, as the history of the last county election: and the Durbars of Gwalior or Lahore are as open to us all as our own Parliament; far more open than our own Privy Councils, which they more nearly resemble: still we do not assert, that the knowledge of our dependencies in the East keeps pace with the increase of the means afforded for the attainment of that knowledge. We heartily wish that it were so. Much has yet to be attained before the limited acquaintance with Indian affairs, possessed by the majority of English gentlemen, can be considered otherwise than discreditable to the intelligence of Great

Britain; but we may hope for better days yet. The popular ignorance is sensibly on the decline; and before many years shall have passed over our heads, we may, perchance, be able to speak of it as something that has once been, and now departed.

Whensoever this important reformation shall be accomplished, we shall owe much of the great change, for the better, to the efforts of the Indian press—a press, regarding the character of which, it appears to us, the greatest possible misconception prevails in this country, among parties, too, to whose *dicta* considerable importance is attached. It is little more than a year since the conductors of the Indian newspapers were denounced in both Houses of Parliament, by statesmen of high character and unquestionable ability, in language, which is only applicable to those journalists who pander to the worst appetites of humanity, stab reputations in the dark, and fatten upon scurrility and corruption. The conductors of the Indian press were stigmatised as "ruffians," by gentlemen, who ought to have known better; and the slanderous assertion—for slanderous it was, in the worst degree—was caught up and greedily credited by many, who, for reasons of their own, wished it to be true. Whether the original propagators of the slander had any knowledge on the subject, on which they pronounced so decided an opinion, in the presence of the whole world; whether they had ever read the journals which they denounced in such unjustifiable language, we do not now purpose to inquire. Perhaps, it would be charitable to believe, that in ignorance was the calumny spoken. To presume it to have been uttered in ignorance is not to excuse, or to palliate the offence, though some may think it mitigates the enormity of it.

Our object in penning this article is to say just what we know regarding the press of India. Our means of obtaining a correct knowledge of the subject have been very extensive; there is not a single journal published in India, from Ceylon to Delhi, the issues of which have not been constantly before us, and of the character of which we are not competent to speak. We do not scruple to say, that it is in a great measure to those Indian journals that we owe, and shall continue to owe, the information on Indian affairs, to be found in our Magazine. We write, therefore, of what is familiar to us; and never have we felt less hesitation than now, when we assert, that the character of the Indian press may safely bear comparison with that of the press of any country in the world.

We do not allude to the influence it exercises, or the talent with which it is conducted. On these points we may touch briefly before

THE RISING WONDER!

"Aut Cæsar, aut Nullus."

A PICTURE

OF

PROFESSOR BROWNE'S

CELEBRATED & UNIQUE



HAIR CUTTING SALOON,

47, Fenchurch Street, London.

A Word to 'HEADS' of Families, &c.

(BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.)

In presenting the Public with the following sketch of his Premises and Business, F. BROWNE is solicitous not only to convey a proper idea of his Profession, but at the same time to afford, in an humble manner, a source of agreeable interest, which may, perhaps, induce many to read the succeeding pages, instead of casting them aside as undeserving their attention and perusal.

As may be judged from the above 'head'-ing, the Profession of F. BROWNE is principally connected with the 'head.' This, in fact, is the 'Lead and front' of the Proprietor's business. The careful study which F. BROWNE has at all times bestowed in arranging and improving the human hair, has thrown on the 'air' of importance over his practice in the art, and has 'crowned' him with admitted success.

The celebrity of F. BROWNE has extended from 'Poll to Poll,' and indeed he may now be said to be at the 'head' of his Profession.—'GREEN,' in navigating the 'air' with his balloon, did not attain a higher altitude than that to which 'BROWN(e)' has been elevated in attending to 'the air' of a rather different description. 'BROWN(e)' and 'GREEN,' however, are two different colors.—Let the Public understand that the Proprietor is no factious partizan; for, though he is intimately connected with the 'state of the WIGS,' he distinctly avows that he never meddles with the 'Whigs of the State.'

In conclusion, 'PROFESSOR' BROWNE assures the Public that his appeals will be found not mere 'PROFESSIONS.' All such as may be desirous of a 'change of (h)air,' cannot do better than wait upon the Proprietor, who has long been at the 'Head of the Poll' in public estimation.

The Rising Wonder!

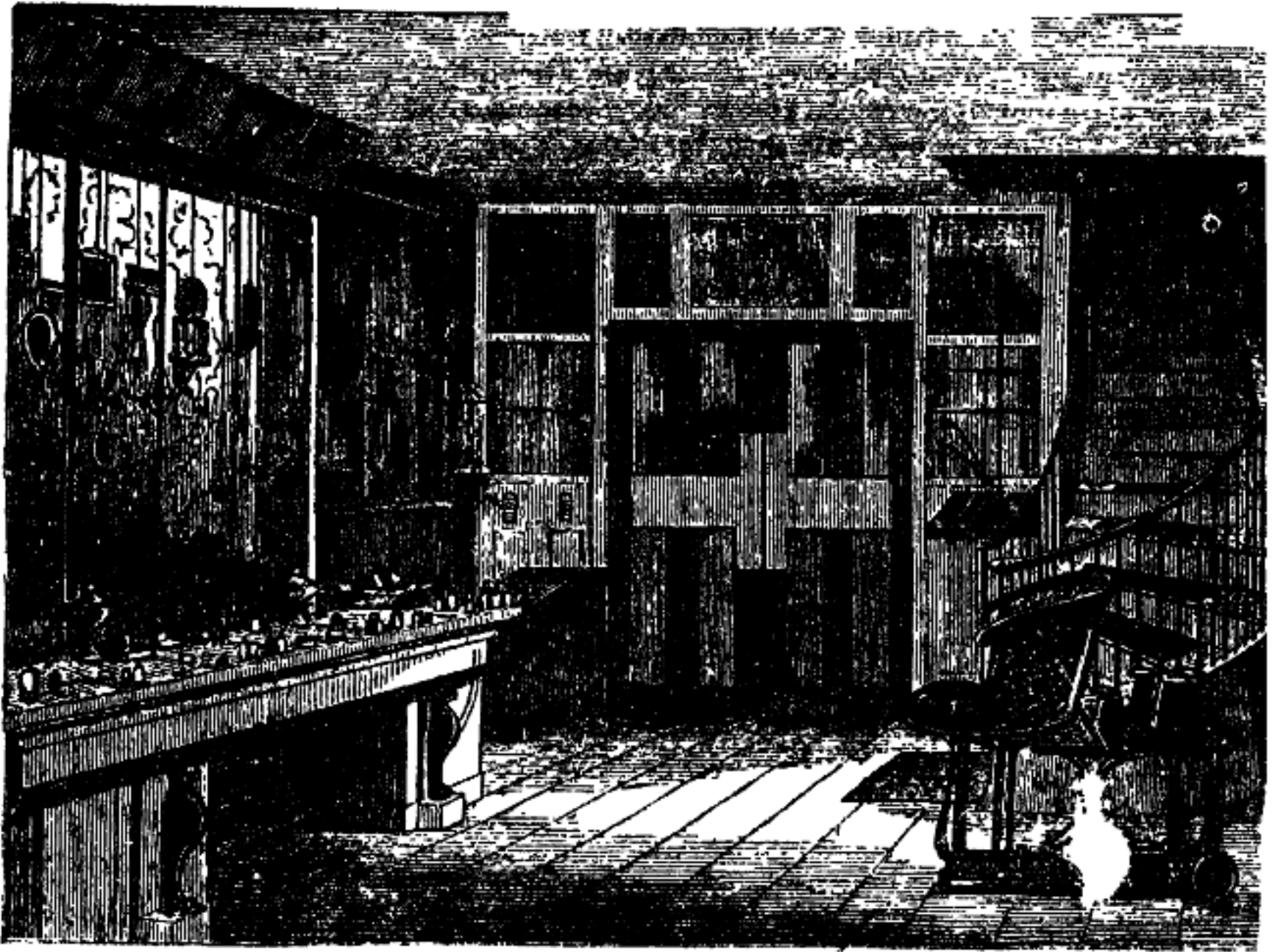
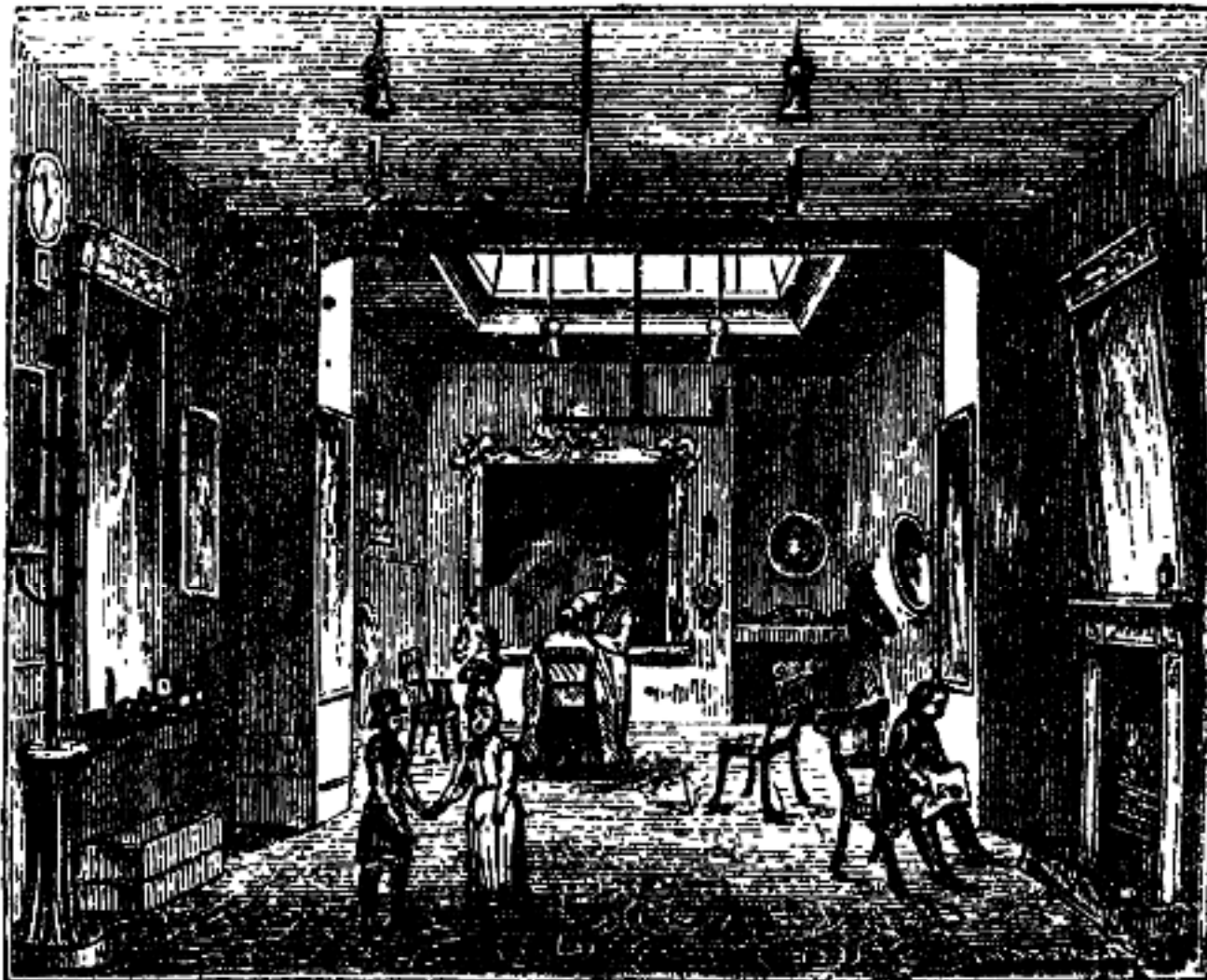
A splendid Palace, fam'd in ev'ry part,
"THE RISING WONDER" in the world of art;
Where fashion, taste, and elegance are seen
Brighter, by far, than they have ever been.

F. BROWNE, in presenting his readers with a few lines descriptive of his Establishment, would have it expressly understood that, without the accompaniment of other claims, he attaches not the slightest degree of importance to this. His only motive in dwelling at all on the subject, is to convey an adequate idea of the character of his house, and thereby to afford something like a guarantee for superior claims of the Business and Profession conducted at the Establishment.

The Premises of PROFESSOR BROWNE are situated on the south side of **Fenchurch Street, in the City of London:** and so prominently attractive is the general exterior of the house, that thousands who pass and repass through that crowded thoroughfare, 'are irresistably arrested in their progress by the attractive appearance of the Establishment. Superior as are the various houses of trade in the 'Great Metropolis,' that of F. BROWNE is such as to rank with those of the highest character: and when the observer reflects on the stupendous additions to his Establishment, and the improvements displayed in the Perruquien Art, he himself will acquiesce in the appropriateness of the term '**Rising Wonder**' as its title. But that which is most calculated to delight the eye, is the internal arrangement of the Premises. The lower front compartment of the house is appropriately fitted for the display and sale of every description of fancy Toiletry. The stranger, on entering, will behold one of the most beautiful specimens of geology in a massive counter, which has been seen and admired by several of the most distinguished foreigners that have visited this country of late; indeed, so much praise has been bestowed on this geological specimen, that in the words of the poet—

"The King beheld, with wonder and delight,
When such a striking object met his sight,
But with what pleasure would his eyes have glow'd,
With this attraction in his *own* abode!"

Such persons as may feel disposed to gratify their curiosity may do so at their pleasure, and the Proprietor will in every other respect meet the wishes of those who may honor him with a visit.

INTERIOR OF SHOP.**PROFESSOR BROWNE'S
UNIQUE
HAIR CUTTING SALOON.**

THE SALOON,

Which is on the ground floor at the back of the Shop, is alike deserving of the attention of the curious. Its various accommodations are such as have elicited attestations of universal approval from Gentlemen visiting the Establishment; and as such information may be looked for by the reader, preparatory to making a call, F. BROWNE would allude somewhat minutely to the accommodations in question. Fully aware of the importance of *order, regularity, and general respectability*, at an Establishment in the heart of the metropolis, the Proprietor begs distinctly and emphatically to state that he makes it a point to avoid, carefully, all those *irregularities and improprieties* which would soon lower his Establishment in the eyes of his Patrons.

The general knowledge and practical experience which PROFESSOR BROWNE has so long possessed, affords him the ability of selecting such Assistants only as can render the fullest satisfaction in cutting and dressing the Hair. There is not a person on the premises that is not fully qualified in *taste, skill, and facility*, to please all such as may favor the Proprietor with their support.

The number of Assistants which F. BROWNE has always at command, prevents anything like delay in attending to Gentlemen's directions; and those forward incivilities so repulsive to the respectable portion of the community, are expressly forbidden by the Proprietor, so that Gentlemen may have their directions attended to, unmolested by the servants of the Establishment.

Another advantage worthy of mention, is the fact that there are in constant use, more than *one hundred dozen* of superior Hair-Brushes; so that when a brush is *once* used, it is immediately cast aside, and is not suffered again to make its appearance until it has undergone a thorough washing.—This will be duly estimated by the Public. In addition to this, a clean Towel is supplied to each person, and is not again used in the Saloon till washed as before. There is also a marble Wash-stand, with an abundant supply of hot and cold water.—The 'Botanic Wash,' so celebrated in cleansing and beautifying the Hair, is likewise allowed in plentiful use. Another object which merits attention is a superior

WEIGHING CHAIR,

and Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of this accommodation, are attended by a person who will save them all trouble in ascertaining their exact weight. Besides this, there is

A Standard for Measuring,

and a Book of Entry, in which Gentlemen may make a note of their weight, thereby enabling them to compare the same one time with another.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

The above accommodations, together with the splendid Mirrors, &c. are such as have drawn the attention of thousands of individuals in and about the metropolis; and with the additions and improvements which are daily being introduced, must stamp the Establishment of PROFESSOR BROWNE as

“The Toilet of the World.”

In the upper part of the Premises, are several apartments; the one for the measurement, inspection, and fitting-on of Gentlemen's Wigs, and the others for the exclusive use of ladies.

PROFESSOR BROWNE'S VENTILATING INVISIBLE PERUKE

So closely resembles the

Real Head of Hair,

That Sceptics and Connoisseurs have pronounced it the most perfect and extraordinary Invention of the day.

THE great advantage of this novel and unique Peruke is, its being made without sewing or weaving, causes its appearance so closely to resemble the natural Hair, both in lightness and natural appearance, as to defy detection; its texture being so beautiful, so porous, and so free, that in all cases of perspiration, evaporation is unimpeded, and the great evils of all other Perukes entirely avoided. The Sceptic and Connoisseur are alike invited to inspect this novel and beautiful Peruke, and the peculiar method of fitting the head, at the **SOLE INVENTOR & MANUFACTURER'S,**

F. BROWNE, 47, Fenchurch Street,

Between Mark Lane and Mincing Lane.

F. BROWNE'S

MODE

MEASURING



UNFAITHFUL

OF

THE HEAD!



Round the Head in manner of a fillet, dotted leaving Ears loose	As	Ins.	1 to 1.
From the Forehead over to pole, as deep each way as required	As	dotted	2 to 2.
From one temple to the other, across the rise or crown of the Head to where the Hair grows	As	marked	3 to 3.
From one ear to the other, across the forehead close down to the point level with the Whisker	As	marked	4 to 4.



FOR SCALPS, OR PARTIAL BALDNESS.

From the Front as far forward as required, to where the Hair grows

From one side to the other, across the Forehead as far as the Baldness extends, or as much lower as may be required.....

Across the Crown or rise of the Head



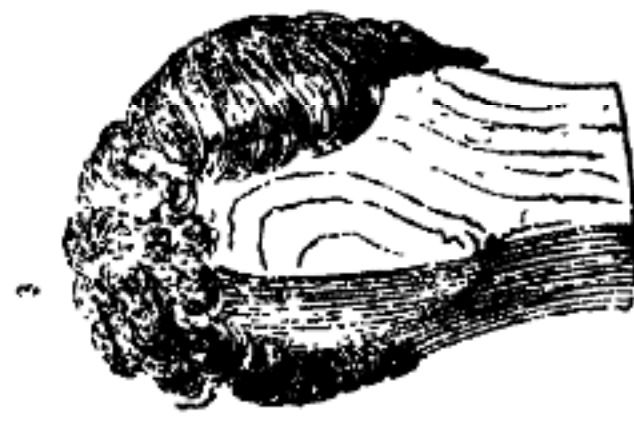
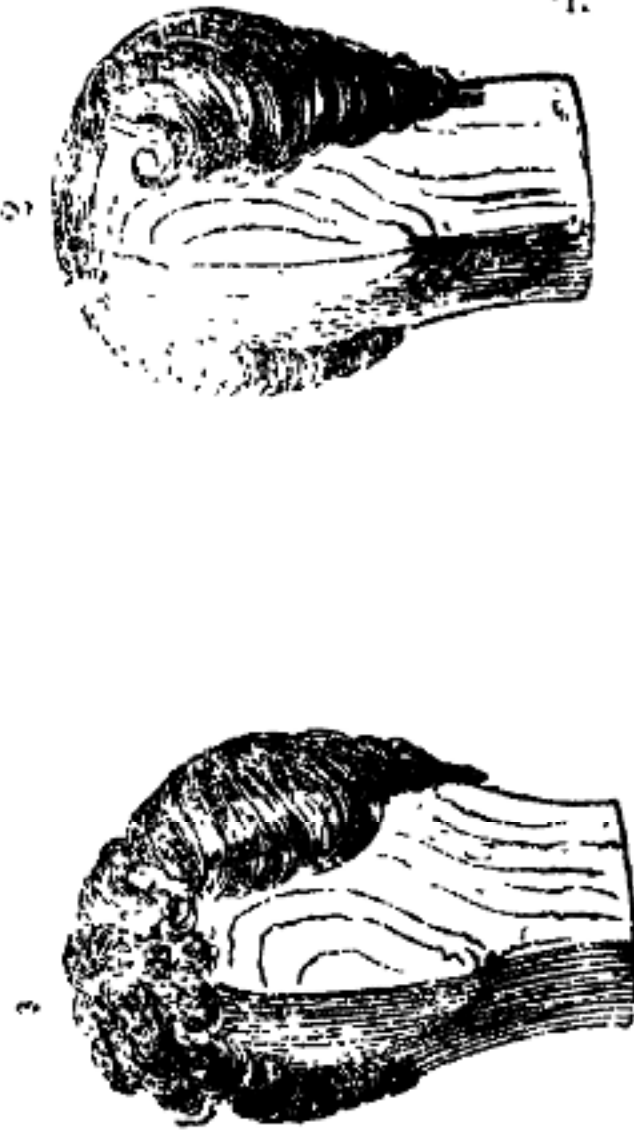
As dotted	Ins.	Sths.
1 to 1		

As marked

As marked
..... 3

THE WIG AND THE HEAD

(A Dialogue.)



Two Friends met together—the 'Wig' and the 'Head'—
 And thus they convers'd (for I heard what they said);
 "I say, Master 'Wig,' be so good as to tell
 How it is that you happen to suit me so well?
 I have long been accustomed to wigs on my pate,
 But I never was suited so well as of late.
 Sometimes, when in company thickly surrounded
 I have had a mishap, which has saulily confounded:
 For my wig has popp'd off amid titters and laughter,
 Till I've really been puzzled, Sir, what to be after.
 Whenever I've worn them, they've never been right;
 They have fitted too loosely, or fitted too tight.
 With regard to their *fajury*, much might be said,
 For really they've stopp'd up the pores of my head;
 Or else they've so heated my head and my brain,
 That the drops have descended exactly like rain:
 And then, when the damp from the skin they have drunk,
 I have found them deplorably shrivell'd and shrunk.
 Now, there's none of this nonsense with you, Master 'Wig'—
 You never have caused me to run such a rig.
 In every respect, you have acted most proper
 And behaved, Sir, exceedingly well to my 'topper.'
 Then pray, Master 'Wig,' be so good as to tell
 How it is that you happen to suit me so well."
 'Wig' waited with patience, till 'Head' had concluded,
 Then, took up the points to which 'Head' had alluded.—
 Quoth he, "Master 'Head,' you must thank Mr. BROWNE
 For my excellent manner in fitting your crown.
 The 'Wigs' and 'Peakes' which are purchas'd of him,
 At all times appear to an excellent trim.
BROWNE always acquaints us, on leaving his shop,
 With the method of suiting a Gentleman's 'top.'
 And whenever he sells us, he bids us take care
 To imitate, strictly, the NATURAL HAIR!
 And he never forgets, in his valued monition,
 Our keeping the head in a healthy condition.
 And thus, Master 'Head,' I've endeavour'd to tell
 How it is that I happen to suit you so well."

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, represent Gentlemen's Wigs. The charge for either style is from 80s.; the higher price is according to workmanship, as the same material is put in a Wig at £1. 10s., as those at £2. 10s.

LADIES' TOUPEES, &c.

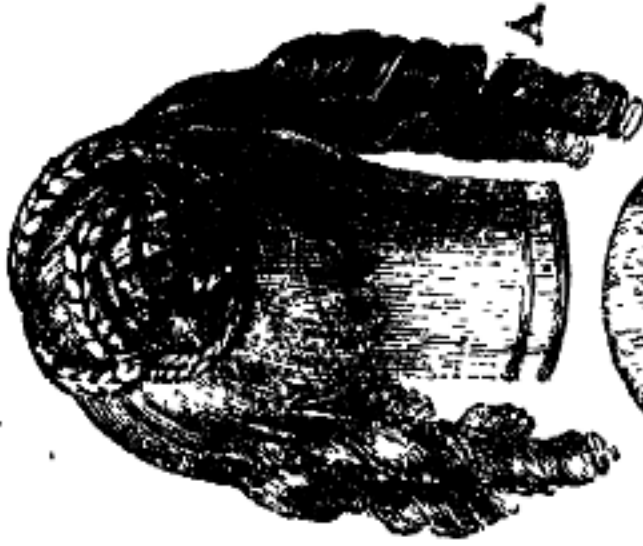
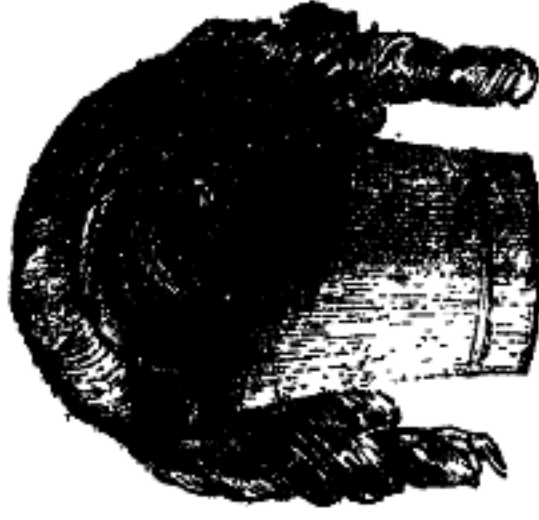
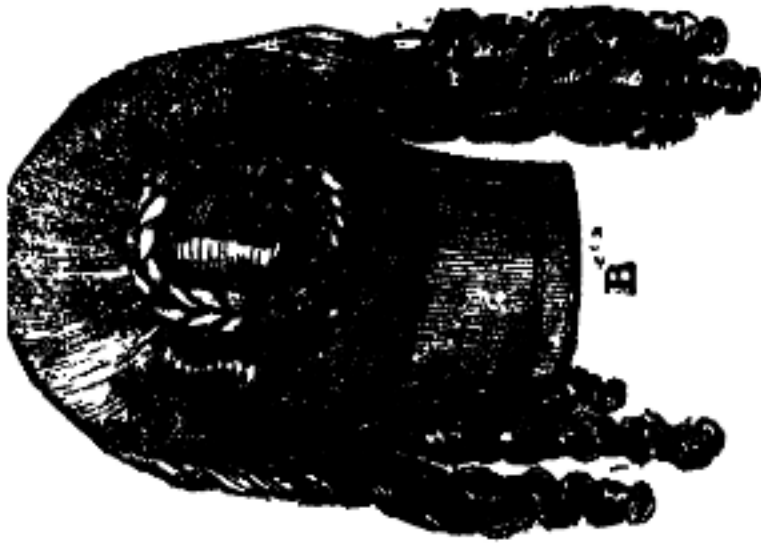
The natural grace and adornment of these, Can't fail to delight, but are certain to please. No sooner, in fact, are they worn by the fair, Than at once they quiv'ral the natural Hair. 'Tis surprising to notice how much they adorn A Lady's appearance, the instant they're worn! If a fair-one is seen at a play or a ball, Such ' Frontis ' are admir'd by each and by all; And if the good Lady should chance to be single, She'll shortly be hail'd by the *marriage-bells' jingle!*

The peculiar grace and beauty which attend a Lady's Hair in a natural state, are such as to require much to supply their place. Nothing but what is tastefully and neatly designed, could ever possess sufficient attractions for the adoption of a Lady. These requisite qualities are especially combined in the

TOUPEES, which can be worn without Caps,

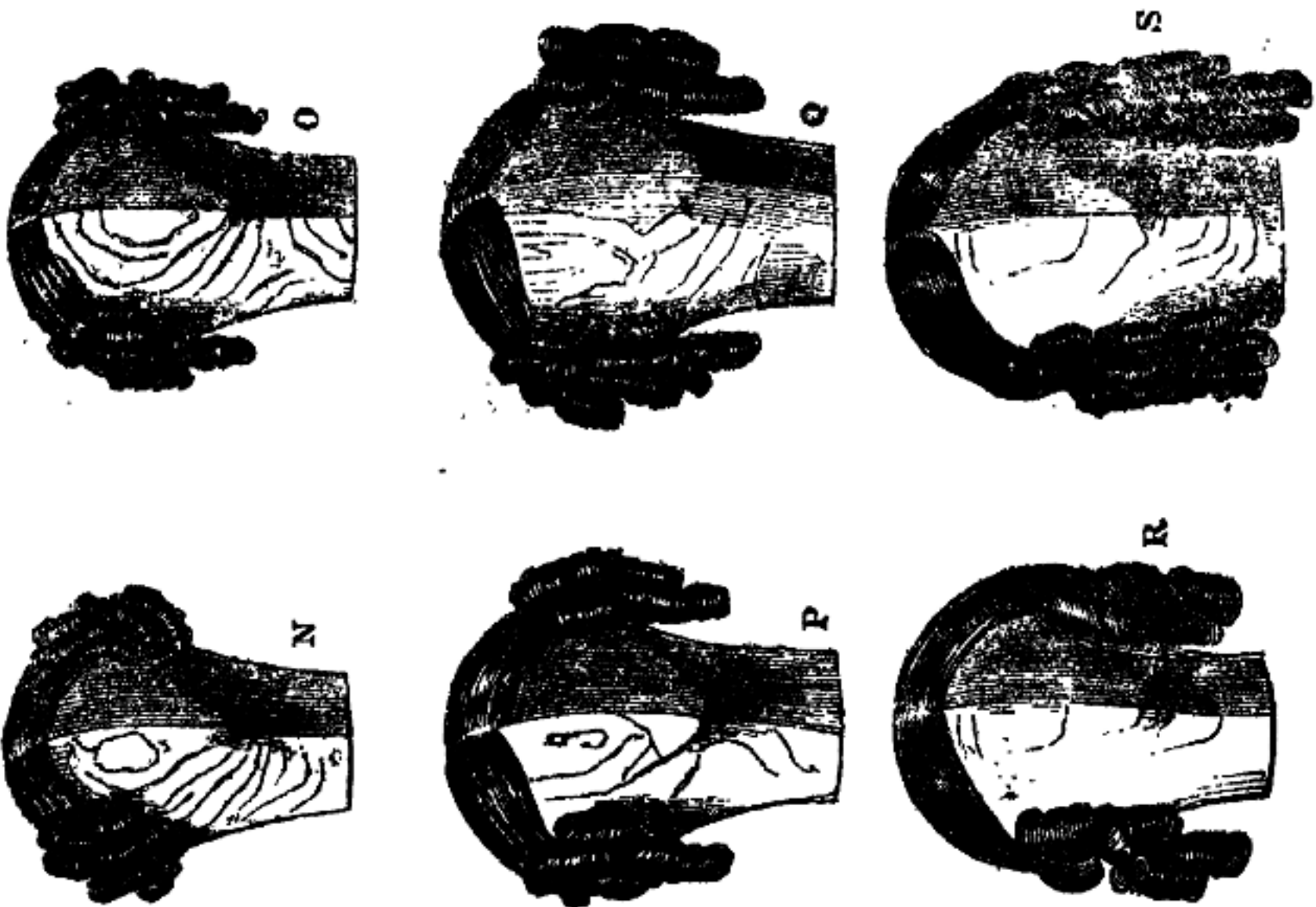
so which F. BROWNE invites the especial attention of Ladies. Those well able to form a critical opinion, have pronounced them to be *unrivalled, as fashionable, beautiful, neat and natural approximations to the human Hair!*

See Engravings and accompanying notes.



LADIES' HEAD DRESSES.—A and B represent Ladies' long Head Dresses, being two different styles: the charge in either style is from Two Guineas, the price above which will depend on the quality of the parting—also the quantity.

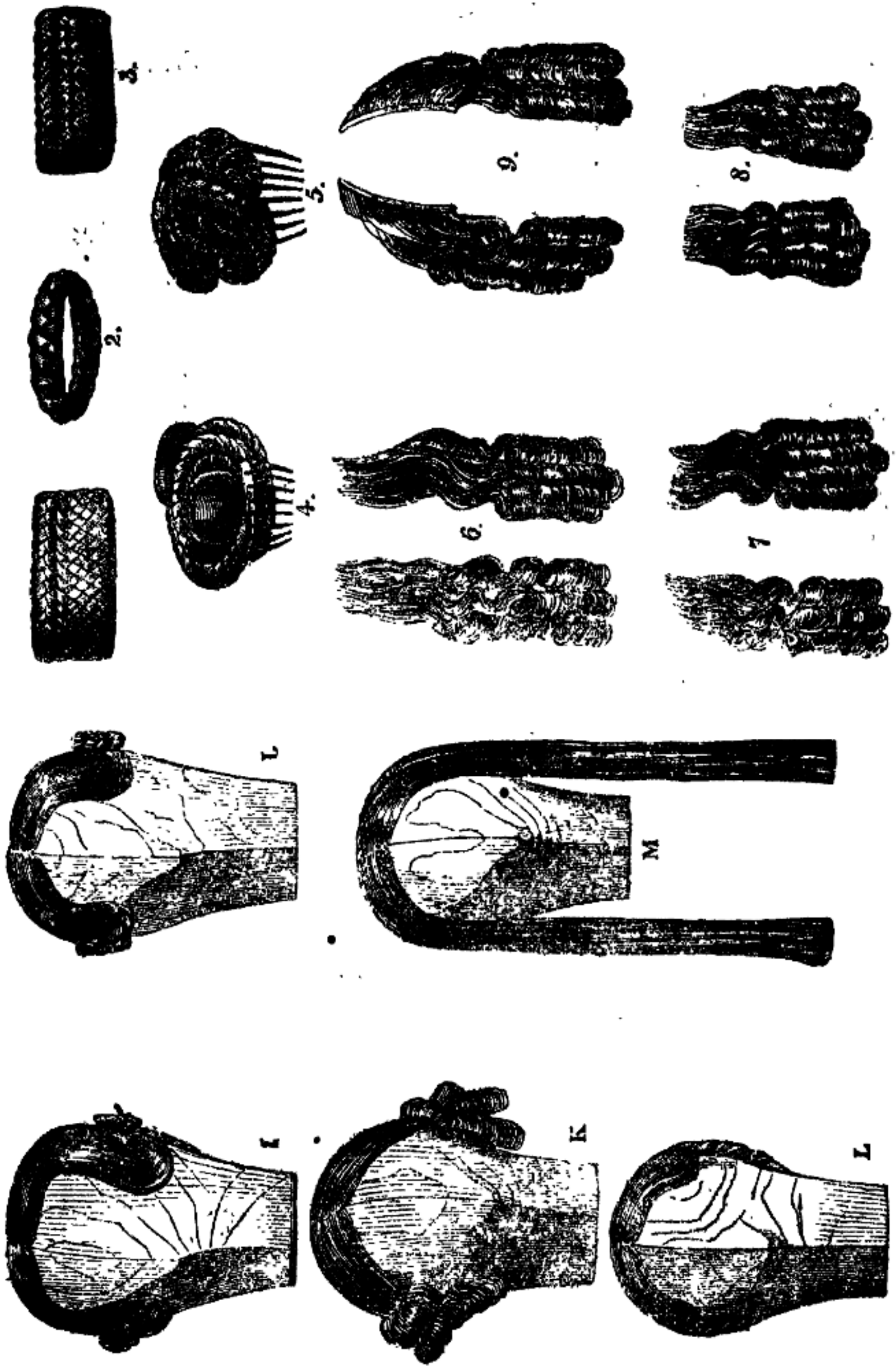
The Engravings C and D represent the LADY'S TOUPEE, or Half Head Dress, the price of which is 21s. to £2.5s.; the most convenient description of ornamental Hair that is made.



LADIES' FRONTS... N represents a Lady's Front made of Hair 8 inches long.
 O..... ditto 9 ditto.
 P..... ditto 10 ditto.
 Q..... ditto 11 ditto.
 R..... ditto 12 ditto.
 S..... ditto 13 ditto.



E and F represent two Ladies Crop Head Dresses; the price from 30s.: the higher price according to length and quality of Parting.
 G represents a Lady's Front, with Cap: the Hair 18 inches long
 H represents a Lady's Plaited Band.



I and J represent two different styles of Ladies' Bands.

K represents a Banded Front with Curls : can be made to any depth of parting.

L represents the Widow's Band.

M represents a Lady's Front' made with long straight Hair, left loose to enable the wearer

to wear it in any design according to fancy

PERFUMERY

It would be no easy task to enumerate the numberless and various articles which this department comprises. In addition to the many fragrant Waters, Oils, Essences, Compounds, &c. &c. which are known and approved, F. BROWNE is continually introducing something of an improved description, and he has succeeded in raising this branch of his business on an equal footing with the other portions, so highly approved by the Public.

Sweet are the odours which regale us here,
 Refreshing fragrance to the senses dear:
 Scents which can vie with Nature's garden sweets,
 Or breezes in Arabia's fam'd retreats,

Monthly Consignments from the French and Italian Flower Gardens.

Prices of Ladies' Fronts.

DEPTH OF PARTING.	QUALITY OF PARTING.	LENGTH OF HAIR.	s.	d.
2½ inches	No. 1	5 inches	.....	5 6
"	2	"	.....	6 0
"	3	"	.....	6 6
"	4	"	.....	7 0
2½ inches	No. 1	9 inches	.....	6 0
"	2	"	.....	6 6
"	3	"	.....	7 0
"	4	"	.....	7 6
2½ inches	No. 1	10 inches	.....	6 6
"	2	"	.....	7 0
"	3	"	.....	7 6
"	4	"	.....	8 0
2½ inches	No. 1	11 inches	.....	7 0
"	2	"	.....	7 6
"	3	"	.....	8 0
"	4	"	.....	8 6

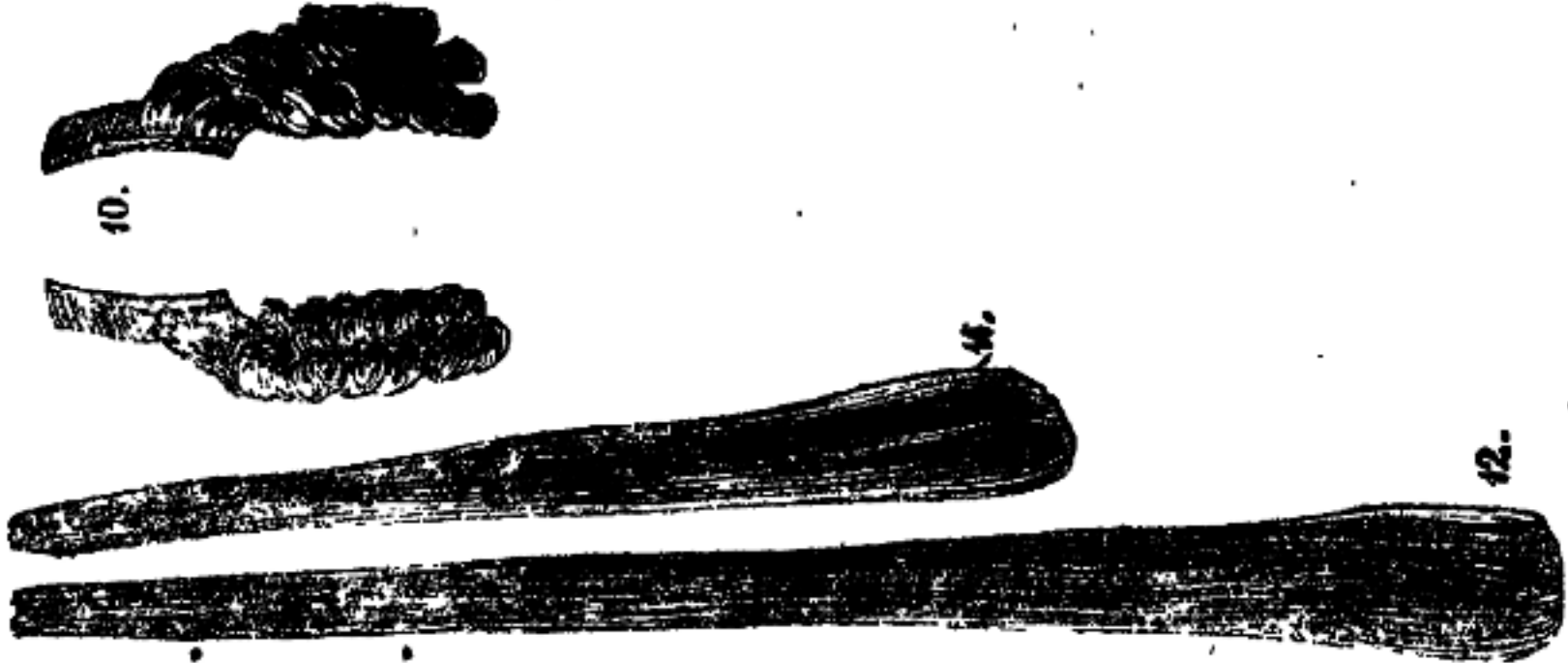
LADIES' PLAITS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are different designs of Plaits for the back Hair, from 6s. 6d each; higher prices according to length and weight of Hair.

Nos. 4 and 5 are two different designs of ornamental Hair on Combs, for the back of the Head. Any design can be executed, according to fancy.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8, represent Bunches of Ringlets of different lengths: these are all sorts of prices: the length and quantity of Hair regulate the price.

Nos. 9 and 10 represent two Sets of Curls for fixing in the Hair, with Combs attached: the price is regulated by the quality of Combs made use of.

Nos. 11 and 12 represent two pieces of long straight Hair, very useful to Ladies having thin Hair, and very much made use of in dressing Ladies' Hair!



DEPTH OF PARTING.	QUALITY OF PARTING.	LENGTH OF HAIR.	d.	DEPTH OF PARTING.	QUALITY OF PARTING.	LENGTH OF HAIR.	d.
3 1/2 inches	No. 1	12 inches	7 6	3 1/2 inches	No. 1	9 inches	7 0
"	2	"	8 0	"	2	"	7 6
"	3	"	8 6	"	3	"	8 0
"	4	"	9 0	"	4	"	8 6
2 1/2 inches	No. 1	13 inches	8 0	3 1/2 inches	No. 1	10 inches	8 0
"	2	"	8 6	"	2	"	9 0
"	3	"	9 0	"	3	"	10 0
"	4	"	9 6	"	4	"	11 0
8 inches	No. 1	8 inches	6 6	3 1/2 inches	No. 1	11 inches	9 0
"	2	"	6 0	"	2	"	10 0
"	3	"	7 0	"	3	"	11 0
"	4	"	7 6	"	4	"	12 0
5 inches	No. 1	9 inches	6 6	3 1/2 inches	No. 1	12 inches	10 0
"	2	"	7 0	"	2	"	11 0
"	3	"	7 6	"	3	"	12 0
"	4	"	8 0	"	4	"	13 0
3 inches	No. 1	10 inches	7 0	3 1/2 inches	No. 1	13 inches	11 0
"	2	"	7 6	"	2	"	12 0
"	3	"	8 0	"	3	"	13 0
"	4	"	8 6	"	4	"	14 0
3 inches	No. 1	11 inches	7 6				
"	2	"	8 0				
"	3	"	8 6				
"	4	"	9 0				
3 inches	No. 1	12 inches	8 0				
"	2	"	8 6				
"	3	"	9 0				
"	4	"	9 6				
3 inches	No. 1	13 inches	8 6				
"	2	"	9 0				
"	3	"	9 6				
"	4	"	10 0				

If deeper Partings or longer Hair be required, the extra charge will be according to the preceding *very low* Table of Prices. Ladies may place every confidence in having the very best material, the finest quality of Hair, and any color, at the prices named in the catalogue: they have only to send the pattern and length of hair, and depth of parting required, with the style according to the patterns in this book. Ladies visiting this Establishment will be much pleased at the variety of beautiful specimens of Ornamental Hair, not to be seen elsewhere.

F. BROWNE, 47, Fenchurch Street.

BROWNE'S IMPERIAL HAIR-DYE!

NATURE, beautiful and superior as she is, does not at all times display her charms, nor on all persons. Where in one instance she hangs her jetty locks, her auburn and her flaxen tresses, in another instance she is less beautiful, less playful, less adorning; and thus (coupled with the withering changes of time) has led to the introduction of an artificial substitute, viz.—that of a DYE for the HAIR. But this application has in many instances been attended with a dull and unsightly roughness, unlike the natural softness of the Hair. In order to remedy this, F. BROWNE has prepared an IMPROVED HAIR-DYE! and has happily succeeded in obviating the defect alluded to. Persons therefore, may now assume any cast of Hair to which their fancy may lead, and thus improve the deficiency of nature, or amend the changes of time;

The Chameleon, whose colors alternately change,
Has been view'd as a creature remarkably strange.
But why should it be a phenomenon rare?
We all may change color—at least in the Hair.
And the truth of my statements at once you may try,
By making a purchase of BROWNE'S famous DYE!
If a person had told us, a century back,
That the Hair might be chang'd into *Auburn or Black*,
We, of course, should have thought him most sadly deceiv'd
And none of his statements should we have believ'd.
This *lesseratum*, however, is gain'd,
And the Hair, without hurt, may be easily stain'd.
And ladies and gents may with readiness get
A beautiful crop of the loveliest 'jet'
Such a useful invent' you deserves to be lauded,
And cannot, indeed, be too highly applauded.
The thing is so strange that it cannot but strike,
For the Hair to be chang'd whensoever we like.
When a lover is an ough his lady to please
In the hue of his Hair he may do so with ease
And, in truth, he would find he might always do so,
If he even had' two or three strings to his bow.
With ease could he suit the particular fancy
Of Mary or Caroline, Emma or Nancy
Or, if he should chance to be walking with *two*,
He need not be puzzled in what he would do,—
One side of his crop he might color with *brown*,
And *blacken* the opposite part of the crown.
If persons have cause to appear in disguise,
They have only to try one of BROWNE'S famous 'DYES.'
Whatever defects may dishonor the Hair
This 'Hair-Dye' at once will the blemish repair;
Twill give it a beauty—conceal ev'ry spot—
And do for the Tresses what Nature will not!

RAZORS.

One of the most valuable and needful requisitions to a Gentleman's Toilet, is a good Razor. The painful irritation which accompanies a faulty Razor, and the ease and pleasantness attending one of an opposite description, are sufficient to enhance the value of the latter. The extensive connexion which the Proprietor has so long enjoyed, has induced him to lose sight of nothing that could serve the ends of his supporters; and in no feature of his business is this more apparent, than in the make and quality of his Razors, which defy competition.

we bring our article to a close. We speak now of the *respectability* of the press. It is on *this* point that it has been assailed, and on this point, therefore, that we desire to defend it. We take up the cudgels with a hearty good-will, for we have no doubts or misgivings, and we fearlessly take our stand upon the undeniable truth of the assertions we make, and the irrefutable character of the arguments we make.

The press of India is a respectable press; it is neither immoral, nor scurrilous, nor corrupt. Public questions are discussed with less acrimony, because with less party bias, than in England; private life is ever held sacred—private character and conduct unassailed; public men are treated as public men, but, generally, with a degree of forbearance not often visible in our prints; and, as for venality, we believe that a bribe never was offered to an Indian journalist, and we are certain that one never was taken.

Three or four years ago, perhaps less—the precise date is unimportant—a scurrilous publication, called *Flibertigibbet*, was established in Calcutta. Compared with such prints as the *Satirist*, it was gentleness and decency itself. But it was too strong for Calcutta. We believe that it reached a third number; it never went any further. It was put down by the press and the public, and nothing of the sort has been attempted again.

The fact is, that in India there is no scope for "ruffianism." If the editors of the Indian journals were ruffians by nature, they would find ruffianism a bad trade; the conductors of the public press must write with some regard to the requirements of the public. It has often been said, with reference to the Anglo-Indian press, that there is no public. Abstractedly, it is very true that there is no European public in India. There are classes, but there is no public. But the journalist has his own little public; he can appeal to the common interests, or, at all events, to the common feelings of humanity. He can write, under the reliance that there are many hopes, many aspirations, many sympathies common to all Christian men; that there is sound sense, and good feeling, and right morality, among all classes of Englishmen. If it were not for this, the Indian journalist would incur the risk of becoming—not a ruffian, but a lacquey. In India, the newspaper writer has some temptation to servility—none whatever to ruffianism. The danger is of becoming too subservient to class interests. The Indian journalist's public is made up of three classes—the military and civil servants of the Company, and gentlemen engaged in commerce. His subscribers are all of the aristocracy—the majority frequenters of Government House. He has no *plebs* to write for; no low tastes to

gratify; no ten thousand pot-houses through which to circulate his paper. Thus circumstanced, there is fear of his becoming somewhat too courtly in his tone; but there is no inducement to him to err on the other side. When the whole crew of Indian journalists were denounced in Parliament as a gang of ruffians, the slander was uttered with reference to certain statements regarding the proceedings of the army in Affghanistan. It was alleged that these statements were put forth with a view of maligning the army—a favorite pursuit with the "ruffians" aforesaid. Now, the fact is, that whatever statements injurious to the army in Affghanistan appeared in the Indian journals, came from the army itself. The Indian journals had no other correspondents than the officers of that army. Every minute particular of the campaign, published in the newspapers of the three presidencies, proceeded from the pens of commissioned officers—in many instances regular salaried correspondents of the journals in which these letters appeared. Now, if such had not been, in reality, the case—if the statements, said to have been put forth designedly with the intention of blackening the character of the army, had not been distinctly traceable to the army itself—let us ask upon what intelligible grounds it could be supposed that the Indian journalists were maliciously bent upon calumniating that body, from which they derive their principal support? Assuming, for the nonce, that the editors of the Indian newspapers are men utterly destitute of principle; men, ready to malign any member, or any class of society; and not to be restrained by any sense of decency or any fear of loss of character—assuming them, in a word, to be "ruffians," is it within the bounds of probability that they should have exercised their ruffianism in such a direction as this; that they should have lavished their blackguardism upon a class whose support is essential to their existence? Public writers sometimes tell unpalatable truths, because they are fearless and honest; sometimes they tell palatable untruths, because they are reckless and corrupt; but we do not know that they ever exhibit such a combination of the rogue and the fool as to utter unpalatable untruths, and to strangle themselves with the unprofitable falsehood. The conduct supposed is not mere ruffianism; it is idiocy, too, of the most pitiable kind; and unless we can bring ourselves to believe that there is something in the sultry air of India, which, whilst it is favorable to the growth of knavery, scorches up one of its chief characteristics—cunning, and induces such a state of mental imbecility, that men having sharpened the weapons of ruffianism are fain to turn them against their own breasts, it is impossible to conceive an idea of the journals of India systematically maligning the

army. The army of India, we repeat, is the main stay of the Indian press; and if it were entirely to withdraw its support from a paper, the luckless journal thus abandoned could not long survive the shock. It may be safe, and even profitable, in England to cover the army with abuse; there are sure to be pot-house politicians to commend and to applaud: but in India such a course would be certain destruction, and nothing but the strongest possible conviction of the righteousness of his cause, and the firmest reliance on the sincerity of his motives, could induce a journalist, even on the most sufficient grounds, to censure the conduct of the army, or to array himself against its interests. When this is done, it is never without a sacrifice; he takes the unpopular side, at his peril; and as he has everything to lose by such a course, and nothing to gain but self-approbation and the unsubstantial praise of a few unprejudiced men, it would be hard indeed to deny him the merit of honesty and sincerity of purpose.

Again: it must be obvious, after a minute's reflection, that if the press of India is distinguished for its ruffianism, there must be an inherent ruffianism in the society which supports it. The reproach uttered against the press is a reproach to the British community in India. It cuts the one as deeply as the other. Now, it may be fairly questioned whether in the whole world there is a community so respectable, so altogether free from the elements of ruffianism, as that which is made up of the newspaper readers of India. Military officers, the civil servants of the Company, merchants, planters, lawyers, thriving tradesmen, and the families of each class; these are the readers of the Indian journals. Almost every Englishman in the country receives his newspaper; it is sent to him direct from the newspaper office, for there are no newsmen in India. Enter whose house you may, you will find one of these ruffianly journals on the breakfast-table, perhaps in the fair hands of the mistress, or the still fairer hands of one of her daughters; and in saying this, we may take occasion to observe that there are few journals in any part of the world which may be with so much safety placed in the hands of young females. There is less objectionable matter contained in them than in any newspapers with which we are acquainted. Occasionally cases of crim. con. come before the Supreme Court, but the proceedings are seldom published in the ruffianly Indian journals. The fact is, as we have before stated, that the Indian press is too courtly. Major A. or Capt. B. calls upon the editor of the local journal—says that a case in which he is deeply interested is coming before the Court, and begs that it may be suppressed. The editor, if the case is one involving no public principle, but made up entirely of

private details, which might, perhaps, shock many of his readers, consents, in the plenitude of his courtesy and kindness, to suppress the case altogether; and yet there is not an editor of any journal of repute in India, who would not consider himself infamously insulted, and show the man the door who dared to offer such an insult, if the party, desiring this forbearance, were to venture to hint at a bribe. Much forbearance, we know, has been exercised by Indian journalists, through feelings of courtesy and kindness—forbearance, to which no selfish, no corrupt feelings could have tempted them to yield. We do not say that they are right; it may be alleged, and perhaps with truth, that journalism "should be made of sterner stuff;" but we do say that it is monstrous to accuse journalists, who run into an excess of courtesy and forbearance, whose chief fault is that they are too considerate of individual feelings, and somewhat too subservient to class interests,—we do say that it is monstrous to accuse such journalists of *ruffianism*.

Regarding the treatment received by public men at the hands of the conductors of the Indian press, a few words may be said in this place. The treatment which the present Governor-General of India, Lord Ellenborough, has received during the two years of his administration recently expired, has been pointed at triumphantly by those who desire to attribute all his Lordship's extravagancies to the ruffianism of the Indian press. We are told that we must not be led astray by ruffianly Indian journalists, for that Lord Ellenborough is the very pink of Governor-Generals. Now, it is no part of our business, on the present occasion, to inquire into his Lordship's merits; he may possess all the high qualifications assigned to him by his friends and supporters; it is enough for us to, ascertain that the treatment which the Governor-General has met with from the Indian press has been mild and courteous, in comparison with that which he has experienced at the hands of a portion of the British press—that portion of course which is politically opposed to the party to which he belongs. On the nomination of Lord Ellenborough to the high office which he now fills, there was a very general expression of satisfaction on the part of the Indian journals, even of those whose strong Liberal bias had rendered them but little hopeful of any good thing coming out of the Tory camp. The Governor-General arrived in India with a certain reputation, which he very soon managed to destroy. Many of his public acts were censured and his public proclamations ridiculed. But though often the censure was strong and the ridicule biting, there was no personality either in the one or the other; we mean that there was nothing dragged before the public which was not fairly a mark for public comment. There

were never any allusions in these articles either to Lord Ellenborough's personal foibles and eccentricities, or to his private history. Not one of the ruffianly Indian journals ever went so far as to call the Governor-General "a shallow coxcomb," as did the *Morning Chronicle*; or ever indulged, like the *Examiner*, in any unseemly levities about flowing hair and Macassar oil. The ruffianly Indian journalists knew well enough, if no better cause of forbearance can be admitted, that personally the Governor-General is as little of a coxcomb as any man in India, and that his hair is very much like the hair of other men who have not yet begun to turn grey. There is some advantage, at all events, in knowing what a man is, and troubling one's self little about what he *has* been. There is nothing so long-lived among us as a bit of personality. A joke, of which a man's curls are the object, will stick to him long after he is bald. The Anglo-Indian community were surprised to find that their new Governor-General was not a dandy, and soon ceased to remember that he had been one—the press certainly did not help to perpetuate the recollection. It would be difficult to discover, from a perusal of the Indian journals, whether any public man in the country is short or tall, a dandy or a sloven, a beauty or a beast; whether he lives the life of a teetotaler, or whether he reels every night to bed; whether that bed has been dishonored, or whether every domestic blessing is his. The "ruffianly" Indian journalists trouble themselves not about such matters as these. They are far more free from the vice of private slander than even the most respectable journals published in the metropolis of England; and if sometimes they are severe on the public crimes or the public follies of public men, it is not from wantonness; it is not from malice; it is from that same sense of public duty which renders the journalists of Europe, when occasion demands, infinitely more severe in their strictures.

Another fact of some importance ought to be stated here. Both the military and civil servants of the Company, not to mention the most respectable lawyers and merchants in India, so far from thinking it a disgrace to them to communicate with the conductors of the Indian press, have ever shown themselves most willing to communicate intelligence to the public journals. The greater number of the newspaper correspondents in India are officers of the Indian army; and we could point to a score of the most eminent civilians in the country who have been large contributors to the local press. If this press were a ruffianly press, would gentlemen of high standing in society—of acknowledged integrity and talent, participate in the ruffianism? Within the last year the Governor-General has issued a stringent order, prohibiting the

servants of Government from communicating to the press any information that they may have become possessed of in their official capacity. The order arose out of the publication of some letters addressed by Colonel Sleeman to the editor of one of the Indian journals, regarding the political management of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Lord Ellenborough, we have no doubt, committed a grave error, and one, too, which in all probability the Court of Directors who, some two years before, had directed the withdrawal of the very restrictions which the present Governor-General was fain to impose, will have viewed with very little complacency. It was altogether a false move—one, too, by which the Press of India, had it really been a licentious press, would have profited, greatly to the injury of Government. The freedom with which Government servants were in the habit of communicating with the Indian journals, and the Indian journalists of applying for information to the Government servants, had a tendency not only to ensure the dissemination of correct intelligence, but to neutralize much factious opposition, and to expose the injustice of many causeless complaints. The measure may safely be characterised as a most suicidal measure. The privilege granted by the Court worked often for good, seldom or never for evil. The restriction now imposed may, if rigidly regarded, (but we have good reason to believe it is often infringed, though never to the injury of the State,) prove replete with mischievous consequences. A journalist can but write in accordance with the intelligence he possesses; and if he has neglected to refer to any source of information open to him, he cannot fairly be blamed if he occasionally falls into error. If the doings of Government are misrepresented, it is because Government seem determined that there *shall* be misrepresentation. To block up the avenues of truth, and then to complain that they have never been explored, is monstrous, both in its absurdity and injustice. The servants of Government are for the most part willing to impart information to the press; the press is not only willing but eager to obtain such information as can only be derived from the Government offices; but Government appear to be more desirous that error, than that truth, should be published abroad; they compel the press to resort to unsatisfactory sources of intelligence; and then the press is charged with wilful misrepresentation—just as though, setting aside every other consideration, it were not far more to the *interest* of the journalist to disseminate truth than falsehood.

If the press of India were really as licentious as it has been declared to be, by people who ought to know better, actions of libel for defamation of character would come on frequently in the courts of law.

This, however, is by no means the case. Actions for libel are rare in India; and when such actions *are* brought, they almost universally rise out of unpalatable strictures upon official conduct. Private slander, as we have already said, is unknown in an Indian journal; and we are acquainted with more than one case of actions, threatened and commenced, owing to strictures upon the official conduct of the servants of Government, which have been quashed, in consequence of the proceedings of Government themselves, who have instigated inquiries into the charges brought and found that they were substantially correct. We could mention a recent instance, in which an action had been commenced against a Calcutta daily journal, for allusions to certain alleged mal-administrations in a neighboring collectorate; the commissioner had applied to the editor of the journal for the name of the district referred to, and the editor having specified it, the superior functionary immediately inquired into the conduct of the collector, and reported upon it to Government, almost in the very words used in the journal, which was to have been prosecuted for using them. The action was of course dropped. We could mention another case of a similar character, where the plaintiff was a high native functionary, and the charges subsequently borne out by the printed report of the superintendent of police. All this is not indicative of ruffianism. As an Indian journalist has no readers in the lower ranks of life to whom charges against Government officers can be acceptable, it is reasonable to suppose that he is actuated by no sordid motives in bringing such charges forward; the parties to be benefited by the exposure are, in most cases, parties, who could not read a line of an English journal, if one were put into their hands. It would be preposterous, therefore, to assert that, in assailing the official character of a Government functionary, the editor of a public journal has any interests of his own to serve. By so doing, he makes an enemy of the party assailed, and of a large circle of his friends; runs the risk of being prosecuted for a libel as well as of losing a score of subscribers; and all in behalf of a number of poor people, who, utterly ignorant of what he has done, can give him no credit for the Quixotic services he has performed. He has not even so much as the gratitude of his oppressed clients for his reward; and this is what is called licentiousness!

Now, we ask our readers, are not the facts, which we have stated, altogether incompatible with the supposition, real or assumed, of the ruffianism of the Indian Press? If any body of men were to be accused of plundering the bakers' shops, at a time when quartern loaves were growing on all the hedges, would the charge meet with any credence?

Is it credible that men should steal loaves of bread, at the risk of their necks, when the same or better loaves are to be acquired honestly, with less trouble and at no risk? Men do not take the trouble to earn the gallows in this way, when honesty is so much easier and pleasanter.

Now if—and we think that by our reference to the state of society, we have proved the fact beyond all question—if it be safer, easier, pleasanter, not to be a ruffian; if fortune and reputation are to be acquired by honesty and moderation, and only ruin and disgrace by recklessness and venality, what possible inducement is there to a journalist to play the part of the ruffian? We put the case thus, preferring rather to try the validity of the charge by a reference to those very motives, which their accusers attribute to the Indian press, as conducing to opposite results; we thus argue the question on common, admitted grounds, and turn the weapon of the accuser against himself. We might take our stand upon something equally conclusive—the personal character of the conductors of the principal European journals in India, the estimation in which many of them are held, the position they occupy in society, the familiarity existing between them and many of the highest military and civil servants of the Government; we might, if it were necessary, cite many facts corroborative of all this; but the line of argument which we have adopted renders such a course altogether unnecessary. We have shown that "ruffianism" is a plant which cannot grow in an Indian soil; and having done this, it would be a mere superfluity to show that the Indian journalists are not personally ruffians.

We think that we have now said enough. We have written this much, because we are desirous, early in our career, to render our readers acquainted with the true character of the Indian press. Were they to labor under the impression that it is destitute of all regard for truth and justice, and therefore, utterly unworthy of credit, they would often fall into serious errors, by rejecting much of the truth which we shall lay before them, mainly on the authority of those Indian journals, with whose character and career we are acquainted. It is right that we should divest our English readers of all prejudice on this subject; and that they should know how to estimate, at their proper value, the authorities which we quote. We hold that this is one of the most important preliminary steps we could take. If we were to suffer an accumulation of error at the threshold, we could hope for little but error on the road. Our feet would be clogged by it, and our progress impeded. Now that we have brushed it away, good reader, we shall go on smoothly together, without straying and without stumbling—no obstacles to trip up our feet, and no devious lights to lead us astray.

STATISTICS OF MALTA.

LOCALITY AND AREA.—Malta, the Melite, or Melita, of Pliny and Strabo, with respect to its situation, is farther distant from the main land than any other island in the Mediterranean. It lies in $35^{\circ} 53' 36''$ N. latitude, and $14^{\circ} 31' 46''$ E. longitude from Greenwich. The declination of the magnetic needle is $16^{\circ} 39'$ W. Its circumference is sixty miles; greatest width, twelve miles; length, twenty miles; plain superficies, ninety-five square miles; average population per square mile, 1,098.

The Isle of Gozo, originally known under the name of Gaulos by the Greeks, and Gaulum by the Romans, is situated five miles to the N.W. of Malta. Its circumference is twenty-four miles, with a plain superficies of twenty-seven miles, including an average population of 533 souls per square mile.

TEMPERATURE, CLIMATE, &c.—No place can boast of a greater equality of temperature. According to Dr. Sankey, "Throughout the winter, an entire day without sunshine, or an entire day of rain, is equally rare. The following may be considered as a tolerably fair average of the thermometer during the year, taken daily at the hours of nine, twelve, and three, during each month of the year 1838.

"The eight temperate, or winter months—

	Max.	Med.	Min.		Max.	Med.	Min.
October	70	69½	69	February	58	55½	53
November	65	64	63	March	59	57½	56
December	58	56½	55	April	62	60½	59
January	56	53½	51	May	71	70	69

"The four summer months—

	Max.	Med.	Min.		Max.	Med.	Min.
June	75	74	73	August	82	80	78
July	82	79½	77	September	77	76½	76

"The heat in summer is moderated by cooling currents of air, unobstructed by hill or forest. The much-talked-of and dreaded *scirocco* is, by no means, so terrible as has been represented. It blows from between the east and south, and is a hot and humid wind; but at

Palermo, and north coast of Sicily, it is certainly more oppressive than at Malta.

“There are no vegetable matters running into decomposition; no animal substances allowed to putrefy above ground. The island is open to every wind that blows, so that there is nothing in the natural state or geographical position of Malta, that necessarily generates any kind of hurtful malady.

“An advantage which this island possesses over almost every other place, is the great facility which the invalid has of getting away, should he find or fancy the climate uncongenial to his constitution, owing to the almost daily arrival and departure of English, French, and Italian steamers.”

POPULATION.—One of the earliest censuses of Malta and Gozo was in 1590, when the population of the two islands consisted of 28,861 mouths. According to the census taken on the 21st March, 1842, the population amounted to 114,499, not including the garrison (except the Maltese regiment) and Her Majesty's navy. The following shows the proportion of the natives and of the sexes:—

	MALTA.		GOZO.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Maltese.....	47,352	50,818	6,804	7,526
English	27	624	1	6
Foreigners	480	356	1	1
	<u>48,359</u>	<u>51,798</u>	<u>6,806</u>	<u>7,533</u>

Increase or Decrease of the Population of Malta and Gozo, during the year 1843.—

	BIRTHS.	
	Males.	Females.
Malta	2,256	1,986
Gozo	311	296
	<u>2,567</u>	<u>2,282—Total, 4,849</u>

	DEATHS.	
	Males.	Females.
Malta	1,451	1,364
Gozo.....	202	205
	<u>1,653</u>	<u>1,569—Total, 3,222</u>

Increase..... 1,627

The average increase of the year is calculated at 135 per month.

CITIES, TOWNS, &c.—Besides the city of La Valetta, the capital of Malta, there are—the city of Notabile, the ancient capital of the island; the city of Vittoriosa, the ancient residence of the order of St. John; the city of Senglea, and that of Cospicua. There are, moreover, 22 villages or *casals*. La Valetta may vie with any town on the shores of the Mediterranean for the elegance of its construction. The streets are broad, the houses solidly built of stone, of two or at most three stories high; the rooms are large and lofty, and the covered projecting balconies have a picturesque and striking appearance.

Shops of every description are to be found in Malta; they are generally well supplied, and the prices reasonable.

PORTS.—The principal ports of Malta are the Great Harbor and that of Marsamuscetto. The former, on the east side of Valetta, is about a mile and a half in length, and less than three-quarters of a mile in width at the mouth. The second is to the west, wholly destined for vessels arriving from places not in free *pratique*, and hence it is also called the quarantine harbor. The more important of the others are, Marsa Scala, Marsa Sirocco, St. Paul's Bay, St. Julian's, and Melleha. These are all defended by small forts.

MARKETS.—The principal market in Malta is that of La Valetta, forming a quadrangle, with a spacious yard within, and a fountain in the centre. It is open every day, even on Sunday, and is wonderfully supplied with all kinds of provisions. There is also a market in the Three Cities, on the other side of the harbor. They are both under the *surveillance* of a clerk.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The Monte di Pietà was established in 1597, with the object of affording pecuniary relief to the distressed at reasonable interest. Any sum of money is advanced to the applicants on the security of property given in pawn. The period of the loan is for three years on precious articles, and never more than two on wearing apparel, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The unclaimed pawns, at the expiration of the period, are sold by public auction, and the residue of the proceeds, after deducting the sum due to the institution, is payable to the person producing the respective ticket. In 1798, the French republicans stripped the Monte of every article, whether in money or pawns; and the loss sustained by the institution, on that unfortunate occasion, amounted nearly to 3,500*l*. It is needless to state that not a shilling of this sum was repaid by the French Government after the restoration of the Bourbons.

There is a Provident Bank for Savings, in which any person may

deposit sums of money, from 1d. to the largest amount. There are two local banks, the Malta Bank and the Anglo-Maltese Bank. The other institutions and societies are, the Malta Union Club; the Medical Society, instituted in 1676; the Garrison Library; Mr. Muir's Library is also a place of great resort. There are Commercial Rooms, of which Mr. W. Stevens, Sen., is Secretary. There are seventeen island Maritime Insurance Companies, and several branch agencies of London Life Insurance Offices.

PLACES WORTH VISITING.—La Valetta—the Governor's Palace, St. John's Church, the University, the Public Libraries, Fort Manoel, and the Lazaretto. Floriana—the Fortifications, the Public Gardens, St. Calcedonio's Convent. Vittoriosa—Fort St. Angelo, the Inquisitor's Palace. Cospicua—the Naval Arsenal, the Sheers. Senglea—the Merchant's yard. St. Antonio Palace and Garden, about three miles distant from Valetta. Citta Vecchia—the Cathedral. Rabato—the Catacombs. Bingenma—the Sepulchral Grottoes. Crendi—an oval hollow in the earth, at the bottom of which is a pleasant garden. Ghar Hasan—a singular cavern. Musta—the vast and magnificent Church. St. Paul's Bay, the spot where St. Paul the Apostle was shipwrecked. Gozo—the Castle, the Giant's Tower.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The Theatre Royal.—The Opera season is from the latter part of September to the 31st of May following. Maltese Races.—These take place twice a year in Malta, and as often at Gozo; there are also garrison races. The Regatta takes place annually on the 8th of September. The Carnival opens on Shrove Saturday, with several companies of men dressed up in gay ribands, who dance, first, under the balcony of the Governor, and then under the balconies of the principal inhabitants. Balls.—The dancing season begins in November, and opens with a series of subscription balls, got up by the officers of the three services, and the principal inhabitants.

PRINCIPAL PREMISES IN MALTA AND GOZO.—Catholic churches, 78; English Protestant church, 1; Catholic chapels and oratories, 241; Free Church of Scotland, 1; Greek chapel, 1; Synagogue, 1; Cemeteries, 71; Convents, 21; Nunneries, 5; Palaces, 6; Public Offices and Institutions, including one Theatre capable of accommodating 300 persons, 65; Police Stations, 45; Banks, 2; Public Fountains, 71; Slips for ship-building, 8; Grain Tanks, 127; Oil ditto, 23; Ice ditto, 2.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, OR OCCUPATIONS IN MALTA AND GOZO.—Se-

cular Clergy, 859; regular Clergy, 295; Nuns, 126. Landowners, &c., 813; Professors, 1,923; Commerce, 4,905; Agriculture, 12,569; Artificers and Laborers, 34,115; Mariners, &c., 4,219. Of the better classes, unoccupied, 7,239; of the lower classes, unoccupied, 44,192; Mendicants, 566; in the Charitable Institutions, 1,694; Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, 607; Police Force, 208; Convicts and Prisoners, 169; number of Families, 24,743; Individuals living singly, 7,894.

EDUCATION.—Malta possesses a University, where degrees in law, divinity, and medicine are conferred, and a Lyceum, or preparatory school. Besides these, there are several private English educational establishments.

PERIODICALS.—There are 8 journals published in Malta: viz., 2 in English; 2 in English and Italian; 3 in Italian; 1 in Italian and Maltese. For the greater portion of the information here given, we are indebted to Mr. Muir's excellent Island Almanac, for 1844.

AGRICULTURE.—Though, properly speaking, this island is little better than a barren rock, it has become, by the perseverance and industry of the inhabitants, as far as the nature of the soil will admit of, an exceedingly fertile and well-cultivated district. The cultivated land in the whole island is estimated at 50,000 acres. Wheat is sown every alternate year with barley and clover, about the month of November. After this crop the fields are sown with cotton, melons, cummin, sesame, and other seeds.

TREES, SHRUBS, FRUITS, &c.—Although great varieties of these are cultivated in gardens, and other sheltered places, the only tree indigenous to the soil is the locust. Among the shrubs that attain a gigantic size, are the aloe, cactus indicus, and the geranium. Fruit and vegetables are very abundant; among the former may be enumerated figs, grapes, pomegranates, prickly pears, apricots, plums, cherries, melons, oranges, peaches, nectarines, &c. The latter are justly prized for their excellent quality, and great quantities of by far the finest in the Mediterranean are exported to England and other countries. For a full description of the plants of Malta, the reader is referred to Dr. Zerafa's *Flora Melitensis Thesaurus*.

TRADE.—The Maltese are famous for their gold and silver filigree; the women are also particularly skilful in the art of embroidering muslin in gold and colored silks, in knitting silk mittens and gloves; and their scarfs and shawls are not inferior to those of Constantinople.

STATISTICS OF TAXED ARTICLES OF IMPORTATION, RELEASED FOR CONSUMPTION
DURING THE YEAR 1843.

Wheat	Salms.	73,376	Potatoes	Cantars.	11,181
Beans	do.	34,741	Carrubs	do.	6,635
Ceci	do.	6,584	Manufactured wheat	do.	1,079
Decayed wheat	do.	1,289	Damaged	do.	423
Indian corn	do.	1,020	Inferior wines ..	Barrels	169,866
Lentils	do.	770	Superior do. ..	do.	956
Peas	do.	263	Spirits, of all kind	do.	6,198
Barley	do.	154	Beer	do.	2,376
French beans	do.	55	Vinegar	do.	1,236
Vetch	do.	43	Oil	Cassisi	47,876
Inferior wheat	do.	3	Oxen	No.	4,834
Cotton seed	Cant.	27,381	Horses	No.	100

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANT-VESSELS, ARRIVED DURING THE YEAR 1843.

Neapolitan	700	Ionians	27	Jerusolimitans ..	3
English	491	Tunisians	10	Samiotes	2
Maltese, with British flag	463	Dutch	8	Egyptians	2
Greeks	308	Swedish	7	Hanoverians	2
Austrians	274	Americans	7	Oldenburghese ..	2
Sardinians	176	Prussians	6	Spanish	1
Tuscans	57	Norwegians	6	Hamburghese ..	1
Russians	53	Danes	5	Morocco	1
Ottomans	48	Wallachians	5	Lucca	1
French	34	Romans	5	Moldavian	1
		Mecklenburghese ..	3	Tripoline	1

PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR 1843.

	Arrived.	Departed.
In pratique	6,975	10,311
In quarantine	6,340	2,959
	<u>13,315</u>	<u>13,270</u>

The arrival of merchant-vessels and ships of war at Malta, during the year 1843, was as follows: merchant-vessels, 2,781; ships of war (steamers included), 273; total, 3,054.

VESSELS BELONGING TO MALTA.

Description of Vessels.	No.	Tons.	Men
Ships	1	373	15
Barques	16	5,244	218
Brigs	55	9,060	558
Br. sch. and schooners	10	901	77
Ketch	1	81	8
Bombards	11	867	96
Speronaras	61	739	610
	<u>155</u>	<u>17,265</u>	<u>1,582</u>

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE DEFECTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM HITHERTO PURSUED IN JAMAICA.

BY THOMAS HENNEY, ESQ.

“Where Agriculture flourishes, Arts and Sciences flourish with equal perfection; but where slothful neglect lays waste the soil, a general stagnation in Maritime as well as in Commercial affairs immediately succeeds.”

XI NONION

It is at all times an ungracious task to point out “defects,” but we are the very highest authority for believing that their detection must ever precede improvement.

I shall at present confine my observations to the cultivation of the sugar cane, it being the most important branch of our husbandry.

The first defect in the system hitherto pursued, is at the very door, if I may so express myself, of Agriculture—improper fencing, or the cultivating of cape lands without fences at all. To dilate on the importance of enclosures would be an impertinent waste of time, yet, evident as such importance is, I can safely assert, that except in a few instances there is scarcely a good fence to be met with in the island. Nothing is more common than to see a flourishing field of young canes laid waste by the trespass of stock, and the money, care, and hopes, of months destroyed in a few hours, for want of a proper fence. Those in use are logwood and gum arabic hedges, dry stone walls, ditch and penguin, stakes and rails tied with withes, or more rarely nailed, sometimes mortar posts and rails, and other dead fences. All these have their advantages or attendant evils, but, in my opinion, with the exception of good mortar-built stone walls, a well-formed ditch and bank surmounted with penguins, kept clean and in proper repair, is the best for a sugar estate, being the only fence that gives anything in return for cleaning, repairing and renewing it—the hodings of the banks are valuable in the standing pens, and the old penguins make excellent manure; the objection generally made to them is, that they harbor rats, but this can only be the case when they are not kept in order. The next best fence is, doubtless, the logwood hedge, which, if properly trained, and not allowed to grow above the proper height, forms an impervious fence, and when once established, the expense of keeping it up is not so great as is generally imagined, while its durability must ever recommend it; but it is too often, from neglect, allowed to grow to its natural bent, that of a tree, and from the consequent decay of the lower branches, becomes a nuisance, rather than a defence to cultivation. The dry stone wall is a very effective enclosure, as with care it will last many years; but where the fields are contiguous.

and the really good system of small fields and liberal manuring is pursued, a mortar-built, coped stone wall is the true economy; as to the bamboo stake and rail, it should never be allowed, for it is a source of constant expense, loss, and vexation. Bad fencing, then, is the primary defect of our (I hope) *late* system, and I trust it will not be considered that I have given undue importance to this subject, as a large share of the modern improvements in agriculture, which have taken place in Great Britain, is confessedly attributed to the introduction of good fences.

The next defect on which I shall animadvert, is the general want of sufficient "guinea-grass" to fodder the stock when penned; this was the fruitful cause of cattle breaking out of the pens, and also led to the profits of an estate being often swallowed up by the outlay for purchasing stock to replace those lost by starvation in the pens; and even now, I fear, it is too common to turn a large number of stock into a pen, without a blade of grass, or at most with a few weeds, which are immediately trampled under their feet. In fly-penning this is ruinous; for without a proper vegetable litter to be ploughed into the land, little benefit can be derived from the penning at all, and in standing pens it is obvious that little manure can be made, unless large quantities of guinea-grass (the best production we have for that purpose, except the cane-top,) be supplied. This is, therefore, of immense importance, and is a defect which should be remedied by reducing, where necessary, the cane cultivation, so as to allow a proper proportion of land, convenient, to be allotted for the growing of guinea-grass.

The wretched state in which the pastures are generally kept, now attracts attention; they are seldom cleaned at all, and when attempted, it is done in the most superficial manner by the "bill," instead of having the roots of the weeds and bushes effectually grubbed out: the former is the very worst economy, for they immediately spring up more luxuriantly than ever; while the latter, once performed, especially in guinea-grass, will not require to be repeated for a great length of time. But the worst defect in their management is, that neither the exterior nor division fences are properly cared for, and the cattle roaming over the fields destroy the stubble, weaken the roots, and render the whole grass crop of one growth, in a short time eat them out, and leave them a prey to the wild and sour grasses which naturally spring up; the cattle become lean, rough, and hidebound, and consequently are unable to perform the work for which they are required, and (more especially if rainy weather set in) numbers are shortly food for the vultures. Such is the ruinous effect of the want of attention to the pastures, and it is evident, that an estate on which such a defect exists, cannot be profitably cultivated; the little manure the maltreated animals yield, is poor and innutritious; the work to be performed by them is necessarily retarded, and only urged on by the cruel punishment inflicted by the drivers; and those which may escape the above catastrophe are disabled by lameness, loss of sight, or other injuries. The prudent manager, on the contrary, by keeping extensive fields of grass for cutting, and his pastures in good order, will have his stock well fed by night and by day, thus securing a large quantity of superior

manure; and, by having them in good condition, enable them to perform their work with ease, and avoid the evils above enumerated. Another great defect in the management of stock, is the neglecting to divide them into spells for distinct business; owing to this indiscriminate working, the willing cattle are overtasked, and while one description of work is going on, all others are at a stand, and the whole business of the estate consequently performed in a slovenly and imperfect manner; whilst, with the same number of stock, treated in the way I have recommended, if allotted in distinct spells to the different cartmen, who will thereby have an interest in their welfare, and responsibility as to their treatment, canes might be carted to the mill at the same time that land was being ploughed, young plants hoe-harrowed and banked, and any other necessary cattle work carried on.

But, perhaps, the grand defect of the system hitherto pursued, if system it can be called, is the neglecting to make composts commensurate to the number of stock on the property, which is the more unpardonable, as no country affords materials in greater plenty for such a purpose. The clearings of the cane-field borders, or intervals, were allowed to accumulate until they became ridges, impeding the working of wains and carts over them—the ashes of the stoke-hole sometimes choked the very grating bars—the dunder and other refuse were allowed to stagnate and generate miasma, instead of being converted into a grateful pabulum for the cane-plant, by the addition of trash, mould, &c.—earthy and shell marls, which, in all their varieties, are easily procurable on most estates, remained alike neglected, instead of being carried to strengthen the light, or ameliorate the cold soils. Very different is the conduct that ought to be pursued in this important branch of management. No animal or vegetable substance, however small, but should be collected; for this purpose a mule-cart should be always at work; to this should be added mould from the gullies and ponds, marl from the pit, collections of the dunder-hole after crop, and the cattle should be penned nightly, over all, with a heavy litter of grass. By these means much fewer stock than is generally supposed would suffice for the purposes of manuring, and when the cattle were hard worked by the different occupations, (which I have already pointed out, should be simultaneously performed,) they might be refreshed by a run in the guinea-grass, and the risk of losing them in a great degree avoided. It must also be observed, that the formation of too much ammonia in the manure is not desirable, for on the authority of the best agricultural chemists, it appears that nitrogen, the great basis of ammonia, however favorable to the development of plants, is inimical to the formation of sugar in their juices, and the experience of every planter will tell him, that the sugar from canes grown in rich gullies is always dark, and the cane-juice poor, taking nearly double the quantity to the hogshead that it does when the canes are of a less rank growth. This fact, like many other truths, has led to wrong conclusions, and even intelligent persons have fallen into error of supposing animal manure to be wholly unnecessary in the cultivation of the cane; like the philosophers of old, who, astonished by the effects produced by water, concluded, in a similar manner, that it alone was the substance which

nourished and supported plants, and that manure was unnecessary. A little reflection, however, will soon show, that the experience of the necessity for such manuring is founded on correct chemical principles, for it will point out that ammonia or nitrogen should only be formed in such quantity in the dung as will nourish and develop the vegetable structure of the young plant, and by such accumulations of carbonaceous matter in the cattle-pens, give it the means, after such development, of forming the greatest quantity of sugar in the cells of the cane, and it will be found that the application of quantities of compost manure will be ever the readiest means of restoring the soil to fertility, and of effectually establishing a luxuriant field of plants. A great defect in the attempts to make composts was the neglecting to litter the hog-pens, whereby a plentiful means of cheaply increasing and strengthening the compost in the home cattle-pen was wantonly wasted. Again, I have only known one instance, during a somewhat extended experience, where the flocks of sheep that are maintained on most estates were made serviceable in the improvement of land; in that case, slight iron hurdles were imported, and the sheep folded in the same way they are in Great Britain: this is a practice which surely might be advantageously extended. The horses allowed to be kept on the property by laborers and others, might also be made available for vastly increasing the fertility of estates. But it were endless to point out the waste that was and is daily taking place in the means of increasing the quantity of manure, and saving the expense of maintaining large numbers of cattle for that purpose; suffice it, that in addition to the materials already mentioned, the wood-ashes from the stips, the cane-ashes from the stoke-hole, the surplus cane-trash not required for fuel; in fact, as I have before stated, every animal, vegetable, and mineral substance should be carefully collected. The general objection to the making of compost is the expense of applying it to the land: and certainly, in the present state of the labor-market this is a very formidable charge; yet I am certain, that wherever it is followed up with proper cultivation, it will be found most liberally to return any extra expense it may occasion; although it has hitherto been dropped in the cane-hole by the basket, and thence retains the name of basket-dunging, it cannot be supposed that any man in these times would so apply it, who knows even the use of a wheelbarrow. The compost having been made into heaps where most convenient, and such heaps covered with mould or marl, or both, to prevent the exhalations of ammonia, so much as is required for each day's ploughing may be, without much injury to it, carted and spread on the land, and ploughed in when fallow ploughing. My own experience, however, is decidedly in favor of giving the compost with the bank, which may be done either by wheelbarrows or by light carts, drawn by muzzled mules or steers, and distributed by the driver with a dung-fork; the reduction of the banks in the previous operation of hoe-harrowing, will render this no difficult matter: in a similar manner the compost may be dropped in the hole, where it is preferred to be given at the time of planting, or to the ratoons previous to the plough-moulding. Since, however, all the plants required in re-establishing an estate that has run out, by want of proper cultivation,

cannot be put in with compost, and as economy must be uppermost in all management, I do not mean to recommend the discontinuance of fly-penning, but merely to impress the importance of compost, as being, in truth, the mainstay for improving exhausted cane-lands. And here another defect presents itself at the very outset—for the almost universal practice is to fold the cattle on the bare land, instead of having it first strewn with stoke-hole or other ashes, or marl, with a heavy litter of vegetable matter, *before* the cattle are put in the pen; this would, in a great degree, obviate the loss of the ammonia contained in the droppings of the stock, as it would be absorbed by these substances, and ploughed in as soon as a breadth of the cane-piece was penned. This would be a convenient time to accomplish a judicious admixture of soils, I mean previous to penning, by which those unsightly galls, which so frequently occur in cane-pieces in many parts of the island, might be rendered permanently fertile, such as the carting of clay to sandy soils, or sands to tenacious clays; a certain degree of discrimination will be necessary to distinguish the description of marl suited to the soil to be acted on, the application of which, however, should never be disregarded where procurable. I may here mention, that I have got better returns from close ploughing the land *previous* to penning, afterwards ploughing in the litter, and then forming the cane-hole, than by any other mode of fly-penning; but it is obvious this could not be done on heavy land, or in wet weather. The works of the agricultural chemists point out the benefits of charcoal and gypsum as manures, and doubtless they have great virtues, and might be beneficially employed previous to fly-penning, to fix the ammonia, for which they are said to have great affinity; but I have not tried them, and therefore only thus cursorily allude to them.

I have treated at this length on the subject of manures, as I feel confident that most if not all the falling-off that has taken place in our production, is to be attributed to the neglect of them; although it would be unfair not to allow that the exertions of the planters for the last three or four years, and more especially this year, have been effectually thwarted by long continued droughts; this is the more to be lamented, as there is abroad a spirit of inquiry, of enterprise, and enlightenment, in agricultural affairs, which must otherwise ere now have told favorably on the island crop. It is true there may be some parts of the island of such natural fertility as to allow of repeated cropping, with no other assistance than the ploughing in of the exuvæ of the cane at certain periods; but, generally speaking, the lands of this country have become so deteriorated, by the vicious system of *large* fields and *small* cultivation, that nothing but high manuring can possibly secure large crops; it is also certain that there are some estates unable to keep up a sufficient number of stock, to make the amount of manure necessary for their profitable culture; and that others, being close to the sea, require only a few for cartage and ploughing; in such cases, the application of extraneous or foreign manures may be very useful, to supplement the little they are able to make, and for hilly estates, the importation of portable manure, such as guano, must be of the first importance, in making such properties still profitable. These manures may also be useful, in putting in

a piece of plants, when favorable seasons occur, at a time when no cattle-pen manure is prepared. The great defect, however, of our system, is not the neglecting to use the manures of other countries, but the not availing ourselves of the means a gracious Providence has placed at our immediate and present disposal.

Among the foremost of our defects was the want of agricultural implements. it must be admitted, where these are imperfect, husbandry cannot be much advanced, for improvement in this, as in all other arts, is intimately connected with that of the implements used. The condition of the peasantry has heretofore had the effect of retarding their introduction, for, as some properties possessed a monopoly of labor, which sometimes rendered it difficult to find employment for it, the example told most injuriously on others not so favorably situated, but pursuing the same mode of management; this operated to so great an extent, that, in a large district, I have only known one estate where that very simple instrument, the dung-fork, was used. Even the plough was unknown or despised, not many years since, except on a very few estates; and although Jethro Tull, more than a hundred years ago, revolutionized the then system of agriculture, by the introduction of the horse-hoeing husbandry, yet to this day the practice of close-ploughing and harrowing, thus to prepare the earth to become the means of conveying the food to the plant, is still but seldom practised. The hoe, dung-basket, and bill, were, with a few exceptions, the sole instruments of husbandry in Jamaica up to a very late period; but that system can have little pretence to the name which excludes the implements which science and ingenuity have, especially of late, placed in our power; every estate should at least have the single mould-board plough for fallowing—the harrow to extricate the weeds and pulverise the clods; the double mould-board plough to form the cane-holes; the hoe-harrow, with and without mould-boards, to weed and partly mould the young plants; the small horse-plough to mould both plants and ratoons; the scythe and sickle for cutting fodder for the pens; the spade for ditching, and the different dung forks for loading carts. The present heavy and clumsy wains and carts should be superseded by those of a lighter and better construction; light four-wheel tilting wains are particularly useful in crop time for carrying canes, and high-railed carts for conveying grass and other fodder for the pens, should be constantly in use; the carts and wheelbarrows already mentioned for collecting hoeings off, &c., and dropping composts on, the plants and ratoons, should have broad wheels, to prevent their sinking in the soil. There is, however, but little use in having implements, unless more attention be paid to them than is bestowed on those at present in use; this defect in the *system* hither pursued must strike the most casual observer. Every one knows how rapidly wood work decays, if subjected to the alternations of dry and wet, and the scorching of a tropical sun; yet, although such implements form extremely expensive items in the dead stock of an estate, they are constantly left exposed to all sorts of weather, by which even the iron work is corroded, instead of being sheltered when out of use beneath a shed, which could be erected at a most trifling expense; and it should be the business of a bookkeeper to see the different machines cleaned, and occasionally

painted, and, with the yokes, bows, and chains, carefully put up after use, and also that the boxes of the wheels are at all times kept properly greased. These matters may appear trifling, but they lead to heavy aggregate expense, and every business of life can give ample proof of the *real* importance of *apparent* trifles.

From the remarks already made, when treating of grass and manure, it may be readily inferred, that the mode of preparing land was very defective. The field was scarcely ever attempted to be cleared of weeds, previous to the planting of the cane; it was either penned over, and the weeds thus fattened, or it was dug into holes through rank grass and weeds, and the cane left to struggle with them in the best way it could; after a while, in a sickly state, it was delivered for a short period from its tormentors, to be again dealt with in a similar way, till it had strength enough to cover the grounds. Instead of such a wretched system as this, the first thing to be attended to is to effectually close-plough the land, taking care, in the case of its having been fly-penned, or having had dung spread on it, that all the manure is well turned in; it should then be harrowed, either by a light or heavy implement, according to the nature of the soil, until the weeds are eradicated, and the soil is in perfect tilth. In this state a green crop may be very advantageously obtained, if the land be not immediately required, and for this purpose sweet potatoes and various sorts of pulse will be very effectual in keeping down any grasses that may remain, and mellowing the soil, to be ploughed in as soon as the blossoms appear; or, as has been very properly recommended by Mr. Heighington, in his paper recently read to the Jamaica Society, guinea-corn may be sown broadcast—two or three crops taken off previous to seeding for the supply of the pens, and the last crop ploughed in when a few weeks old: thus the land, by the fermentation of the vegetables ploughed in, will be supplied with the various gases, and assist the compost or other manure in the promotion of the great desideratum, viz., an extraordinary development of the plant. This is a certain mode of bringing land into good heart; but whether a green fallow be used or not, thorough close-ploughing must be strictly attended to, for the planter's golden rule should be—*NEVER to plant if the soil is not in excellent order.*

The land being now prepared, a deep, well-formed, broad trench, must be made by the plough—as nearly east and west, or as the prevailing winds blow, as possible—which will be effected cheaply, easily, and advantageously, in comparison with the shallow, imperfect hole dug by the hoe. Considerable difference of opinion prevails as to the mode of planting canes, and it appears certain that close planting is a defect, for land, tilled and manured as I have recommended, will stock abundantly, and will therefore require fewer tops. A cane hole of four or five feet will be as wide as can well be formed by the plough, and seems to be that best suited for the cane; combined with wide planting, it leaves space for the circulation of air, and allows room for the plough and hoe-harrow to work between the rows.

The choice of the description of cane, too, had its defects; sometimes the Bourbon, which delights in alluvial soils heavily manured, and requires much rain, was planted in land of the lightest texture, and went out in a second ratoon. The Ribbon and Purple cane, again, were

planted in rich clay bottoms, and, from their heavy tops excluding the air and sun, never ripened, making sugar of very indifferent qualities, and in comparatively small quantities. It will be seen by this, that proper judgment in the selection of the plant, according to circumstances, is of considerable importance; the most succulent tops should be preferred, and not the hard, refuse canes, too commonly used, which are the occasion of much disappointment and expense in establishing a field of plants. Wherever the soil is naturally fertile, and in high tilth, the Bourbon cane should be planted, as it alone can combine very large returns with good quality; but, for the average land in this colony, the Mont Blanc, White, or Transparent, (for by all these names it is known in different districts,) will be found to unite the greatest number of advantages. From its rapid development, it covers the land as quickly as the Ribbon or Purple cane, and in a much shorter time than the Bourbon, thus saving two cleanings in plants, and at least one in ratoons, besides protecting the soil in dry weather. Much less rain than that required by the Bourbon will suffice, as the greater number of its leaves enables it to draw more moisture from the atmosphere, and from the same cause to return more vegetable matter to the soil; owing to this, also, it gives more fodder for the stock, and material for manure. From the greater quantity of woody fibre it contains, the highly important article of fuel is greatly increased. It affords, in proportion to its size, nearly as much juice as the Bourbon, and much more than the Purple or Ribbon cane; it is much more easily ground than the latter, and, where ratooning is to be practised to any extent, will be found far to surpass all others: still, in *very good* soils, with *very good* culture and *very good* seasons, the Bourbon cane will give the greatest return in the shortest space of time, as it may then yield from three to four hogsheads in plants, and from one and a half to two in first ratoons, while two and a half to three hogsheads in plants, and one to one and a half in ratoons, (which, however, may be extended to almost any length of time,) is as much as could be reasonably expected from the Mont Blanc under any culture, and considerably more than either the Purple or the Ribbon cane would yield under the same circumstances.

I have confined my observations to these four descriptions of cane, as being those most extensively cultivated. There are, however, several others occasionally to be met with; amongst them is a green-striped description, apparently a variety of the Bourbon, which for bulk, softness of fibre, and sweetness, appears to rival it; but as its cultivation is limited to gardens and provision-ground gullies, I cannot speak confidently as to whether this is owing to its natural qualities, or effected by the superior soil and care bestowed upon it. I have little or no knowledge of the country cane, although I have often heard old planters lament that it had been allowed to disappear; but, whatever cane is planted, there can be no doubt great benefit would be derived from exchanging tops with properties situated in different districts, as also with different colonies; and I feel very certain that all our canes have much degenerated, for even under the old, imperfect husbandry, the Bourbon cane, when first introduced, gave, as quite a common crop, four hogsheads an acre: no such return is now obtained, or but very seldom, and it is as much as can be expected from the most improved system.

The hoe-harrow cannot be too soon introduced into the cane-piece after planting, which, by passing up one side of the bank and down the other, will destroy the weeds as fast as they appear, and give a slight moulding to the young plants, without injury to the bank: let this be done, with such intervals of time as the state of the seasons may require, until the canes are sufficiently high to take the bank, which can be then given quickly and effectively by the small moulding plough, drawn by two mules in tandem. This is very different to the struggle for existence which they had to go through, under the *hoe* system. The defect in their after treatment was, the leaving them encumbered by their decayed leaves, which afforded a thick cover for such vermin as rats, (the cause of great havoc in some parts of the country,) and which, in heavy rains and winds, occasioned their lodging on the soil, when the joints took root, giving a new vegetation which injured the saccharine matter; when in that state, gangs of laborers were set to trash highly, (still more deteriorating the juices,) and to *bed* them with the dry and green leaves, by which operation great numbers were broken and spoiled; while the simple rule to be observed is, never to allow the dried leaves to accumulate, but to lay them straight between the rows: in the event of storms, they will form a bed ready to receive the canes, and prevent the joints touching the earth, allowing a free circulation of air, so necessary to all plants, for the copious supply of the carbonic acid and oxygen gases of the atmosphere, the grand basis of sugar, is naturally promoted by the winds—the solar light, too, is enabled to penetrate through the heavy crop, and thus to mature the juices.

In the next work to be done a capital defect prevails, in despite of every endeavor of the managers to prevent it, and this is the cane cutters' leaving some joints of the cane above the surface; these ferment and sour, are liable to be bruised by the cane carts, and so affect the whole root, that the few sprouts which come up are weakly, and seldom arrive at maturity, and this is one cause, among many others, why estates are put to the expensive necessity of depending almost entirely on the plant for a crop, instead of keeping the land in ratoon cultivation. I must confess I do not know how to prevent this bad cutting of the canes,—for the scarcity of labor deters managers from dismissing the hands who may be found most guilty of the practice. It is true, by strict attention in the field, an intelligent and faithful bookkeeper may in some degree lessen the evil, but it will prevail to a serious extent notwithstanding. An instrument which appears calculated not only to cure this neglect, but also to perform the important office of stirring the earth near the roots, has been suggested in my former Prize Essay, to which the reader is referred. I will now proceed to point out the further defects in the ratooning system pursued. The whole strength of the estate being engaged in taking off the crop, the sprouts, such as they are, have to fight their way through the litter left on the cane stool after cutting, and not till the crop is finished,—a business of four or five months in these times, can the labor be spared, to perform the three operations at once, of turning trash, hoeing grass, and moulding,—which, perhaps, with one trashing, is all the attention they receive, until the mill is again put about: no wonder if, under such treatment, the land will not ratoon. Instead of this, the cane tops should be first removed to fodder the pens,

which will allow the sprouts to come up healthily and plentifully; and having previously smoothed the roots by the implement already alluded to, or by any other means that may suggest themselves, when the sprouts are a few weeks old, plough the leaves into the roots by the small moulding plough, which may be done by a man and boy, while the crop is progressing; the soil being thus agitated, and the inert parts of the roots wounded, the latter will throw out an increased number of new fibres, to receive fresh food from the loosened earth, and give renewed vigor to vegetation. From time to time stir the earth, and eradicate the young weeds as they appear by the hoe-harrow, and with two or more trashings, according to the seasons and luxuriance of the canes, the first ratoon will be ready for the bill, but in the second ratoon it will be proper to plough in manure, as recommended when treating of composts, and by doing so, whenever the canes show symptoms of exhaustion, they, especially the Mont Blanc sort, may be ratooned, in most places, to almost any length of time. The practice which has been adopted by some of burning off the trash, to facilitate the working of the plough, is of very questionable policy, and should never be resorted to, except on stiff, cold, clays, which it may have the effect of rendering less tenacious, and retentive of moisture. The expense of clearing the plough of the trash and placing it near the roots, if at any time necessary, is trifling, and neither that saving, nor the small amount of ashes obtained, can make amends for the destruction the burning occasions to the vegetable and animal matters in the soil.

Much time and cattle-labor are lost, as well as injury to carriages, chains, yokes, &c. sustained, from the want of attention to the state of the intervals or roads between the fields and works. I have often known the mill stopped, in the best yielding time of the year, from one heavy rain rendering it impracticable to work on the intervals, unless by half killing the cattle,—forcing them to draw loaded wains up to the axles in mud; this defect it would, in the long run, be for the proprietor's advantage to rectify, by paving, at all events, the main intervals; those which are only occasionally used, should be planted in guinea-grass, which would afford fodder for the pens, save the expense of hoeing them, and bind the soil. Before leaving the subject of ratooning, I shall briefly refer to the ingenious system broached by Mr. Whitehouse, in his Essay, (No. 4.) It proceeds upon the theory of Liebig, that plants receive all the carbon, as well all the ammonia they require, when fully developed, from the atmosphere; that the humus of the soil is required merely to supply carbonic acid to the roots, before such development has taken place; and that nitrogen, being inimical to the formation of sugar, "solid manure is unnecessary, and liquid manure positively injurious." Mr. Whitehouse proposes to plant the canes in rows six feet asunder, and to maintain the fertility of the soil undiminished, by ploughing the tops and leaves in as green a state as possible, so as to supply, by their fermentation and decay, an atmosphere of carbonic acid to the roots, and, by repeated ploughings, so to disintegrate the soil as to allow the excrementitious matter in it to become fresh humus. This, he contends, with returning the stoke-hole ashes, is *all* that is required to continue the production of ratoons to an indefinite period. Carried away by enthusiasm at the wonderfully simple action and re-

action of the atmosphere on plants and animals, he flies to the extreme, of discarding animal manures altogether, as did the worthy old Jethro Tull, when, deceived by the effect of pulverisation, he thought the powers of earth all-sufficient to support vegetation. But chemists are by no means agreed that ammonia exists in the atmosphere to the extent alleged by Liebig; certainly the experiments related by him are not considered conclusive on the subject. Should it be proved he is mistaken, it will follow that vegetables, being deficient in nitrogen, are incapable of furnishing that constituent of plants in sufficient quantity for the extended development required to yield large crops, which must therefore be got from animal substances; but the supply of nitrogen by the ammonia of animal manures should not be in such excess as to produce rankness, and thus render the sugar in the juices uncrystallisable, but only in such quantity as will, by increasing the roots, give to plants greater power of assimilating the amount of carbon necessary for their nutrition. Even should Liebig be right, that ammonia exists in sufficient quantity in the atmosphere for plants in a state of nature, it by no means follows that the cane will not require a further supply to secure a larger development for its profitable cultivation. In effect, Liebig says so; his words are,—“However abundantly humus, carbonic acid, and other substances may be supplied, a plant cannot attain its full development without plenty of nitrogen.” And again: “In a state of cultivation, the object of which is the extraordinary development of the most useful parts, the seeds and roots, they require larger supplies of nitrogen than the ammonia afforded by rain water, which must be furnished by means of manure;”—and thus the theories of the philosopher confirm the practices of experience. Nitrogen being thus found necessary, there should be no waste of it; but this takes place largely during the heating of the dung heaps, which may be prevented, in some degree, by covering them with mould or marl, as before advised. The pens near the works, also, are often so ill contrived that the urine escapes in large quantities, which might be prevented by securing these drainings in tanks, which, diluted with rain water, will be of great service, if pumped on the compost in dry weather, and before the latter is carried out to the fields. But these pens should be hollow—the manure would then secure all the benefits the cattle are calculated to bestow; and I repeat, that by a plentiful supply of vegetable and earthy compost, so treated, the roots of the plants will be enlarged, and obtaining therefrom a liberal supply of carbonic acid, a vigorous growth of leaves will be promoted, and thus giving increased power of absorbing their proper aliment, both from the soil and the atmosphere, the quantity of cane, and consequent quantity of sugar, will be largely increased. Mr. Whitehouse, however, deserves the thanks of the planting community for the fearless manner in which he has expressed his ideas, and it will be under still greater obligations to him should time prove him to be correct; for the expense of making and applying manure weighs heavily on the planter in these times of dear and inefficient labor; but, till such demonstration take place, the cultivator will scarcely err in putting all the manure he can collect into the generality of the Jamaica cane soils.

[To be continued.]

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE peninsula which forms the northern extremity of the northern island of New Zealand, compared with other portions of the country, claims a degree of consideration quite disproportionate to its relative extent. It is bounded to the south by an isthmus about three and a half miles wide, which separates the waters of Manukao from those of Waitemata; and to the north by a tongue of land joined to it by a narrow isthmus of low sand, the extremity being formed by a bold coast extending between the North Cape and Cape Maria Van Dieman. Its extreme length is about 180 miles, and in breadth it varies from three to sixty miles.

The surface of the country is, to a great extent, filled up with knots of steep, fern-clad hills, which may be considered for the most part unavailable for purposes of agriculture, consisting generally of pipe-clay, and inclined to the horizon at so large an angle, that any soil being superposed would be speedily carried away by the heavy rains. Two lofty ranges of hills may, however, be traced, with few interruptions, throughout the whole length, and amongst these we shall find some as lovely valleys as the sun ever shone upon. Along the coast are many harbors, the principal of which are—1st. A very good harbor on the south side of Odou-dou Bay, formed by an arm of the sea which runs up to the European settlement of Mongunui. 2nd. The Harbor of Wangaroa, which is a very extensive and good harbor inside, but the entrance is narrow, and ought not to be attempted, except with a leading wind. 3rd. The Bay of Islands, a name given collectively to the many noble bays and harbors which occur between Cape Wiwika to the north, and Cape Rakaoumanga (*aliter* Cape Brett) to the south. 4th. The harbor formed by the mouth of the Wangari River, which is very good for a few vessels. These are on the eastern side of the island.

On the western side we find—1st. The harbor formed by the Hokianga River, which is unfortunately rendered very difficult of access, by a sand bar stretching almost completely across its mouth, and on which many vessels have been lost. 2nd. The harbor of Kaipara, formed by the confluence of four rivers, the principal one being the Wairoa, which flows into it from the northward. This harbor, although

it has no bar, is very dangerous, owing to the channel being extremely narrow, the sand banks continually shifting, and the currents very strong. 3rd. Port Manuchao, which is a splendid sheet of water, and is tolerably easy of access.

The principal rivers are—the arm of the sea which runs up to Mon-gunui, the Keri-Keri, the Waitangi, the Kawa-Kawa, and the Waicare, which flow into the Bay of Islands, and the Wangari: these fall into the sea on the eastern side. On the western side we find the Hokianga with its tributaries, the principal of which is the Waima, which flows into it from the southward, and the four rivers which flow into Kaipara Harbor, the two principal ones being the Wairoa and the Kaipara, the first flowing from the northward, and the second from the southward.

Previous to entering into any detail respecting the topography of the country, it will not be out of place to say a few words on the subject of the climate, and I fear that truth will compel me to detract somewhat from the high reputation that the country has gained on this score.

The climate of New Zealand may perhaps be ranked amongst the most boisterous in the world. A calm day is indeed a miracle at any season, and, from the middle of May to the end of September, there are few days upon which rain or hail does not fall more or less. The prevailing winds throughout the year are westerly, and the south-west wind during the winter months is extremely bleak, and is accompanied with frequent showers of sleet, hail, and cold rain. The north-east wind invariably brings rain, and generally blows strong for two or three days, during which rain falls in torrents without intermission. The country during these rains is inundated—the surfaces of the hills present a vast sheet of water continually rolling down with great fury—the rivers suddenly rise, and rushing with resistless force towards the ocean, carry with them the mighty monarchs of the forest, which are twirled in their eddies like straws, and oftentimes huge masses of rock are dislodged from their beds, and carried by the force of the current to almost incredible distances. Suddenly, amidst this war of elements, the wind will shift to north-west, and blow with increased fury for a few minutes; it will then shift to west, and will fall moderate; all at once the dark clouds will roll away in a volume, the sun will shine forth, and in the course of half an hour there will be nothing to remind you of the dreary storm, save the roaring of the floods in the rivers, which, like departing thunder, send forth their echoes fainter and fainter for several hours. After the lapse of a few hours the ground will be completely dry, and the air will be again filled with dust.

These heavy rains fall at intervals throughout the year, although

more frequently in the winter than in the summer season; and if a fortnight or three weeks should pass away without such a visitation, vegetation, except in the depths of the forests, is checked, and nature seems completely parched. I once knew the month of February to pass away without any rain, and then almost everything that was not sheltered by the forest, or could not be artificially irrigated, perished, and the air on the hills was so filled with dust, arising from the dry volcanic mud, that travelling was almost put a stop to.

An exception, however, to this state of things—otherwise true of the whole island—is formed by that part of the coast stretching between Cape Rakaoumanga and Odou-dou Bay. Along this line of coast, during the summer season, it is not uncommon to see fine weather continue for four or five weeks; during which the land and sea breezes, night and day, will succeed each other with great regularity. Their influence, however, does not extend far, as, during such weather on the coast, it frequently happens that the weather is unusually rainy a few miles inland. During the remainder of the year, from April to November, the climate of the coast does not differ from that inland, save that less rain falls.

In New Zealand the thermometer seldom rises above 80° Fahrenheit, although I have seen it as high as 88°, and even 90°, on a few occasions. During the winter months, the frosts in the morning and evening are very sharp; and I have known ice to continue undissolved for two days, even in the warmest districts of the country. Throughout the year, the mornings and evenings are cold, and there are few occasions on which a blazing fire is not, to say the least, very comfortable. When travelling, even during the warmest season, I have often suffered much from cold at night, although wrapped up in a thick blanket, and lying before a good fire. I never knew snow to lie on the ground in any part of the northern peninsula, but to the southward of the East Cape it frequently lies for several days in winter.

I have already mentioned that two ranges of hills may be traced, with few interruptions, throughout almost the whole length of the peninsula. These hills are clothed with dense forest; and it is amongst them, and in the intervening valley, which varies in breadth from five to twenty-five miles, that the richest and most productive land in the peninsula is to be found. In their course northwards, from the mainland, they are interrupted by the waters of Manuchao and Waitemata. The western range, which runs not far from the coast, reappears immediately to the northward of Manuchao, and along its eastern foot runs, in a northerly direction, the Tahmaki River, which, flowing through a

fertile though contracted valley, empties itself into Waitemata. Boats can navigate the Tahmaki for a distance of fifteen miles from Waitemata, and from the head of the navigation there is only a distance of three miles, across some inconsiderable hills, to the waters of Manuchao.

The eastern range of hills reappears on the northern side of Waitemata, and along its eastern foot the northern branch of Waitemata is navigable for a length of twenty miles; and from the head of the navigation of this river to that of the Kaipara, the distance does not exceed ten miles across the hills, thus forming, in connexion with the rivers of Kaipara Harbor, an easy means of communication between Auckland and the central districts of the peninsula.

The Kaipara River, which forms the southern arm of Kaipara Harbor, is enclosed between the two ranges of hills which here bound a valley, varying from six to ten miles in breadth; but it is swampy, and very much infested with mangrove. There is, however, abundance of timber, which may be easily floated down to the harbor by means of the numerous creeks which intersect the valley, penetrating from the river to the foot of the hills; and the river itself is navigable to boats for a length of thirty miles from the sea, care being taken to keep the channel, which is very narrow.

The western range of hills is broken by Kaipara Harbor, but reappears on the northern side of it, and the two ranges then enclose the valley of the Wairoa, which, so far as my observation extends, is the richest district in New Zealand. Before we carry our survey up this noble river, which is navigable to large vessels for a length of 100 miles from the sea, as we here enter upon the true forest districts of New Zealand, it will be as well to mention briefly the most valuable products of the New Zealand forest, in which the chief wealth of the country must lie for years to come. The most serviceable and most noble tree of the many that adorn the New Zealand forest, is the cowrie pine. This tree attains to the most gigantic dimensions, the trunk being commonly from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in circumference, at a height of five feet from the ground, and tapering slowly throughout a height of from 120 to 160 feet. There are some in the valleys of the Wairoa whose trunks are upwards of forty feet in circumference, and I have seen two exceeding forty-five feet, and attaining a height of 150 feet without a branch. The cowrie is a very tender tree, and is scarcely ever found out of this peninsula, and the one on the opposite side of Hauraka Gulf in the same latitude, and in the island of Otea (the Barrier of Cook), adjacent to the latter. It is seldom seen, except in valleys

or quebradas in the hills, and near water, and the districts in which it especially flourishes are the valleys of the Wairoa and Hokianga, and in the extensive forests situate between the latter river and Wangaroa. From the wood exudes a very brilliant resin; and from the quantity of this substance found about the shores of the peninsula and the adjacent islands, and buried in the ground in various spots, there is reason to believe that the cowrie was formerly distributed much more extensively over the country than it is at present. But the resin is highly combustible, and vast numbers of fine trees are annually destroyed by fire; for, when once this destructive element enters a cowrie forest, there is no hope of its getting extinguished until it has consumed the whole.

These fires generally originate in the carelessness or wantonness of the natives, and too frequently of Europeans, who set fire to the dry fern, over which the flames are rapidly wafted by the winds, until they reach some dense forest, and when once there, even though a heavy rain should fall, the fire will remain smouldering, and so soon as the rain ceases, the flames will again burst forth. During the summer months there are few nights on which several of these bush fires may not be seen burning in different directions, oftentimes threatening settlements with destruction, and attended with great danger to the traveller, who may become enveloped in one before he is aware of his position. It is to be hoped that some measures will be adopted to check this wanton and destructive system.

The wood of the cowrie is light, free from knots, and durable. It is in great demand in every port of the Pacific for spars for shipping, and, indeed, with the exception of New Caledonia and the Island of Pines, New Zealand is the only country in the South Pacific from which these supplies can be drawn, the pine of the south of Chile being comparatively of little value. It is only poverty and want of labor, combined with the harsh measures of government, that prevents a much larger export than has hitherto taken place. Other pines, whose timber is valuable for purposes of building, are the rimo and kahikatéa, which grow to a considerable size, though not to be compared with the cowrie.

The towai is also a valuable tree: its wood is red, is easily worked, and makes elegant furniture. The bark of this tree possesses all the properties that are required for purpose of tanning, and some tanners in New South Wales have assured me that it is far superior to that at present brought to that colony from South Australia and Van Dieman's Land. The puriri is a very valuable tree: its wood is extremely hard, and is principally used for fencing and shingles. Some posts of this wood, taken from old fortified pas, exhibited upon examination no

symptoms of decay, although they had been in the ground upwards of twenty years.

The taraire is a noble tree, and its wood makes excellent charcoal.

Other trees, at present more ornamental than useful, are—the miro, the rewa-rewa, the kohe-kohe, the pohutu-kawa, and the karaka. These deserve notice from the singular elegance of their forms, or the beauty of their foliage or flowers. But one of the most extraordinary trees of the forest is the rata, which, originating in a parasite, grows to such a size as to rank amongst the giants of the forest. It first makes its appearance in the form of a tender vine, clasping the trunk of some huge tree with its long tendrils, and growing both upwards and downwards, and increasing in bulk at the same time. After a while the parasite, having killed the parent trunk, establishes itself upon its roots, sends forth numerous branches aloft, which again send forth aerial roots clasping the neighboring trees—and, ultimately, the rata occupies a larger space than any tree of the forest. It is under this tree that the curiosity so well known as the vegetating caterpillar is found; and instances have occurred of natives lying down to sleep under the rata having been found dead. The tree is now always carefully avoided by them.

The next tree that may be noticed is the nikau, or palm of New Zealand. This grows to heights varying from thirty-five to eighty feet—the height depending much upon the locality. It is not found out of this peninsula, and, indeed, is not often seen, except in the valley of the Wairoa, and in some forests between Hokianga and Wangaroa. It produces a nut much resembling the palm-nut of the African coast, and which, doubtless, might be turned to account. The natives are, however, rapidly exterminating this tree by cutting down almost every one that they come across, for the purpose of eating the heart, which is very refreshing. Of the leaves, also, they make thatch for their temporary huts; and baskets, in which they cook their vegetables, &c.

Neither, in this flying sketch of the New Zealand forest, must we forget to mention the tree ferns which, fringing the rivers and every stream of rippling water, spread their delicate and graceful leaves, whose vivid green hue forms a most pleasing contrast with the darker foliage that towers behind. There are three varieties, one of which, the korau, is edible, and when a leaf-stalk of this is broken, a gelatinous matter exudes, which, when dried and pulverised, forms a farina at least as good as arrow-root. Another variety is peculiar from its having branches.

Another very elegant tree is the ti-tree. This spreads to a great extent over the flats, in the neighborhood of rivers, and grows to a con-



siderable height, throwing off four or five branches, at the head of each of which grows a nodule of bright green leaves, not unlike the head of a palm. This tree produces a most fragrant flower, which hangs down in long pendent branches, and during the early part of summer, the air in some districts is perfumed with their odor.

Such, then, are the most prominent objects that meet the eye of the wanderer in the New Zealand forest.]

We will now proceed with our survey of the country.

The western range of hills, from its re-appearance on the northern side of Kaipara harbor, continues uninterrupted to the mouth of the Hokianga, whilst the eastern range, after leaving the Kaipara river, falls back towards the east coast, and in its course northwards, after separating the valleys of Wairoa and Wangari, is joined by another, but not so elevated a range, which forms the northern boundary of the Wangari valley. The united ranges then proceed northwards, and after bounding the valley of the Waima, are broken by the Hokianga valley, or rather form, in conjunction with the western range, an immense knot of hills, extending from Wangaroa across to Hokianga, amongst which knot occur the highest summits in the peninsula. Another, but not very elevated range of hills, may be traced, extending transversely across the country from Cape Rakaoumanga, and in which the Waicare and Kawa-kawa rivers, which flow into the Bay of Islands, take their rise. This range also forms the line of separation between the valleys of the Waima and Wairoa, and hereabouts it appears to attain its greatest elevation.

It will thus be apparent that the valley through which the Wairoa rolls occupies a considerable portion of the whole breadth of the peninsula throughout a length of sixty miles; and the actual length of the river, from the head of the canoe navigation at Mangakahea to the sea, is not far short of 250 miles, the river crossing and recrossing the valley continually. Near Mangakahea the Kihu joins the Wairoa from the westward, and some distance lower down it receives another tributary from the eastward; and this part of the valley is considered, by the natives themselves, to be the richest district in the northern island. Here a perfect level extends for a breadth from east to west of twenty-five miles, and about eight from north to south, and the whole of it is sufficiently elevated above the bed of the Wairoa to render it secure against any destructive inundations. A great portion of it is under cultivation by the natives of the extensive settlements of Mangakahea and Kihu, who produce more than enough to supply their wants with very little labour. The principal articles of produce are potatoes of many varieties and excellent quality, kumeras, kaiporkias, taro, cala-

ashes, maize, turnips, peaches, apples, quinces, water melons, pumpkins, and there are a few vines. The potatoes grow to a great size. On one occasion a native chief presented me at my departure with four potatoes, which together weighed 13 lbs., and when cooked, were as farinaceous as the smaller ones. The peaches too are excellent, and in such profusion, that despite the numbers taken to the Bay of Islands for sale amongst the Europeans, and the great numbers consumed by the natives themselves (for a Maori will eat peaches till he is unable to move), the waste is immense, the ground in some places being literally covered with the rotting fruit. The valley is bounded by extensive forests in which the cowrie abounds, and the hills, although I believe their elevation to exceed 2,000 feet, are clothed with wood to their very summits. These forests too abound with wild pigs, wood pigeons, wild ducks, &c., and about the low grounds is found that singular bird the kiwi. The river is navigable for canoes right down to the sea, and abounds with fish (as indeed do all the tidal rivers of New Zealand), of which the mullet and snapper are easily caught, and are of good quality. The eastern tributary to the Wairoa is also navigable, and from the head of the navigation of this river to that of the Kawa-Kawa, which flows into the Bay of Islands, is a distance of only eight miles, thus forming a water communication, almost complete, right through the centre of the peninsula.

Proceeding southwards, the valley contracts, the eastern side still presenting an extensive flat covered with rank vegetation, whilst the western side presents a gradual slope up the hills, the whole surface being heavily timbered. It is in these mighty forests where the stroke of the woodman's axe was never yet heard, and into which the light of day scarcely ever penetrated, that we find the finest timber in the country; and here it is that we behold what will be, under proper management, a source of wealth to thousands.

The scenery of these districts is very striking. Unlike the dingy monotonous appearance of the Australasian forests, if we look from the river over this, we see every tint of green that imagination can paint. Fringing the banks, you behold the brilliant tree ferns and ti-tree, whilst the mass of foliage behind, is varied with countless hues, from the dark and sombre hue of the velvet-leaved rimo and kahikatea, to the glittering one of the mighty puriri or flowering karaka; here and there a grove of towai will spread their weeping festoons over the foliage beneath, whilst the cowrie, towering above all, proclaims itself the lord of the forest. So much do these trees rise above others, that the spectator is at first inclined to believe that they are growing upon elevated spots.

At a distance of about thirty miles from the sea, the character of the western bank of the Wairoa changes. Here the forest begins to grow more scant, and a regular table land, intersected by numerous creeks, extends for several miles to the foot of the hills. Upon getting near to the sea, the river is bounded to the westward by bold cliffs, which extend to the heads of Kaipara harbor, and hereabouts the country looks cheerless enough.

The eastern bank preserves its character throughout, presenting an extensive flat, the only interruption being formed by the volcanic peak of Toka-Toka, about fifteen miles from the sea. From the summit of this peak, we look over almost the whole range of the valley, as far as the hills which separate it from Wangari. In the whole extent of this valley there are only three European settlements. The first of these is the station of Mr. Forsyth, situated on the western bank of the Wairoa, about 60 miles from the sea. He has a few acres of land cleared, and has had several good crops of wheat. At the commencement of the year 1842, he unfortunately got involved in a quarrel with the natives, when they destroyed his house and plundered his stores.

About twelve miles higher up (72 from the sea), we come to the station of Mr. Stevenson, one of the most enterprising settlers in New Zealand. He has an extensive sawing establishment, and abundance of timber at hand, with some convenience for discharging and loading vessels, there being $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water almost close to the bank. About the middle of the year 1842 he launched a schooner, of about 80 tons burthen, which he had built up a creek on his premises, but she was unfortunately lost towards the close of the same year, near Hokianga, and was plundered by the natives.

About 25 miles above Mr. Stevenson's, we come to a settlement called Hobson Town, where there are several European families, who have made considerable progress in clearing, and have built some substantial houses. In this neighbourhood, also, there are two other Europeans, who have a few acres of land cleared, upon which they raise good crops. There is also a Wesleyan Missionary stationed about 15 miles beyond this, and all the higher parts of the valley are solely in the hands of natives.

One cause of so few settlers having selected this district is, the bad reputation which Kaipara harbor has gained. Certainly many vessels have been lost outside, but, in most cases, the disaster appears to have been occasioned by carelessness, or by bad charts of the coast; and I am not aware of any instance of a vessel having been lost at the entrance to the harbor itself. Mr. Stevenson has brought in several

vessels, taken them 100 miles up the river, and out again in safety; and he declares that a few beacons will obviate all the difficulties that really exist, and says that he would answer for bringing in any vessel himself in security. Since, however, the Government has taken the sale of land into its own hands, a fatal check has been placed upon enterprise in this as in other quarters, the only land put up at the Government sales being in the immediate vicinity of Waitemata, in which the Government jobbers have some interest.

The valley of the Wangari is much more contracted than that of the Wairoa; and, generally speaking, the hills fall almost abruptly to the river, though here and there a spot of level land may be found, and the hills are for the most part well timbered. The river is navigable, for small vessels, for a considerable distance from the sea, advantage being taken of the tide; and there is an European population, amounting probably to 300 souls, scattered throughout the valley. There is also an extensive sawing establishment belonging to Mr. Mair, one of the earliest settlers in New Zealand.

The strip of land included between the eastern range of hills and the coast, and stretching between Waitemata and Wangari, presents a succession of rugged hills, covered with light fern, and deep swampy hollows, in which grows the koraddi, or flax of New Zealand. It is destitute of timber, and in some parts of water, for many leagues; and altogether presents a most desolate aspect. The islands which lie off it are also, for the most part, desert.

In the large island of Waihekeh there is some good timber, with a sprinkling of cowrie; and there are two good table lands, one near the centre of the island, and the other near the coast on the northern side.

The strip of land included between the western range of hills and the coast is completely desert throughout its whole length, from Manuchao to Cape Maria Van Dieman; but its breadth in few places exceeds four or five miles.

The tract of country stretching to the northward of Wangari, as far as the knot of hills at the back of Wangaroa, and lying between the east coast and the eastern range of hills, is extremely rugged, presenting a succession of lofty fern-clad hills, with here and there a patch of wood, and broken in places by contracted valleys. Some fine table lands, however, occur in this region, of which it will be necessary to speak. The finest of these table lands is that of Kikohe, situated nearly in a parallel with the Bay of Islands, about half-way between the eastern and western coasts, and elevated about 800 feet above the level of the sea. It contains about 25 square miles of ground, and is crossed

by numerous streams, some of which, flowing westerly, pass between the hills, and join the Waima; whilst others flowing southerly and easterly, unite to form one of the sources of the Waitangi. The hills around the table land rise to a considerable height above it, and are skirted by fine cowrie forests, the most extensive of which was wantonly consumed by fire in March, 1842. At the north-east extremity is a lake called Morwai, a fine sheet of water, whose surface is perhaps equal to two and a half square miles. Its depth in few places exceeds 10 feet, and the bottom is a complete forest of trees, the branches of which being very slightly decayed, shows that the ground has sunk at no distant period, which notion is corroborated by the traditions of the natives. The waters abound with eels, which the natives manage to take with their hands.

On the southern side of this lake, and elevated about five hundred feet above it, is the crater of Pukenui, which appears to have been in action not long since; and from the numerous hot springs and small lakes of volcanic mud around its base, there is reason to apprehend that it will again break forth.

The land round Kikohe is exclusively possessed by native tribes, who have bound themselves by solemn compact never to allow an European to reside amongst them; and hitherto every effort on the part of Europeans to obtain a footing in this district has failed of success. It is rather an amusing fact that the lay missionary, with whom this measure originated, upon his recently applying for permission to reside at Kikohe, was refused by the natives.

The next table plain that may be noticed is that of Waimate, which lies eastward of Kikohe, and distant about fifteen miles from the Bay of Islands. This is merely a narrow shelf, extending along the hills about three miles in length from east to west, and nowhere exceeding one mile in breadth, and elevated about 500 feet above the level of the sea. This is the principal settlement of the Church Missionary Society, which has built a church here, and most of the land around is claimed by individuals, members of that body. The land is, however, very poor, being little better than volcanic mud, and there is a great deficiency of timber. The situation, too, is extremely cold, and it is with great difficulty that even the more delicate fruits of England are brought to perfection. The Missionary Society has made a road from the settlement to the head of the navigation of the Keri-Keri river, distant nine miles, for the more convenient carriage of goods from the Bay of Islands.

The third, and last table land of any extent, is that of Tiami,

situated to the south-east of Waimate, containing about thirty-five square miles of surface, and varying in elevation from two hundred to three hundred feet above the level of the sea. This district is intersected by the Waiarua river, the principal branch of those which form the Waitangi; but the waters roll over a bed of lava, without forming any valley, and during floods a great extent of land is inundated by them. There is very little good land in this district, much of it being swampy; whilst the portions free from this are so covered with scoria as, that being removed, to present little but a barren surface of lava. Almost every spot that presents but few difficulties to the settler is already occupied, and I should think that the total European population of the Tiami district is not far short of one hundred and fifty. The most valuable portion of it is a plot at the southern extremity, called Pakaraka, which is the property of the Rev. H. Williams (Church Missionary), and where there is a considerable space of land under cultivation. There is a great deficiency of timber throughout the whole district, what there is being small and of the less valuable kinds. Of the valleys which intersect this region, the only two worth naming are the Kawa-Kawa and Waicare rivers. To these, however, there is but little available land, but they derive value from the timber which clothes the hills around them. Along the Kawa-Kawa there are many European settlers, who are principally occupied in building small craft for the coasting trade. On this river, too, is situated the deserted Russel, and at its mouth we find the Wahapu, a considerable settlement, up to which whalers and other vessels generally come for the purpose of refitting.

The principal settlements in the Bay of Islands are Kororarika and Pahia. The former is built around a fine land-locked bay, in which there is good anchorage, and contains a population exceeding five hundred, and is in every respect the chief place of business for the whole peninsula. Pahia is a settlement occupied solely by persons connected with the Church Mission; it lies on the western shore of the bay, exactly opposite to Kororarika, and would be of no value for any purposes of traffic.

To the northward and eastward of the Bay of Islands, as far as Wangaroa, the country is a complete desert; the only river being the Keri-Keri; and this rolls over a bed of lava, forming no valley, the country around being completely destitute of timber.

If we now proceed northwards from Mangakahea and cross the hills, we shall behold a valley varying in breadth from three to ten miles, through which flows the Waima river, receiving, as it proceeds, nume-

rous tributaries from the hills on the eastern side. One of the most remarkable of these minor streams, is one formed by the confluence of several from the table land of Kikohe. The waters having forced a passage between the hills, rush down with great fury for about a mile, and then tumble over the edge of a perpendicular precipice into a glen of cowrie, the height of the precipice from the tops of the trees being certainly not short of 300 feet. The impetuosity with which the water has been rushing previously, causes it to overshoot the precipice, and after forming a beautiful translucent arch in the air, it falls continuously in the form of heavy rain upon the forest below. The hills that bound this valley are well clothed with timber throughout, and there is a good sprinkling of cowrie. In an agricultural point of view this is by far the finest part of the Hokianga district, a fertile flat extending on either side of the river for a length of twenty miles. There are many European settlers scattered about it, who are mostly occupied in cutting and sawing timber, splitting shingles, &c., and the river being navigable for boats, considerable convenience is afforded for reaching the settlements on the main trunk of the Hokianga. The Waima, at its junction with the Hokianga, is about a mile and a half wide, and on the point to the right is the English settlement of Mutukraka, and to the left is Herd's Point, where a police magistrate resides.

The main stream of the Hokianga is formed by the confluence of the numerous streams that take their rise among the lofty hills which stretch across the country from Wangaroa nearly to the west coast. It is not navigable for vessels any higher than the point where it receives the Waima, at which point it is about two miles wide; but boats may proceed much higher, although very little is gained in absolute distance owing to its very serpentine course. The whole valley is filled with forest, and cowrie principally; but unfortunately much has been already destroyed from mere caprice, and the same system of wanton destruction going on must ultimately exterminate the tree to no purpose whatever.

The principal European settlements in this district are Haureki, Gaugau, and the Wesleyan Mission settlement of Mungunu; but there is a very large population, European and American, scattered about the valley, whose chief occupation is cutting timber. Considering the length of time during which many of these men have resided here, this district has, perhaps, made less progress than any other in the country; agriculture, and in short every thing, having been neglected, owing to the profit that has arisen from the timber trade. Great evil, too, has been caused by the system of the principal settlers refusing to pay their sawyers in any form except in English goods, spirits, or tobacco; and these, too, at the most ruinous prices. Some have even been

in the habit of paying only in spirits and tobacco, with just sufficient clothing to cover the individual's nakedness; and this has produced a degree of moral degradation in this class, perhaps scarcely paralleled in the annals of the world—they are even looked upon by the natives with contempt and abhorrence.

The country to the northward of Hokianga, and between that and Wangaroa, is one immense forest of the most valuable trees. It is, for the most part, very high ground, but is broken by innumerable ravines, through each of which runs a stream of water. There are several European settlements around Wangaroa harbour, the inhabitants of which are employed in cutting timber and bringing it down to the coast. Upon the outskirts of this immense forest, to the northward, extends a very valuable flat, upon which are situated the European settlements of Mongunui and Kitaia. The former is a very promising place, but the latter, owing to its being a Church Mission settlement, is "exclusive." At Kitaia a church has been built. To the northward of this flat, a long narrow neck of sand stretches to within about eight miles of the coast to the extreme north, and here again the land rises, and forms a succession of bold precipices extending between the North Cape and Cape Maria Van Dieman. In this district, however, there is one valley of small extent called the Rainga, which term is also applied to the lofty precipitous rock that overhangs the channel between the main land and the small island that forms the true North Cape.

The natives have a curious superstition respecting the Rainga. They imagine that the soul of every individual who dies in New Zealand rushes along the island to the northward, and ultimately plunges itself over the Rainga into the ocean. Not far from the rock a small hut has been built, where a native priest regularly resides, whose business is to register the number of deaths, he being supposed to derive certain knowledge of each death from the rushing noise made by the spirit as it passes the hut on its way to its final destination.

This cursory sketch will be sufficient to point out where the available districts of the Peninsula are situated, and in what their resources chiefly consist; and in addition to those already mentioned, it may be remarked that iron abounds in the Tiami district and around Waimate; and there are some veins of rich copper ore in the neighborhood of Wangaroa, all of which, though of little value at the present time, owing to the want of labor, will, by and by, assist greatly in rendering the country independent of foreign aid. It will be seen also that the natural obstacles which the country presents to the formation of roads will be slightly felt, owing to the extent of water communication which might be easily rendered complete. The only great difficulty which presents itself to

the speedy occupation of this portion of New Zealand, is the large number of natives now in possession of the finest districts. But these are fast disappearing from various causes. In the first place, many of them are emigrating; for despite the advantage which they derive from European traffic, they prefer much to remain unmolested: their haughty spirit ill brooks the superiority assumed by Europeans. Secondly, a very large proportion of the population were, a few years back, slaves, and the influence of the missionaries has caused very many of the chiefs to give these their freedom, upon which they have returned to their own tribes in the central and southern parts of the island. And, thirdly, vast numbers die from diseases, which the white man carries wherever he goes; and although these diseases may have but slight effect upon his constitution, yet among the indolent and dirty natives their ravages are very fatal. Scrofula is a very predominant disease amongst them, and they state that this has increased tenfold since the arrival of Europeans, perhaps owing to their having left off the practice of anointing their bodies with oil, which, if it did no other good, at all events kept them comparatively clean, inasmuch as they were accustomed to wash previous to a fresh application.

There are, however, many fine districts almost devoid of natives, and these ought to be settled at once. A reason, perhaps, why attention has not been drawn to this portion of the island is, that it has been supposed to be almost entirely in the hands of the missionaries. But it must be apparent, from what I have said, that there are many districts, and that there is already a considerable population entirely independent of these; and even were it otherwise, we should not therefore be justified in *leaving* the most valuable part of the country in their hands. Wolves will not retire from the forest for the accommodation of man—he must first encroach, and ultimately they may become tamed, or, if not, they must be driven out.

Unquestionably the missionaries have done, hitherto, much injury to other classes of the population; but so soon as they found the tide of emigration to be irresistible, although previously they had in vain lectured the natives on the impropriety of having any dealings with the “wicked set of men” who were coming into the country, they followed the example of their disciples, and are now endeavoring to accumulate wealth at the expense of these much-abused emigrants, which their long establishment and continual support from England give them facilities in doing. Most of these men now send their cattle to the market and their corn to the mill; and “prime Mission beef” is commonly seen exposed and thus ticketed in the butcher’s shop in Kororarika. The Mission mutton is, however, carefully avoided, as a lay

missionary stationed at Waimate, sent such numbers of diseased sheep to the market, that the health of the population began to be affected, and the police magistrate at Kororarika was compelled to give orders to the constables to seize and destroy any such animals that they might see in future, and to intimate to the said person that if he sent any more, he (the magistrate) should be compelled to take serious notice thereof. Another of these individuals, stationed up the Waicare river, has for some time followed the profession of a market gardener, with considerable profit.

I only know of two exceptions to those remarks, and in consequence of these two not doing as others do, they have been subjected to continual persecution by the "committee," which appears to me to be a very questionable kind of council.

It is to be hoped, however, that under a more vigorous governor, who has gone out, at all events, free from the shackles into which the other had partly been led, and partly involved himself, a totally different system will be adopted, and that we shall not see again the interests of the community at large sacrificed to the selfishness of a body of men, who, considering their professions, have been much too influential in worldly matters.

In conclusion, looking at New Zealand generally, it may be said I think that no country has fairer prospects. It is situated in the heart of the Southern Whale Fisheries, and is in the high road between the Australasian colonies and the Republics of South America. Its resources, moreover, are peculiarly well adapted to this position. There are its splendid harbors in which the navies of the world might ride with safety;—there are its spars and timber;—there is its flax, which will undoubtedly be one day more appreciated than it is at present;—there are its minerals, its iron and copper, which must no longer remain buried in the earth; and, in addition to these, its climate is well adapted to the growth of wheat, and is such as to render it a safe provision store. The countries whose shores are washed by the waters of the mighty Pacific are all of them yet in their infancy—some of them but half discovered—others just emerging from slavery or from anarchy; and the resources of not one perfectly understood. This side of the world presents a wide theatre for enterprise, hitherto almost untouched; but the time may be expected to arrive when the Pacific Ocean will be the great high road of the nations, when power, opulence, and civilization, will glitter on its shores, and then may the country, that we have been endeavoring to describe in part, be expected to hold a high place in the list of the great and mighty ones.

W. H. S.

TRADE OF JAVA.

ANY information on the trade and commerce of Java must, at the present time, be interesting and useful.

Recent accounts from Sourabaya state that in the high lands of Java coffee, indigo, cinnamon, and tea plantations continue to be formed, and that the provinces lying on the east coast of Java have risen very much in importance from this extension. Many of the new harbors on the south and south-east coast of Java, such as Bassaruwan, Probolingo, Patjitang, Tjilajap, etc., have, within the last ten years, been increased from petty compons, or villages, to important trading towns; and the export of Java produce from these harbors has also been augmented very materially, even within the last twelvemonth. The monopoly of the Dutch Government, which compels the delivery into its warehouses of all produce destined for the European markets, and for which it pays the producer scarcely more than one-third of the amount realised on the continent, has not prevented the formation of new plantations, as the owners (chiefly of the Caucasian race) continually become richer; and those who, two or three years back, may have laid out properties, valued then at 5,000, 10,000, or 20,000 guilders, or more, can now sell, or let them, for double, or even treble, the original cost; as, notwithstanding the monopoly, they yield an interest of 10 or 12 per cent.

However favorable may be the formation of new plantations, as far as the Batavian Government and the landowners are concerned, it cannot be said, however, that the natives are benefitted; for, in consequence of this colonization of Java, the number of pastures, rice and maize grounds, etc., has been materially diminished, whereby the necessaries of life have increased in price, during the last five or six years, from 200 to 300 per cent. Hence it arises, that in many of the provinces the native landowners are compelled by their chiefs to cultivate given portions with rice, maize, and tobacco, and other of their grounds with indigo or sugar-canes. The native princes have an interest in promoting the growth of the staples received into the Government magazines, as they receive a premium on them, according to the extent of their population and the quantity produced, the indigo-refiners and the proprietors of sugar-mills (almost all Europeans) being also instrumental in encouraging them.

A good idea can be formed of the increase in the cultivation of the Government monopoly products, from the fact that in the single province of Westbaglen (about sixty square miles in extent) eighty-six indigo refineries have been established within seven or eight years.

That the increased cultivation, and the newly-established mills, etc., give employment to a great number of persons, may be presumed; but in Java the poor native is compelled by his chief to work for the landowner at such low wages, that he is unable to support himself and family by his earnings. Poverty, therefore, prevails more than in earlier times; and, while the enormous increase in the export trade of the island of Java probably fills Europe with astonishment, cruel poverty advances with giant steps, the existing state of things being calculated to divide the population into two opposite classes—the very rich and the very poor; and the middling classes, in the meantime, disappearing gradually, more and more.

By an official statement of the exports of the island of Java, published in the Indian papers last received, it appears that the trade of this fruitful and promising island has experienced a rapid increasing progression.

Passing over the minor articles of export, and taking the great staple productions of the island which constitute its export trade, we find that cultivation of indigo, and its export, have increased during the last seventeen years, as follows:—

	Maunds.		Maunds.		Maunds.
1825 ..	76	1831 ..	563	1837	10,822
1826 ..	126	1832 ..	2,213	1838	9,778
1827 ..	109	1833 ..	2,861	1839	15,680
1828 ..	310	1834 ..	3,310	1840	27,946
1829 ..	600	1835 ..	7,023	1841	24,014
1830 ..	480	1836 ..	5,365		

The value of the last year's produce is stated in round figures at 60 lakhs of Java rupees, at the rate of 250 rupees per maund. If this be the average price, and that it cannot be manufactured lower, Bengal has little to fear from Javanese competition.

The exportation of coffee has been almost equally progressive; from 1825 to 1841 it being as follows:—

	Pekuls.		Pekuls.		Pekuls.
1825	277,622	1831 ..	299,086	1837	684,947
1826	340,059	1832 ..	314,174	1838	589,600
1827	399,558	1833 ..	360,166	1839	757,476
1828	416,172	1834 ..	486,018	1840	1,132,376
1829	281,662	1835 ..	465,371	1841	961,467
1830	288,742	1836 ..	498,078		

For 1841, the estimated value is 288 lakhs of Java rupees, or about two millions and a half sterling; there having been exported, in addition to the coffee consumed on the island, no less a quantity than one hundred and thirty millions of pounds. The exportation of rice is not noticed in the returns till the year 1837, when it amounted to 30 lakhs of rupees annually.

The value of mace, nutmegs, and cloves, exported in the year 1835, is computed at 1,183,000 Java rupees, and in the year 1841, at 2,183,000.

The gradual and uninterrupted increase in sugar plainly evidences the capabilities and fertility of the island. The exportation being from 1825 to 1841, a period of seventeen years, as follows:—

	Pekuls.		Pekuls.		Pekuls.
1825	16,357	1831	120,298	1837	676,085
1826	19,795	1832	245,872	1838	734,980
1827	32,220	1833	210,948	1839	842,017
1828	25,870	1834	372,885	1840	1,013,877
1829	73,780	1835	432,624	1841	1,031,094
1830	108,640	1836	539,514		

In Banca tin, the increase has been in the ratio of 500 per cent. in the exports, though the prices of late years have considerably decreased. In 1825 the quantity exported was 9,118 pekuls, realising 519,500 Java rupees; in 1841 the exports were 48,000 pekuls, and the value little less than 22 lakhs of rupees.

The progress made by the Dutch in the Indian Archipelago, since the restoration of the Island of Java at the general peace of 1815, is not less creditable to their persevering industry than it is of importance to the other nations of Europe with whom their productions come into competition.

We have yet no accurate return of the production of last year, but we have been furnished with the following report of the arrivals in the Dutch ports, which will give an approximation sufficiently close to draw a general conclusion. The coffee imported amounted to 1,040,000 bags, or about 72,800 tons. The indigo sold by the trading company during the year amounted to 10,500 chests of the same dimensions as our East India from Calcutta. The sales of sugar amounted to 230,734 packages, or about 46,000 tons English weight, against about 45,000 in 1841 and 1842 respectively. These quantities apply to the sales made at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and are exclusive of the quantities imported at other ports, and shipped directly from the colony to other parts of the world. It will further be observed that the quantities sold

within the year are not necessarily a test of the quantities produced in that year, although there is no doubt whatever but that the produce of 1843 exhibits an increase in all the great staples in an undiminished ratio. It may not be out of place to append to this statement a return of the Exports from Manilla, in the half year ending 1st July, 1843:—

SUGAR.—Europe, 70,200 peculs; United States, 18,550; Sydney, 81,500; Singapore, &c., 31,000.

HEMP.—Europe, 11,540 peculs; United States, 21,032; Singapore, &c., 2,810.

COFFEE.—Europe, 1,850 peculs; United States, 1,250; Singapore, &c., 310; Sydney, 2,350.

INDIGO.—Europe, 1,039 qq.; United States, 588; Singapore, &c., 50.

HIDES.—Europe, 3,841 peculs; United States, 750; Singapore, &c., 800; China, 900. **RICE.**—Sydney, 2,400 peculs; China, 19,690.

SAPANWOOD.—Europe, 6,830 peculs; United States, 2,426; Singapore, &c., 10,330; China, 2,740.

COTTON.—China, 1,600 peculs. **HATS.**—Singapore, &c., 13,150 hats.

TORTOISESHELL.—Europe, 400 catties; United States, 733; Singapore, &c., 583.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL SHELL.—Europe, 1,580 peculs; Singapore, &c., 200.

ROPE.—Europe, 50 peculs; Sydney, 2,411; Singapore, &c., 1,030.

CIGARS.—Singapore, &c., 10,658 boxes; Sydney, 2,950; China, 2,584; Spain, 1,660.—*From the Manilla Price Current.*

MAP SHOWING THE DISTANCE TO THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.



PRODROMUS
TOWARDS A PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY INTO THE
INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF THE NEGRO. \

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[Continued from p. 470, vol. i.]

THEN why may not the philanthropist indulge the reasonable hopes that it is possible to civilise the African, and improve his physical conformation, at the same time that his intellectual faculties are exalted? To prove that this desirable end—founded on the principle of induction—may not be so unattainable as many have supposed; and that it has been partially realized, I shall now adduce a few examples of Africans or their descendants, who have distinguished themselves either as authors, statesmen, or divines; and first of one who is little known. I allude to Francis Williams, a native of Jamaica.

Francis Williams,* a negro, was born in Spanish Town, Jamaica, and educated at the expense of the Duke of Montague, who took great interest in the welfare of the Africans. Anxious to give the benighted negro an opportunity of showing whether his intellects were as capable of cultivation as those of the European, he chose Williams, a boy of uncommonly bright parts, as a fit subject for experiment. He had long, as he expressed himself, desired to solve the problem, whether it was possible or not, by means of careful cultivation, to render the negro equal to the European in mental accomplishments. Williams, whose father and mother were both free, was accordingly sent to England, and placed first at a grammar-school, when, having acquired the rudiments of education, he was removed and sent to Cambridge, where he made some progress in mathematics. Long, the historian of Jamaica, the only authority, touching the life of Williams, I am able to cite, insulted his memory and affected to despise his talents; and with a narrowness of mind, which in his day was the sin not only of the uneducated, but of the learned and well-informed classes in England and the West Indies, speaks thus contemptuously of the poor African.

* Kirby seems to have been ignorant of the existence of such a person as Williams, as he makes no mention of him in his *Bridgewater Treatise*, where it is natural to expect some allusion to a person so well known in his time would have been found.

“During his abode in England, after finishing his education, it is said (I know not with what truth) that he composed the well-known ballad of ‘Welcome, welcome, brother debtor,’ &c. But I have likewise heard the same attributed to another author.” He next informs us, that on Williams’s return to Jamaica, the Duke of Montague endeavored to procure him the post of governor’s secretary, but the prejudices, possibly policy, of Mr. Trelawney, then governor, operated against him, and he was refused the appointment. Thus, unable to obtain honorable employment, in which his talents might have been successfully developed; highly educated, with exalted ideas of the value of classical learning; contemned, despised, and trampled on—excluded from the society of the whites by prejudice, and estranged from the converse of his own color by his superior attainments; Williams was compelled to seek the necessary means of existence in the labor of education, and accordingly opened a school in Spanish Town, where he instructed the few scholars that were sent him in reading, writing, mathematics, and the classics.

While thus engaged he selected a negro pupil with a view of making him his successor, and assiduously instructed him in all the learning that he himself possessed. But unfortunately, probably from over application, he became deranged, and Williams never repeated the attempt.* Long, who did not scruple to blacken the character of Williams, in seeking to depreciate the talents of the negro, seized upon this isolated and unfortunate fact to strengthen his rash and unfounded opinion, that the black man was but a vocative brute, or monkey erect;†

* Long seems to have thought the madness of this poor creature an excellent subject for mirth; for this is the way in which he speaks of his terrible infliction: “Whilst he (Williams) acted in this profession, he selected a negro pupil, whom he trained up with particular care, intending to make him his successor in the school; but of this youth it may be said, to use the expression of Festus to Paul, that ‘much learning made him mad.’ The abstruse problems of mathematical institution turned his brain, and he still remains (1784), I believe, an unfortunate example, to show that every African head is not adapted by nature to such profound contemplations. The chief pride of this disciple consists in imitating the garb and deportment of his tutor. A tye perriwig, a sword, and ruffled shirt, seem, in his opinion, to comprehend the very marrow and quintessence of all erudition and philosophic dignity. Probably he imagines it a more easy way of acquiring, among the negroes, the reputation of a great scholar, by these superficial modes, which catch the eye, than by talking of Euclid, whom they know nothing about.”—*Long’s Jamaica*, vol. i. p. 476.

† To have been true to his fanciful theory, he should have called the negro *an ape*—since, according to Buffon, apes have *no* tails, baboons have *short* tails, and monkeys have *long* tails. What a fortunate thing for the negro that the account, in one of the Irish Medical Journals, of a tailed man—*homo caudatus*, as he was called—was not

and in his anxiety to support this theory, *per fas aut nefas*, he inserts a quotation from Montesquieu, to the effect, that in hot climates there is no force or vigor of mind necessary for human action :—“ There is,” he says, “ no curiosity, no noble enterprise, no generous sentiment.” Taking this for a text, though his remarks precede the quotation, he says, that considering the difference which climate may occasion, the experiment would have been more fairly tried upon a native African (!); that it was possible the northern air imparted a tone to his organs* of which they would not have been susceptible in a warm climate, and that Montesquieu, &c. &c. If then this be true, it must hold equally good of all nations living near the equator, and must equally apply to those West Indians who constitute themselves—as was the case with Long—judge and jury. Such rash opinions were unworthy of Long; a man of eloquence, sagacity, and erudition. But he was blinded by a foul prejudice, his only reasons for such opinions being after the manner of the old epigram on Fell :—

The reason why, I cannot tell;
But this I know full well,
I do not like thee, Doctor Fell.

The character of the unfortunate Williams is thus summed up by his

published while Long was writing his history! Had it been, it would have been considered and quoted as demonstrative proof of the soundness of the theory, for in those days learned and unlearned sought to prove the negro, because it suited their interests, a mere brute. Even the philosophic (!) Hume, as he has been called by his friends, was not above the meanness of depreciating what he had never examined. He says sneeringly, “ In Jamaica indeed they talk of one negro as a man of parts and learning; but it is likely he is admired for very slender accomplishments, like a parrot who speaks a few words plainly;” and a Mr. Estwick, pursuing the same idea, observes, “ Although a negro is found in Jamaica or elsewhere, ever so sensible and acute; yet if he is incapable of moral sensations, or perceives them only as beasts do simple ideas without the power of combination, in order to use, it is a mark that distinguishes him from the man who *feels*, and is capable of these moral sensations, who know their application, and the purposes of them as sufficiently, as he himself is distinguished from the highest species of brutes.” I have not space to rebut this nonsense. All I will say is, that I have known negroes as moral, as conscientious, and as honest, as any white men in similar situations.

* Here we find this staunch supporter of the cercopithecian origin, if not identity, of the negro and monkey, unconsciously admitting that negroes *have organs* susceptible of acquiring and retaining knowledge—which I believe he would scarcely concede to his favored idolon. The “ northern air” could scarcely *create* material organs, how much soever it might invigorate and improve them. It is astonishing how prejudice blinds the eyes and stops the ears of some persons. *Sed nemo sine vitiis nascitur*: and Long was no exception to the general law.

partial biographer:—"In regard to the general character of the man he was haughty, opiniated, looked down with sovereign contempt upon his fellow blacks, entertained the highest opinions of his own knowledge, treated his parents with much disdain, and behaved towards his children and his slaves with a severity bordering on cruelty; he was fond of having great deference paid to him, and exacted it in the utmost degree from the negroes; he affected a singularity of dress, and particularly grave cast of countenance, to impress an idea of wisdom and learning; and, to second this view, he wore in common a huge wig, which made a very venerable figure." *

Admitting that Williams did look down with sovereign contempt upon his brethren the blacks, which folly in all human probability he did commit, it was but the development of that principle in human nature, which is ever desirous of exalting itself at the expense of its fellow creatures; and is to be detected equally in the white and the black man. Was Long unacquainted with the characters of Scaliger, Melancthon, Maupertius, and Luther? Or had he never read of Paracelsus, of Parrhasius, or of Thessalus, whose vanity caused him to engrave on his tomb near the Appian Way, *Ιατρονικης*—"Conqueror of Physicians?" But why go so far back? Were there no vanity-stricken scholars in his days? Bentley had just died—say when Long was between eight and nine—and for years after the controversies which that pedant had excited were maintained, talked of, and argued, with all the zeal and violence of the *odium theologicum*—nay, even up to the time of our collegiate life, it was common to go over the arguments of Boyle and Bentley relative to the epistles of Phalaris, as if they had been but of yesterday's growth. Why did Long pass over these persons and attack the friendless, the despised, the enslaved negro? Learning, mere learning, such as Johnson and Bentley possessed, is ever the fruitful cause of vanity. Is not the self-sufficiency of the village schoolmaster proverbial? He assumes a superiority which he neither possesses nor is entitled to,—

While words of learned length and thund'ring sound
Amaze the gazing rustics ranged around.

It was then the vice of the craft, of the calling to which Williams was compelled to resort to procure the necessaries of life, and not any idiosyncrasy peculiar to the African, that led him into the error of supposing, that because he possessed more acquired information than his brethren, that, therefore, he had a right to treat them with contumely. Again, if Williams wore a wig, to "make a venerable figure," do not many of our youths and ladies wear wigs to improve their appearance;

and were not wigs commonly worn in those days by physicians, to make them look learned, grave, and venerable? And here the classical reader cannot fail to recollect the anecdote of Cæsar, who, desirous of concealing his baldness, the effect of a dissipated life, as has been said, petitioned the *Senatus populusque Romæ*, to be permitted to wear a laurel crown. He, however, did not inform them that it was for the purpose of concealing his baldness, but intimated that he desired it as a distinguishing insigne or mark of the opinion they entertained of the great services he had rendered his country. The prayer of the petition was granted, and we are told that Cæsar was more gratified with this boon—because it ministered to his vanity—than he had been with all the orations, and triumphs, and honors, and dignities, that a grateful nation had conferred upon him.

If, then, we detect in Williams's wig the same weakness which we discover in the laurel of Cæsar, ought we not to ascribe its assumption to the inherent love of approbation, common to all the human race—of course, including the negro—rather than pronounce that it was indicative of organic defect in the African people?

The charge, however, of treating his parents with disdain, if not contumely, and behaving towards his children and servants with severity, though of a more serious nature, and neither to be palliated nor excused, when regarded as an act of the individual, is certainly not tenable when it is employed as an argument by which aspersions are heaped upon the whole African race. For it is possible to find among Europeans, and those even of the most exalted genius, men who, like Williams, have committed themselves by their cruelty and contumely both to their family and children. Earl Ferrars shot his servant in cold blood; Miltofi proved himself a “harsh spouse;” and the much admired author of the *Sentimental Journey*, according to Lord Orford, “preferred a dead ass to a living mother;” Sir John Soane abandoned a son to poverty in the midst of riches; and a Countess of Macclesfield forsook, nay, persecuted, the child whose advent in the world had released her from the embraces of a man she abhorred. In my own circle, a gentleman of enormous fortune recently dying in Paris, left upwards of one hundred thousand pounds to charities, and a daughter with six children, and an embarrassed husband, to starve on fifty pounds a-year! Do these examples—which could be multiplied—leave the unfriended Williams solitary in the calendar of social offenders? Would it be fair to infer from the violence of Ferrars, the harshness of Milton, the relentlessness of Soane, the impiety of Sterne, the unnatural conduct of the Lady Macclesfield, or the inexcusable cruelty of

the gentleman last alluded to, that the entire people of the British Isles are accustomed "to treat their parents with disdain, and behave towards their children and servants with a severity bordering on cruelty?" Shame, then! and double shame! rest on the memory of that man who, instigated by interest and blinded by prejudice, would seek to blast the character of another merely because he differed from him in state, station, color, and complexion.*

Williams defined himself to be "a white man acting under a black skin;" and attempted to prove logically that a negro was superior to a mulatto, or any other proles between the white and the black man, by the following syllogism:—"A simple white or a simple black complexion was respectively perfect; but a mulatto, being a heterogeneous medley of both, was imperfect; *ergo*, inferior. A proposition so dogmatic neither demands refutation nor requires comment. It is the dexterous invention of a desperate mind, embittered by neglect, and sharpened by indignation. In the depreciation of rivals, self-love repays itself for the contumelies it has received, and in the disparagement of competitors seeks either indemnity for the rudeness of contention, redress for the insolence of success, or satisfaction for the mortification of defeat. A sensitive mind, smarting under unmerited obscurity, yet conscious of superiority—endowed by nature, yet shackled by circumstance—is too prone to magnify the evils, and diminish the advantages, of position. This was unfortunately Williams's case. In a contest with the whites he knew he had no chance of success; among slaves he would meet with no one willing to contend. To the whites, therefore, he readily conceded that which he arrogated, and was entitled to from the blacks; but the colored inhabitants were his rivals, and consequently he felt and expressed himself as any man under similar circumstances would have done. Passion, and not reason, plumed the thought.

Of Williams's literary attainments, means of judging are scarcely in our power; all that I know of his works being the ballad already alluded to, and a Latin ode to Governor Haldane, illiberally criticised by Long. I shall extract the poem† in question; and, though I am by

* Long, however, stands not alone in this instance. He shares the guilt of prejudice with half the talents of his time. Even Edwards is accused of falsifying or mutilating the text of Mungo Park to gratify the weakness, or minister to the interests, of the planters.

† Intergerrimo et Fortissimo
Viro

GEORGIO HALDANO, ARMIGERO,

no means inclined to place it in the first class of Latin poetry, still it is not inferior to many of that description of college exercises which distinguish the academic productions of the period in which he flourished, when the Corydons and Galateas, Junos and Jupiters,

Insulæ Jamaicensis Gubernatori ;
Cui, omnes morum, virtutumque dotes bellicarum,
In cumulum accesserunt,
Carmen.

Denique venturum fatis volventibus annum
Cuncta per extensum læta videnda diem,
Excussis adsunt curis, sub imagine clarâ
Felicis populi, terraque lege virens.
Te duce quæ fuerant malesuadâ mente peracta
Irrita, conspectu non reditura tuo.
Ergo omnis populus, nec non plebecula cernet
Hæsurum collo te relegasse* jugum,
Et mala, quæ diris quondam cruciatibus, insonans
Insula passa fuit ; condoluisse quous
Ni victrix tua Marte manus prius inclyta, nostris
Sponte ruinosis rebus adesse velit.
Optimus es servus regi servire Britanno,
Dum vadet genio Scotica terra tuo :
Optimus heredita populi fulcire ruinam ;
Insula dum superest ipse superstes eris.
Victorem agnoscet te Guadaloupa, suorum
Despiciet meritò diruta castra ducum.
Aurea vexillis flebit jactantibus Iris,†
Cumque suis populis, oppida victâ gemet.
Credere, meum non est, vir Marte chare ! Minerva
Denegat Æthiopi bella sonare ducum.
Concilio, caneret te Buchananus et armis,
Carmine Peleidæ scriberet ille parem.
Ille poeta, decus patriæ, tua facta referre
Dignior, altisono vixque Marone minor.
Flammiferos agitante suos sub sole jugales
Vivimus ; eloquium deficit omne focus.
Hoc demum accipias, multâ fuligine fusum
Ore sonaturo ; non cute, corde valet.
Pollenti stabilita manu, (Deus almus, eandem
Omnigenis animam, nil prohibente dedit,)
Ipsa coloris egens virtus, prudentia ; honesto
Nullus inest animo, nullus in arte color.
Cur timeas, quamvis, dubitesve, negerrima celsam
Cæsaris occidui, scandere Musa domum ?

Pro relevasse.

† The fleur-de-luce : the arms of France.

Venuses and Marses, with all the machinery of a fanciful mythology, were made to supersede nature, and all that was natural in nature or man. The charge made by Long, of the "exalted panegyric" in which it is written, must be attributed to education, and probably an early perusal of the works of Dryden, at that time very popular, and whose dedications of which to his patrons were couched in such language as puts human nature to the blush; equalling, if they do not surpass, in catachrestic epithet and monstrous hyperbole, the flattery of Horace, and the adulation of Virgil.

The next African, or rather descendant of an African, with whose history I am acquainted, is *Ignatius Sancho*, who was born on board a slave ship, on its passage to Carthage, where he was baptised by the name of Ignatius. His parents appear to have died before he attained the age of boyhood, and being conveyed to England, was presented by his master to two sisters at Greenwich, who surnamed him Sancho. While there he attracted the attention of the Duke of Montague, whose Duchess subsequently took him into her service, and gave him the appointment of butler. He continued in the service of her Grace till

Vade salutatum, nec sit tibi causa pudoris,
 Candida quod nigra corpora pelle geris!
 Integritas morum maurum magis ornat, et ardor
 Ingenii, et docto dulcis in ore decor;
 Hunc, magè cor sapiens, patriæ virtutis amorque,
 Eximit è sociis, conspicuumque facit.
 Insula me genuit, celebres aluere Britanni,
 Insula, te salvo non dolitura patre!
 Hoc precor; O nullo videant te sine, regentem
 Florentes populos, terra, Deique locus!

FRANCIS WILLIAMS.

I offer no criticism upon this poem, which Long has endeavored, but I think unsuccessfully, to prove if not a plagiary, an abortive attempt at Latin versification. This conduct was unjustifiable in every way; but he may be forgiven, since he has left behind him, in a translation of this ode, a most lame and impotent attempt at English verse, proving that it is easier to play the critic than to be the poet. This is the translation of the lines beginning "*Cur timeas,*" &c.

Oh! muse, of blackest tint, why shrinks thy breast?
 Why fears* t' approach the Cæsar of the west?
 Dispel thy doubts, with confidence ascend
 The regal dome, and hail him for thy friend:
 Nor blush, altho' in garb funereal drest,
 Thy body's white, tho' clad in sable vest. (!)

* Is this English? Muse; why fears you or thou, &c., sounds rather odd; but I hate verbal criticism.

his infirmities compelled him to retire, when by her aid, and the little he had saved, he was enabled to open a grocer's shop. Here at his leisure hours he indulged his taste for music, literature, and painting, and at the same time, wrote some pieces of poetry, and a dissertation on the theory of music. He died in 1780, subsequent to which Jekyll wrote his biography, not distinguished, however, by remarkable depth, or storied erudition; and his letters, some of which were printed in the prose volume of the *Elegant Sketches*, once a very popular bookseller's work, were published for the benefit of his family.

Mr. Thomas Fisher furnished Mr. Montgomery Martin, as the latter tells us, in his "History of the British Colonies," with the following very brief notice of Africans, or negroes, who have distinguished themselves in the walks of literature, theology, politics, or poetry. Some of these, however, were not Africans, but half-castes, and consequently may be objected to, as examples of the development of negro intellect, by the Long and Monboddo school. Be it so. *Trahet sua quemque voluptas*. I do not envy their feelings. The following, he says, are a few examples of African negroes who have been mathematicians, physicians, divines, philosophers, linguists, poets, generals, and merchants, all eminent in their attainments, energetic in enterprise, and honorable in character. *Hannibal*,* a Colonel in the Russian Artillery, and *Listet*, of the Isle of France (the latter of whom was named a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, on account of his meteorological observations), prove the capacity of the negroes for the mathematical and physical sciences.

Fuller of Maryland was an extraordinary instance of quickness of reckoning. Being asked in a company, for the purpose of trying his powers, how many seconds a person had lived, who was seventy years and some months old, he gave the answer in a minute and a half. On reckoning it up after him, a different result was obtained. "Have you not forgotten the leap year?" asked the negro. The omission was supplied, and the number then agreed with his answer.

Jac. Eliza John Capitem, who was bought by a slave-dealer when eight years old, studied theology at Leyden, and published several sermons and poems. His *Dissertatio de Servitute Libertate Christiana non contraria*—that is, *Treatise of a Servitude (or bondage) not contrary to Christian Liberty*, went through four editions very quickly. He was ordained in Amsterdam, and went to Elmina, on the Gold Coast, where

* *Hannibal* was a colored man. It is perhaps but fair to state here, that Mr. Fisher is indebted to Lawrence for this catalogue. It would have been but prudence to have acknowledged the loan.

it is believed he was murdered, or consented to return to the practices and opinions of his countrymen. In 1734 *A. W. Arno*, an African from the coast of Guinea, took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, at the University of Wirtemberg. *Friedig*, in Vienna, an African negro, was an excellent performer both on the violin and violoncello; he was also a capital draughtsman, and had made a very successful painting of himself. *Gustavus Vasa*, of the kingdom of Benin, distinguished himself as a literary character in this country (England). *Toussiant L'Overture*, the negro general, and *Christophe*, the negro emperor of Haiti, and his admiral, acquitted themselves with sufficient energy in a way to achieve the liberties of their country, which is still governed by negroes of African descent. So far Mr. Fisher.

I shall now quote a passage from a letter addressed to me by Dr. Paul, of Jamaica, containing an account of Mr. Casseres, a black musician, who is well known in Kingston, and whose acquirements as a linguist are of a very high order. Dr. Paul says:—

“Casseres is master of every musical instrument. His ear is so fine that, while leading a band, he will call out to the identical performer who plays a wrong note. He speaks, I think, *five* different languages, and all this without any collegiate or uncommon education. He is a native of Curaçao. I have seen him at a concert play on the piano, flute, violin, and guitar, and all as *first*.” Dr. Paul is himself a musician of a very superior order, and consequently his opinion, thus strongly expressed, is valuable. Fortunately, or unfortunately, though

“Nature gave me two ears, she gave me no ear,”

So that I cannot express any opinion of the musical talents of Mr. Casseres. I have, however, listened very frequently with great pleasure to his performance at several concerts in Kingston, where he still resides, and dedicates all his time to the instruction of musical pupils.

There was also, when I was in Kingston, a black clergyman, by the name of Killick, whose abilities as a preacher, I was assured by Dr. Paul and others who had heard him, were very respectable. I remember also a very humble individual in Lucca (Jamaica), by the name of Gillin, who distinguished himself as a musician. He had been a slave, but his owner, a colored woman, perceiving the assiduity with which he applied himself to learning, and the ease with which, without any assistance, he acquired reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with the violin, manumized him, and when I was last in that part of the country, he was the master of the band to the militia.

Lately a Reverend Mr. Duggan, from Jamaica, has been preaching in

a chapel near Finsbury-square, but never having had an opportunity of hearing him, or of conversing with any one who had, I cannot offer any opinion on his talents. The very fact, however, of his occupying so respectable a station, even supposing his abilities to be below the usual standard of divines, is presumptive evidence that the African is capable of being instructed, not only in the inferior arts and sciences, but in the more recondite and arduous questions of theology.

In *Edwards's Cork Remembrancer*, for 1772, there is an account of a negro named Firmein de Costa, which seems to me worthy of being repeated here. He appears to have been a slave to one Emanuel Cabral, a person who was arrested in 1765 for killing a soldier. De Costa, who had fled to the woods on the arrest of his master to avoid being included in the charge, when the news reached him that he was about to be hanged, returned to the town, and voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities, declaring that he alone was guilty of the assassination, and that his master was innocent. Accordingly, after a very lengthened examination, Cabral was declared not guilty, and De Costa hanged for the murder. This action, though not indicative of talent or intellect, must be considered and classed among the deeds of exalted natures. The murder, it is probable, was committed in a moment of anger, possibly in a drunken squabble, and perhaps might have been palliated, if not defended. But the voluntary surrender of his person into the hands of the law must have been the deliberate act of a noble and heroic spirit—conscious of crime, subdued by repentance, and desirous of making every reparation in its power at the seat of offended justice. As such I must view it as one of the noblest examples, in the history of mankind, of the triumph of virtue over vice—of goodness over evil. Had this man lived in the earlier period of Roman history, an applauding people would have erected a votive altar to his memory. But as things are, the present age can only admire, while it records this noble action of a demi-savage.* In the same work, mention is also made of “an ordination

* Even while revising this paper for the press, another instance of the heroism and humanity of a slave has come under my notice. I quote from the *Jamaica Times* of Dec. 30th, 1843. The Editor says—“We have much pleasure in recording the following act of magnanimity, in a slave of the Island of Guadaloupe, during the dreadful earthquake and conflagration of the 8th of February last. It may afford a useful example to others who have even all the advantages of freedom, of the reward which is ever sure to attend a noble act, however humble or even degraded the character of the party may be. We quote from the *Gazette Officielle* of that Island:—

at the Chapel Royal, in which a black man was ordained, whose devout behavior attracted the notice of the whole congregation, and that he was shortly after to be ordained a priest." It is to be regretted that the *Remembrancer* had not been a little more explicit as to the name and destination of this devout negro, because a barren fact is at all times unsatisfactory, is seldom conclusive, and too frequently, as is the case at present, being uncorroborated, carries no weight with it, but only so far as it is supported by analogy with those which precede it. If viewed in this light, it will tend to support the doctrine I am endeavoring to establish, and, consequently, may be considered "one ally more."

[To be continued.]

" ' By a colonial ordinance of the Governor of Guadaloupe, of the 17th July, a slave, of the name of Felix, has been emancipated, as a reward for his generous conduct on the awful day of the 8th of February, 1843, 2,000 francs have been voted for that purpose by the Colonial Council, 1,500 francs being paid to Felix's master, and 500 francs to Felix himself as a gift. This is the story, as contained in the report to the Council :—' On the 8th of February, 1843, two brothers were covered with the ruins around them ; one of them fortunately succeeded in extricating himself unhurt ; but the other was wounded and dying, and his more fortunate brother was for some time trying with his precious load to find his way out ; but the obstacles were insurmountable ; his strength was exhausted, and the flames were rapidly approaching. At that distressing hour he finds Felix by his side. ' My friend,' he says, ' if you have a kind heart, help me to save my brother, and I will give you a doubloon.' ' To-day nothing for money—all for the love of God,' replied the noble and generous slave, and collecting all his strength and energy, he surmounts all obstacles, and arrives on the wharf, where he lays the dying man in a boat.' It is added, that it was with the utmost difficulty that Felix had been discovered, so anxious did he seem to conceal his noble conduct.' "

ON THE AGRICULTURE OF HINDOSTAN.

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[Continued from vol. i. p. 455.]

SOWING.—It is a just proverb, directed to arouse attention in the idle, that “there is philosophy in boiling an egg.” The agricultural process of seed-sowing seems not less simple, yet there are many considerations worthy of attention, because they have been demonstrated to have no trivial influence upon the welfare of the future crop. These may be arranged advantageously under the following heads. 1. Depth at which the seed should be sown, and mode of sowing. 2. Quantity of seed to be sown. 3. Quality of the seed.

1. Few cultivators ever stop to inquire why they bury the seed below the surface, and still smaller is the number of those who would be able to give a satisfactory reply to the query. The practice is rendered necessary by the circumstances which must concur before the seed will effectually germinate; these are a moderate temperature, moisture, and oxygen gas. It is needless to point out that in Hindostan, if the seed were not covered from the direct rays of the sun, it would be heated and dried too powerfully to permit any advance even in the first step of vegetation.

Though it is requisite for all cultivated seeds that they should be covered with the earth, yet it is by no means indifferent at what depth they are buried. Experiments have shown that each seed has a depth at which it germinates most vigorously, and that there is a distance from the surface, and that not a great one, at which each seed will not germinate at all. To secure a regular depth of earthy covering, there can be no doubt that the drill and the dibble are the most efficient implements for committing the crop to the ground; broadcast is, however, the too general system adopted in India, and the substitute for that imperfect instrument, the harrow, is little else than a plank, with a bush attached.

There is one fact sustained by practice which is easily explained, by

considering the circumstances necessary to sustain germination, viz., that in tropical climates seeds may be buried advantageously, at least half as deep again as they can in temperate climates. Thus wheat and barley in England do not require to be covered with more than from half an inch to an inch of the soil, but in Hindostan an inch and a half is not too great a depth.

These observations lead me to consider the rude attempts at *drilling* which obtain in some parts of Hindostan; and here I may observe, that although nations, ignorant of physiological science, would not be led to adopt a system of committing their seed corn to the ground in right lines on account of the facility it affords to an uninterrupted circulation of air; yet I have often felt surprised that it was not suggested to them by the facility it affords for the operation of hoeing. In the case of the inhabitants of Hindostan it is less surprising, because their indolent nature always prompts them to get through the work of the day with the least possible effort, without any thought of that of to-morrow, considering most literally that it is enough for each day to take care of the things of itself.

Dr. Tennant observes that the sugar cane, a plant of all others well adapted for rectilinear cultivation, is in the upper provinces planted thick, and in promiscuous clumps, a mode of insertion which I have observed myself pursued by natives in the vicinity of Calcutta.

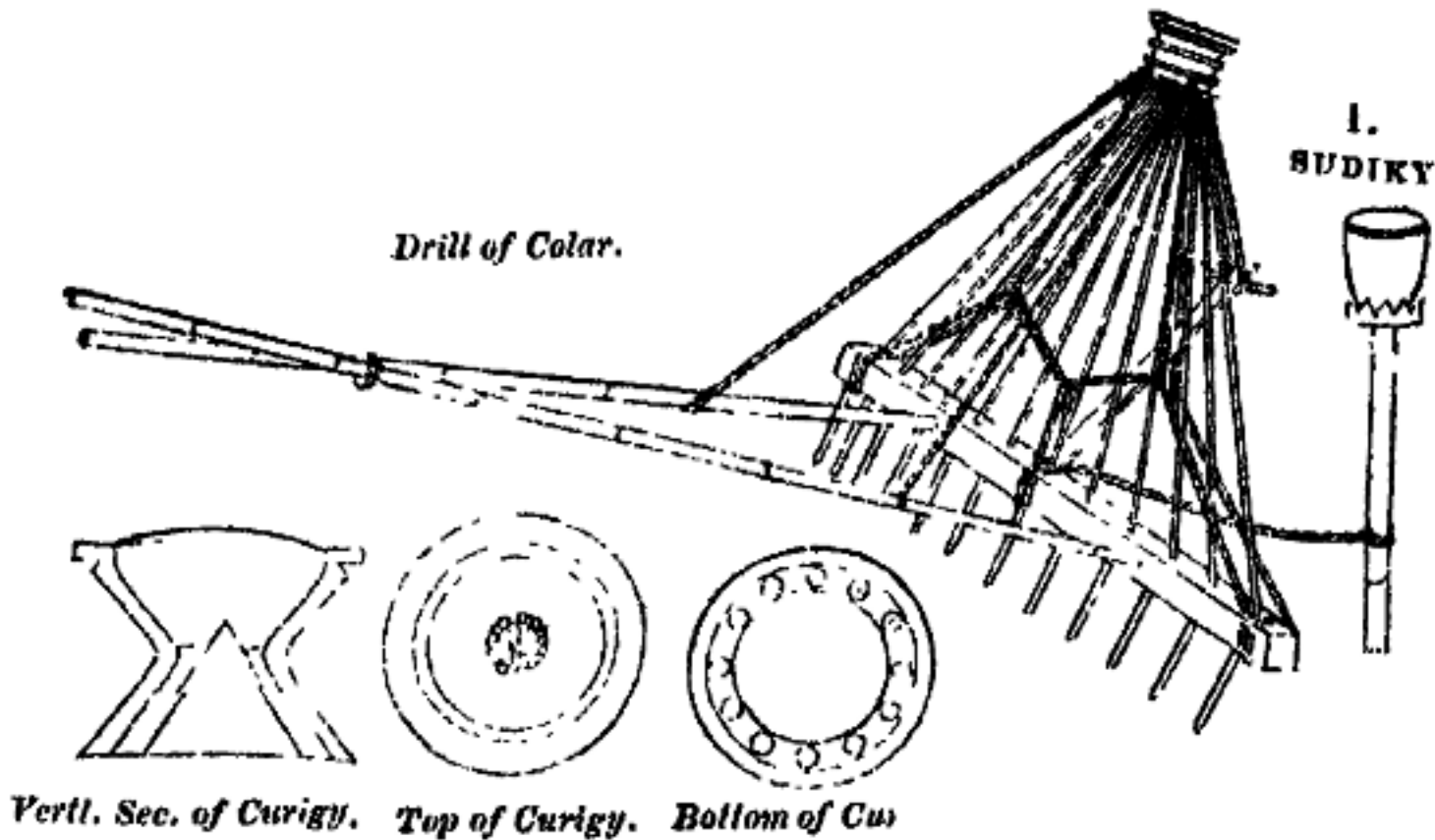
In some districts, however, an attention to rectilinear cultivation has obtained. Thus, in the vicinity of Palachy, in South Coimbatore, a district where the native agriculture is much superior in many respects to that of other parts of Hindostan, the benefits of the drill husbandry are partly obtained by the seed being dropped by hand into the furrow made by the plough, and covered over by another plough following, and covering in the seed by a second furrow. (*Buchanan's Mysore*, ii. 325.) A still further advance has been made in Mysore, in some parts of which, as at Colar, two kinds of drill are in use.

The most simple of these is the *sudiky* (No. 1.) It only delivers one row at a time, and when employed for sowing millet is attached to the handle of the plough, and delivers the seed into the furrow the plough is making. When used to insert *Avaray* or *Tovary* among the *Cynosurus corocanus*, it is tied behind the curigy, the more complicated drill employed for sowing this crop.

The *sudiky* is merely a cup, or hopper, in which the seed is dropped from the ploughman's hand, and thence gradually trickles down a perforated bamboo to which it is affixed. In Behar, it is passed through a hole in the body of the plough.

The curigy (No. 2) is composed of twelve perforated bamboos, communicating with as many perforated teeth, and delivering through them the seed which comes to them from the top, or receptacle, in which the seed is placed. This top is rather ingeniously constructed, so as to deliver the seed regularly to the circular arrangement of tubes.

2. CURIGY.



In the northern part of Canara, at Banawasi, Dr. Buchanan saw another curigy, or drill. It differs in no material point from that of Colar, except in delivering only four rows at a time instead of twelve.

In Nepaul, *dibbling* is partially practised for the insertion of the rice crop. Immediately after the land is stirred for the last time, the seed is put into the ground by the fingers in rows six or eight inches apart, the sowers covering up the seed as they advance, by drawing the hand over each transverse row of seeds. The sower squats with a small basket of the seed placed on the ground between the knees, and using the fore-finger and thumb of each hand, inserts the seed, a grain or two together, at regular distances, commencing laterally at the utmost reach of the hands, and moving backwards, after each row of seeds is completed. "Nothing," says Mr. Campbell, "can promote quick and regular vegetation more than this, the seed getting a bed in moist, freshly turned-up soil, not one grain of it being left uncovered, nor one grain inserted deeper than its neighbor."—(*Trans. Agri.-Horti. Soc.*, vol. iv. p. 123.)

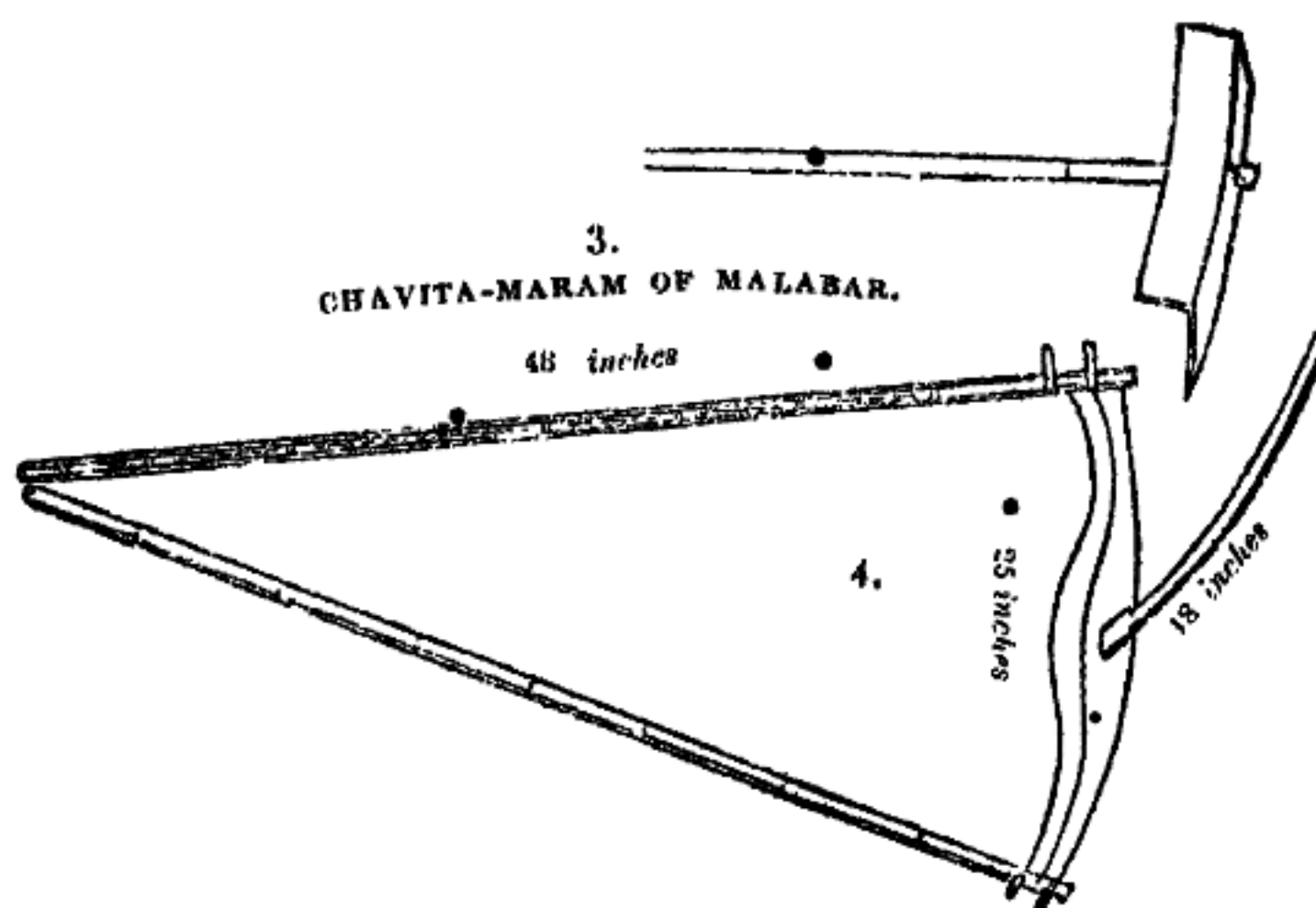
Closely connected with the operation of sowing are the *roller* and *harrow*, for which very rude substitutes are employed by the Indian cultivators. When the plough has done its utmost to the stiff soils of Bengal, they still remain cloddy, and unfit to be a seed bed. To over-

come this consequence of adhesiveness, a still more imperfect implement than the plough is employed, which is intended to produce the combined effects of the roller and harrow.

This is nothing more in form than an English ladder made of bamboo, about eighteen feet long, drawn by four bullocks, and guided by two men, who, to increase its power, stand upon it as they direct and urge on the cattle. Again and again has it to pass over the same surface, and thus, as in the case of the plough, is caused a great expense of time and labor, without any commensurate effect.

In Dinajpur the implement is called *mai*, or *moyi*. It pulverises the clods and levels the surface of the ploughed land when drawn over it, and the Hindoo ryots show their consciousness of the reason that the operation is beneficial, by calling it *rasbandhan*—that is, *the confining of the moisture*.—(*Asiatic Res.*, vol. x. p. 4.)

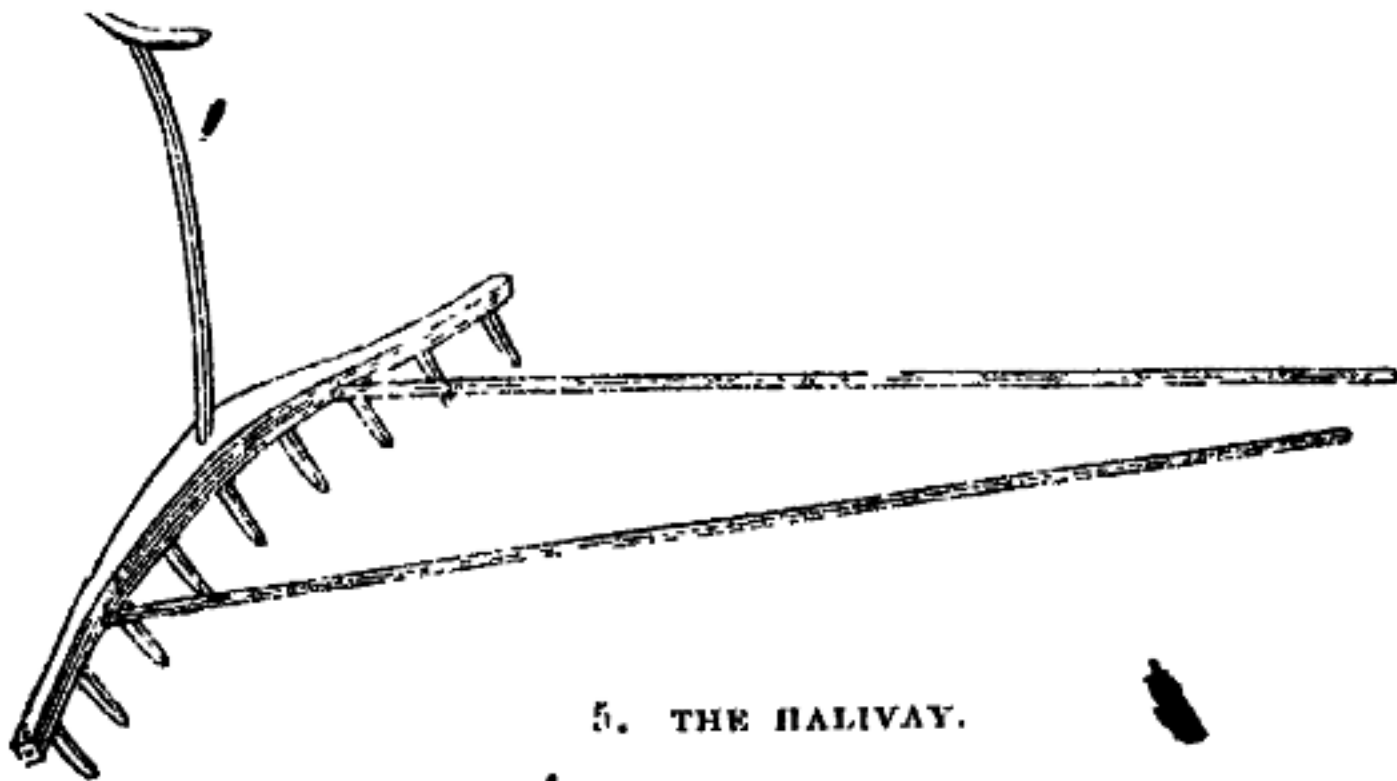
In the vicinity of the Pali-ghat, in southern Malabar, the surfaces of the fields are made smooth by an implement called *Uricha-maram* (No. 4), which imperfectly also answers the purposes of both our harrow and roller.



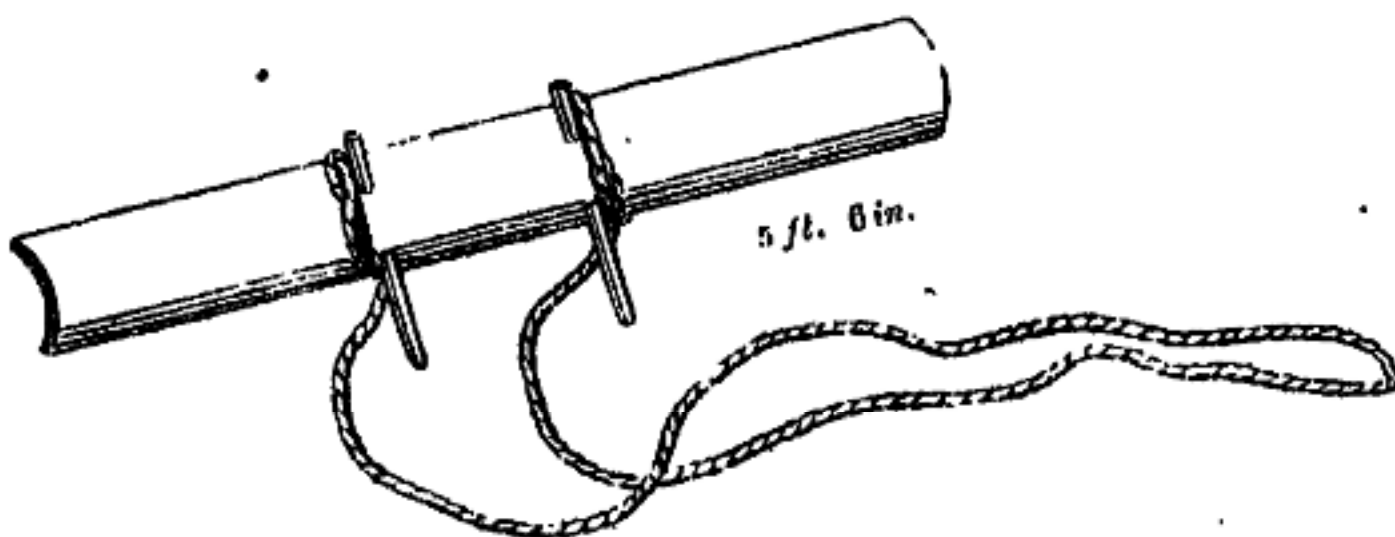
URICHA-MARAM OF PALI-GHAT.

Another implement used in the same district for breaking clods is the *chavita-maram* (No. 3). It is drawn by two oxen, and the driver stands upon its head to increase the weight.

The *halivay* of Mysore (No. 5), or *haligay* of Haiga, is a rake, serving the purposes of a harrow. The head is six feet long, and made of a bar of wood about three-and-a-half inches square. The teeth are four-and-a-half inches long: it is drawn by two oxen. (*Buchanan's Mysore*, vol. i. p. 101.) This is the *bida* or *nangol* of Dinajpur. The teeth are usually made of wood, but near Goraghat, where the soil is clayey, they are made occasionally of iron; but then it is an implement too expensive for the common race of ryots.—(*Buchanan's Dinajpur*, p. 215.)



A rake, called *varundy maram*, is used in South Malabar. It differs from that just described in having longer teeth, no handle, and only a pole instead of shafts. The end of the pole is toothed, so that by fastening the yoke nearer to, or farther from, its extremity, the teeth of the yoke may be drawn over the soil at an angle more or less acute.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, vol. ii. p. 376.)



6. CORUDU OF BANAWASI.

The accompanying sketch (No. 6) represents the implement used at Banawasi, in Canara, and in Poorneah, for the purpose of breaking

the clods of newly-ploughed fields. It is drawn by two oxen, and is termed a *coradee chukee* in Hindoostanee; *hingah* in Behar; but the *hingah* is twice the length of the *coradee*.

The instruments employed for levelling the surface of the soil in Bengal are called *bida*, or rake; and *movi*, or harrow.

In Nepaul a mallet, with a long handle like a crutch, and called *kurningham*, is used for breaking the clods; also in the northern part of Rungpore, and in the Sekim territory.

2. *Quantity of Seed sown.*—Poverty, and the national defect of character, which makes the ryot careful only of the day, without any thought of the morrow, induce him to sow the least quantity of grain that can be eked out over a bigah.

The importance of moderately thick-sowing as a check to mildew upon the cereal grains, and as a means of obtaining a full crop from all, has long since been demonstrated in Britain by the practice of the Earl of Leicester and others. In such a climate as that of Hindostan, the additional importance of thick-sowing, as a means of obtaining shelter to each plant by its neighbors, needs to be enforced by no argument; and it may be recommended, without any reservation, that at least three times the quantity of seed usually allowed by the ryots may be advantageously sown.

In the Malayar country, where the farmers sow four times as much seed in a given space, as is usual in other parts of Hindostan, their crops are three times as productive. In other districts an average produce of rice is from 20 to 24 bushels per acre, but in Malayar it amounts to 65 or 70 bushels.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, vol. iii., p. 396.)

3. *Quality of the Seed.*—There are many points concerning the seed employed which ought to be enforced upon the ryot's attention, but to which at present he pays little heed. Among these are, the necessity for employing fully ripe and fresh seed, because, if it fails in either of these particulars, it not only germinates tardily, but the plants are weak throughout each succeeding stage of their growth. Care should be taken to employ none but perfect seed, and to secure this it must be put into water, and only such seeds sown as sink in that medium. It will be seen, under the head "*Cotton*," &c., that the natives do occasionally employ water for this purpose; and that, carrying the process even further, some seeds, as of rice, and, less frequently, those of *cynosurus corocanus*, are sown after they have been forced to germinate by being soaked in water.

This subject will be considered more in detail when the cultivation of these and other crops is noticed. Another point, the employment of

brine, as a wash for the seed, will then also be more fully entered upon. This is a practice not altogether unknown to the Indian cultivator, although conducted with little discernment of its utility. In some districts they mix various foreign matters with the water, as the leaves of *asclepias gigantea*, of the castor oil shrub, &c. In other places; as in some parts of Mysore, sheep's dung is added to the water.

In England the importance of frequently changing the seed-corn has long since been acknowledged. The crop is found to be benefited, both in quality and in quantity, by sowing that which was grown upon a more high land and less fertile soil. Yet a thought upon this subject probably never entered the head of an Indian ryot. At all events, one thing is certain, he goes on sowing, every seed-time, that which the same soil yielded in the previous harvest; and if the pedigree of the grain could be traced, it would be found, in many instances, to have been reproduced on the same biggah during half a century of generations. This is not from any deficiency in the varieties. The varieties of rice, for instance, are very numerous. From the awned and unawned, from that growing on the mountains to that produced in humid situations, there are diversities adapted to every circumstance of soil, climate, and season.—(*Tennant's Ind. Rec.*, vol. ii., p. 9.)

HORING.—This operation,⁶ confining it to its literal British meaning, is very imperfectly and slovenly performed by the ryot.

The tool most generally employed by him is so unwieldy as to render it incapable of being efficiently and dexterously used; and the drill or dibble system is so rarely adopted in India, as a mode of committing the corn to the soil, that the crop can at best be but imperfectly hoed. This is to be regretted, for no country on the globe is more characterised by the rapidity of the growth of its vegetables; and amongst these weeds, as everywhere else, grow the most rapidly, even where all are fast.

Weeding, whether pursued by the hoe or the curved spud, is always a tedious operation; but where the seed is sown broadcast, and the workmen are slow, as in Hindostan, it requires exemplary patience to watch the proceeding, and must ever leave a doubt upon the spectator's mind whether more harm is not done by the feet of the operator than is compensated by the benefit effected with his unwieldy implement.

Hand-weeding in Bengal is usually performed by laborers, remunerated by a daily allowance of three seers of grain. They find their own tools, and twenty will finish a biggah in a day, or one acre in three days. The pay is the same, though the exertion is much more severe, when they are employed with the heavy hoe, or kodallee, to break up a lay previously to its being ploughed.

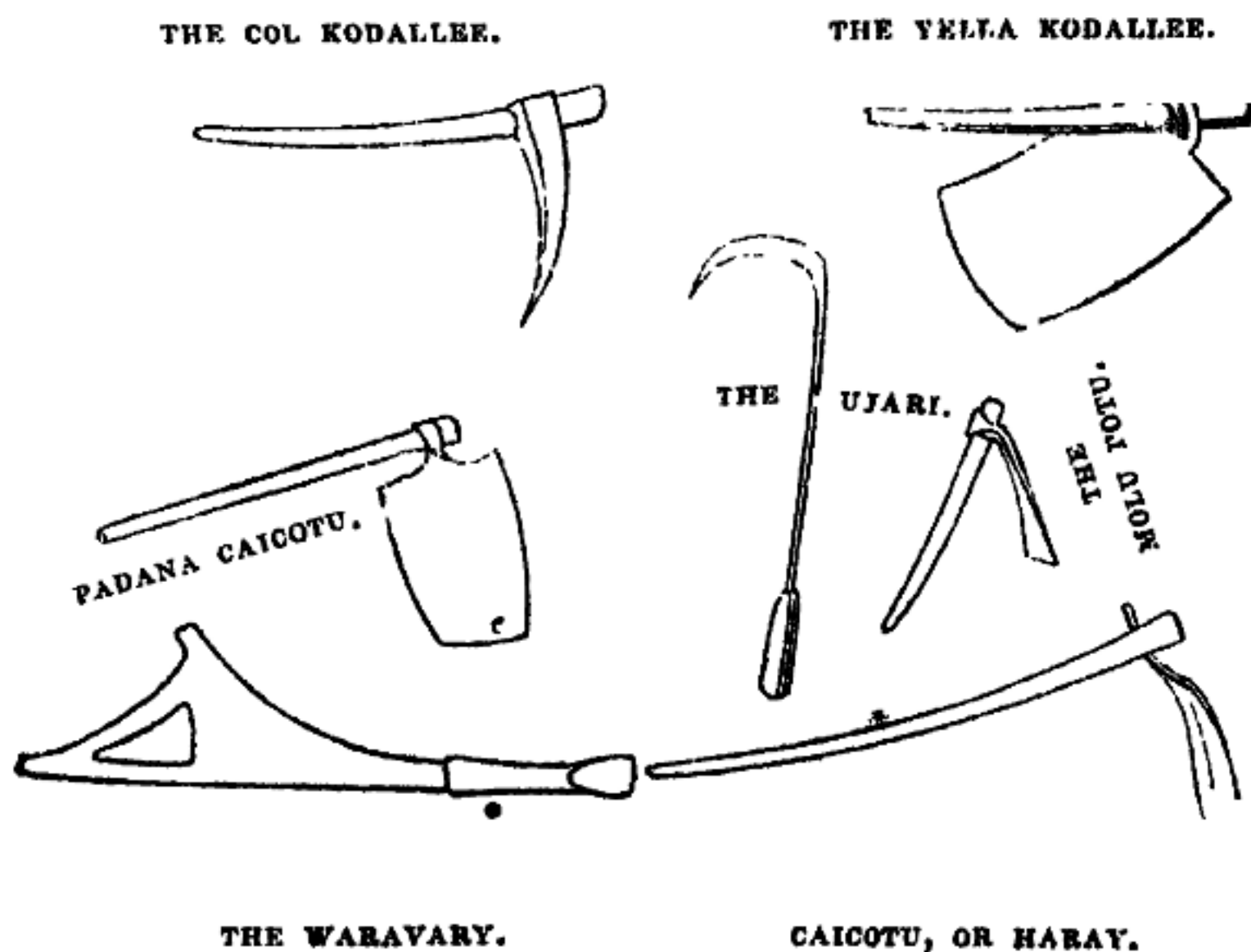
The importance of hoeing, it should be remembered, does not even chiefly depend upon the destruction of weeds. A more important effect produced by the operation, is the loosening and pulverization of the soil, thereby facilitating the access of the atmospheric air to the roots, and enabling the soil to absorb and retain the moisture which, during dry, hot weather, is more abundantly dissolved in the atmosphere than at other seasons.

Plants (I now quote from one of my own papers in the *Gardener's Magazine*) are very much benefited by having oxygen applied to their roots. They are found to consume more than their own volume of that gas in twenty-four hours; and when applied by Mr. Hill to the roots of melons, hyacinths, &c., the first were found to be improved in flavor, the second in beauty, and all in vigor. Everything, therefore, that promotes the presentation of oxygen to the roots of plants must be beneficial: hence, one of the reasons why we find that frequently stirring the ground about them promotes their growth; for, in proportion as the soil is loose, so much the more easily does the atmosphere penetrate it. Moist earth rapidly absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, as Humboldt demonstrated, but dry soil does not. This affords another reason for frequently stirring the earth about plants during the droughts of summer; for well pulverised soils admit the evening dews, &c. more freely than those with a consolidated surface. The dews, consequently, are deposited more within their texture, and the moisture is more firmly retained in such pulverised soils, being not so much heated by the sun's rays, because more pervaded by the air, which, like all other gases, is one of the worst conductors of heat.—(*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine*, vol. iii., p. 132.)

In Nepal, where the intelligence of the cultivator is evidently improved by having to contend with difficulties, the value of hoeing seems to be better appreciated than in most of the other parts of India. He who neglects applying this operation to his dry-field rice is looked upon there as a ruined sluggard. The cultivators say, "The more you weed and hoe the rice, the heavier will be the return of grain. Not only are the ear and straw increased in size, but the more you hoe and weed the thinner is the husk, and more abundant the edible part."—(*Trans. Agri. Horti. Soc. of India*, vol. iv., p. 124.)

The British husbandman, accustomed to employ the hoe of varying weight and breadth of blade, accommodated to the work in hand, would scarcely credit that the only hoe known to the laborer of Lower Bengal has a head a foot in length and nine inches in breadth, and weighing about five pounds, and attached to a handle barely two feet in length.

It serves for all the purposes which employ the hoe in Britain, the spade, the shovel, and the rake. With it the weeder shuffles slowly through the growing crops; with it he digs, or rather loosens the surface of the soil; with it he fills the baskets in which earth or rubbish are transported; and in the garden he has no assistant rake to level the borders which it scarifies. In Bengal it is called *kodallee*. It is almost the same as the *yella kudali* of Mysore; where they have another implement, the *col kuduli*, used for breaking up consolidated tenacious soils.



The *ujari* is an implement used in Mysore for eradicating weeds, or hand-hoeing.

In some parts of southern Malabar the rice fields are ploughed, and subsequently the clods broken by sticks as well as by the hoe, which is there called *caicotu*, and in Tulava *haray*.

In Poorneah, Behar, and some other districts they also employ long handled hoes, and the workmen stand up to their labor as in England.

In the hill district of Malabar another hoe is used, called *padana caicotu*, being very like the *cotu* or *haray* of Tulava. This is identical with the *khoo* of Nepaul, which is thus mentioned by Dr. Campbell:—
“The cutting edge of the kodallee, or large digging hoe, an instrument answering all the purposes of plough, spade, and rake, is set at an angle of about thirty degrees with the handle, which is only two feet long, its

off end projecting four or six inches beyond the eye of the instrument. The digger, when using the kodallee, seizes the projecting end with his right hand, and the portion, which may be termed the hand proper, in his left, and raising the instrument above his head, brings it down with much force and precision, making a cut in the soil of seven to nine inches deep. The detached sod he raises on the kodallee, turning its upper surface completely downwards."

The *koo* (Newari), *kodallee* of the Parbutteahs, is the hoe or spade with which the Newars turn up the soil of their fields. They do not use the plough, and, compared with the Indian one (which is used by the Parbutteahs), this spade is a much more efficient instrument. Its cut is from four to six inches deep. The Newars use it with dexterity, and delve a field in a surprisingly short space of time, turning the earth up in ridges or narrow beds. The *koo* resembles our adze more than a spade, but differs from the former in having its handle projecting from the off-side of the neck of the instrument. The delver holds the handle in both hands, and stooping forward raises the spade at each cut above his head. By bringing it down strongly and steadily, and cutting the sod rather slanting, he can make a furrow, in well-moistened ground, of nine inches deep. The ground, for both crops of rice and of wheat, has two or three delvings. So soon as one crop is off the ground the Newar turns up his field for another, thus gaining all the advantage from the decaying stubble which early ploughing can give. This immediate turning up of the soil is a matter on which the Newars lay much stress, and consequently it is very common to see the women and children of the family cutting down wheat and rice at one end of the field, while the males are delving it at the other. The *koo* costs about one current rupee.—(*Trans. Agri. Horti. Soc.*, vol. iv., pp. 114, 162.)

The *waravary*, a variety of spud, is much employed in hand-weeding in some parts of Mysore.

Of the same nature is the weeding spud of Bengal, which is called *nirance*; in Behar, *koorpee*, and in Poorneah it is called *pushnee*. It is eight inches long and three broad at the cutting part, which has a triangular form. The handle is of wood.

In Poorneah they have a small hand-hoe called *tumnee*, and another, sharp-pointed one, in Nepaul, named *chong kooki*, for weeding drilled crops.

In some districts of the same part of India, the heavy, awkward hoe, *yella kudali*, is superseded, as a tool for weeding, by one much more convenient, called *mola potu*. The blade is seven inches long and two broad.

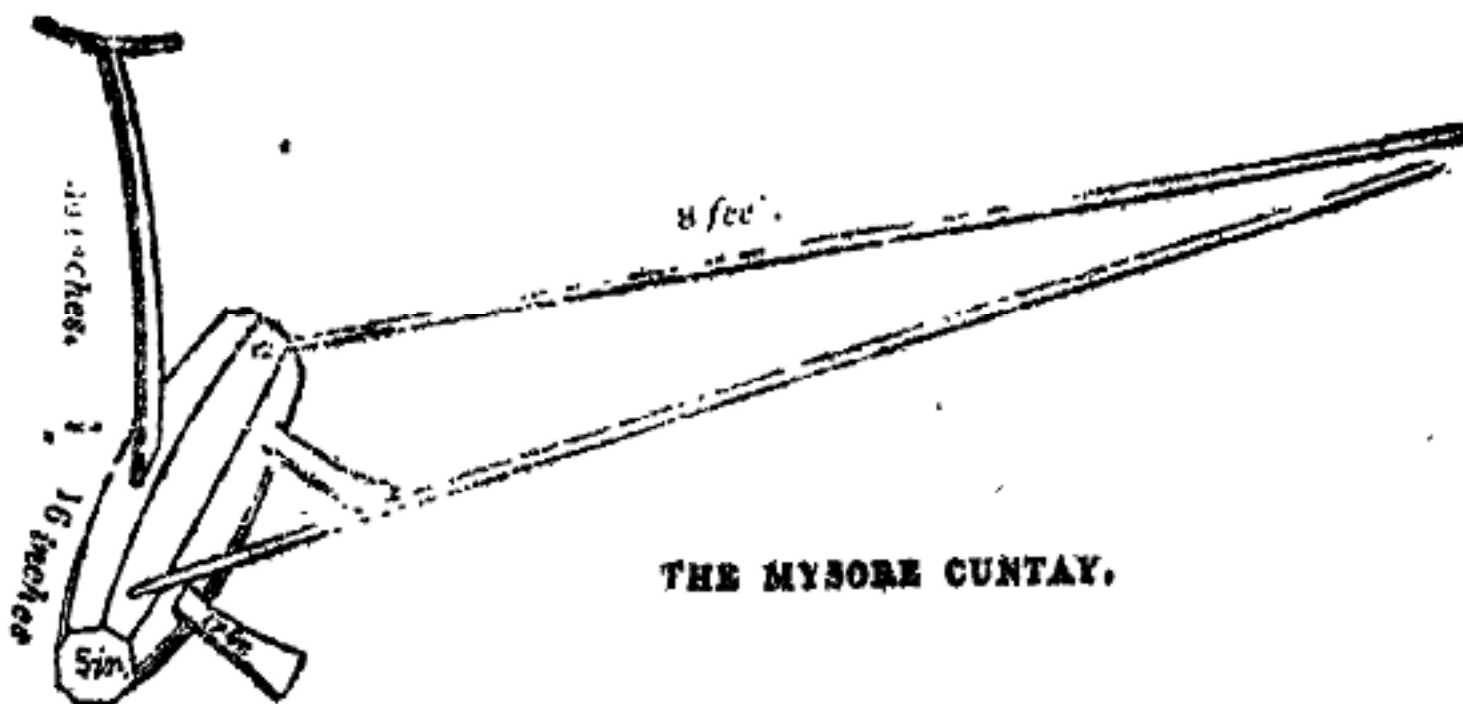
It is clear, says Mr. Speed, in the lecture I have before quoted, that in the short-handled hoes much power is lost by the fulcrum being in the centre, or nearly so, between the hand or power, and the resistance or earth to be dug, whilst in that which has the blade put on at a very acute angle, this advantage is increased by the blade being brought so close to the hand as to obstruct the operations of the digger, and preclude the possibility of penetrating to any depth, to obviate which, as much as the instrument will allow, I have not unfrequently seen the hoe thrown out of the hand. This must of course occasion great delay, and but slow progress can be expected from it; it may, however, be useful in shaping and cleaning the almost perpendicular banks of tanks, pagars, or mounds.

As the horse-hoe is employed in Britain, so India has a bullock-hoe varying slightly in form in different districts. The *heg cuntay* is used at Banawasi for loosening the soil after it has remained at rest subsequently to the ploughings given in preparation for the rice crop.

The *harty*, or *nir cuntay*, is employed at the same place for extirpating the grass between the rows of rice which have been sown by drill. Both instruments are drawn by two bullocks.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, vol. iii., p. 236.)

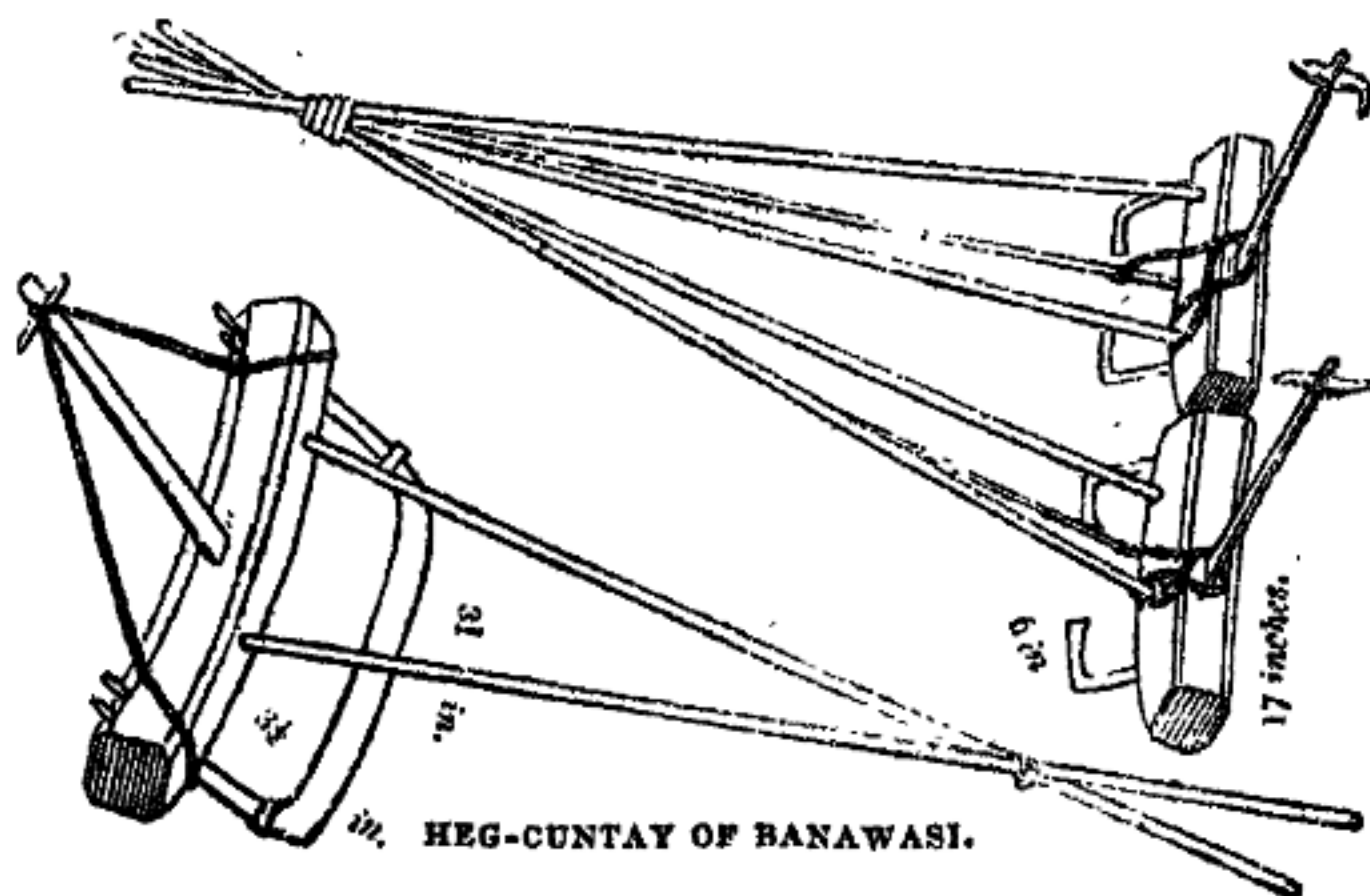
They seem more aware of the importance of frequent hoeing in this district than elsewhere in India, with the exception of Nepaul.

The *cuntay* is a two-bladed hoe, drawn by two bullocks, and used for field culture in the Mysore.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, vol. i., p. 101.) The blades are slightly curved.



THE MYSORE CUNTAY.

NIR, OR HARTY-CUNTAY, OF BANAWASI.
EDDAY-CUNTAY OF SHIVA-MOGAY.



FALLOWING—ROTATION OF CROPS.—Cropped without intermission, and unrenovated by manures, it is a natural consequence that the soil in India, except where irrigation is available, very speedily becomes exhausted. To renovate it, the Bengal ryot has no idea of a *fallow*; it would to him appear very mis-spent labour to continue to plough land except for the purpose of sowing it; he therefore exhausts, and then abandons it to total rest. Thus left, the surface speedily becomes clothed with a spontaneous turf, and the earth is, in a course of months, so consolidated as to defy the attacks of a weak and imperfect implement like the native plough; the soil, consequently, when its culture is resumed, has to be broken up by the hoe, causing an expense so considerable, as compared with the produce, that old lays are on that account rated at a smaller assessment in the Ayeen Acbery.

In the northern districts of Coimbatore the native cultivators told Dr. Buchanan that they knew fallowing was beneficial, but that only rich people could adopt it, for rent has to be paid whether a crop is or is not grown, and the benefit was not equal to a year's rent. They have no idea of any advantage arising from a change of crops. They know that some are more exhausting than others, and this they endeavor to meet by giving to them an additional quantity of manure; but they often cultivate, without intermission for many years, one crop upon the same field. It has been observed frequently, that where nature is most beneficent man is the least industrious; and that in those places where her bounties are less profuse, there the cultivator is most remarkable for his intelligence and assiduity. The Nepaulese, compared with their

more southern neighbors, are an illustration of man's industry rising to meet his difficulties and to compensate for deficiencies. The irregular nature of the Nepaul surface requires the fields to be generally terraced, and for the most part to be cultivated with the hoe. Much as this increases the manual labor, yet we learn from Mr. Campbell's statement that fallowing is there pursued more generally, and is better directed than in almost any other part of Hindostan. As soon as the swampy lands have lost so much of their waters as to be a little dry on the surface (say in January), they are turned up in broad ridges; this throws the water into the furrows, and exposes the tops of the ridges to the air, while the soil of the furrow surface and the sides of the ridges are exposed to water. Having lain in this state for a month or two, the ridges are thrown into the furrows, the water taking their place. This turning up and exposure of all parts of the soil to air and water is repeated three or four times by the more industrious cultivators, during the interval of rest the land enjoys between the reaping of one rice crop and transplanting of another. The first delving takes place in January, the last in June and July, when the transplanting commences. A great addition to the decomposed vegetable matter of these soils is annually made consequent on the preparatory delvings, as, on the arrival of spring, and during the months of May and June, the vegetation on them is so rapid as to clothe them in grass and weeds in a very short time, all of which is turned down and completely rotted (the heat and moisture favoring rapid decay) previously to the planting of the rice crop.—(*Trans. Agri. Hort. Soc.*, vol. iv., p. 117.)

In the Saugar and Nerbudda districts, when a soil is approaching to exhaustion, it produces a grass, known there as *kaus*, which in the course of two years is so abundant as to prevent the cultivation of corn; the field is then allowed to remain uncultivated for ten or fifteen years.

The recovery of fertility by the soil is thought to be intimated by bushes growing abundantly, and proportionately destroying the grass; when the latter has nearly disappeared, the ground is considered once more fit for cultivation.

Further south, in Bagalkol and Badamy, districts in the Bombay Presidency, when a soil ceases to be cultivated, it speedily acquires a turf of the *agrostis linearis*, known locally as *hungalee*, or *nut*; the roots of this creeping plant form a thickly interwoven mat to a depth of eight or ten inches. The stronger it grows, and the thicker the bushes spring up, the richer is the soil considered by the cultivator.

To reclaim these lands, the ryots make exertions unusual in Indian agriculture. They employ a heavy plough, evidently like the Chatrakal

plough, previously described, having its share constructed so that the instrument has a constant tendency to penetrate deeper into the soil. At least ten bullocks, of which two or four must be of a larger breed than usual, are required to draw this implement while thus employed. They will break up about twenty-four acres in a season, giving each acre three ploughings; the first longitudinally, the second transversely, and the third diagonally.—(*Spry's Modern India*, vol. ii., p. 280.)

The importance of having a *rotation of crops*, rather than a continual repetition of one and the same, was a suggestion of botanical science for the benefit of agriculture too refined to be expected in the practice of the ignorant, prejudiced, Indian ryot.

“A course, extending beyond the year,” observes Dr. Tennant, “has never been dreamt of by a Bengal farmer, and even in the succession of crops within the twelvemonth, he is guided by no choice of a plant adapted to restore the land impoverished by a former crop.” The attention being fixed on corn, other vegetables only engage the intervals of leisure, which the cultivation of that staff of life permits to the land and to the cultivator.

It is scarcely possible to specify the succession which obtains in a practice regulated by no principle, but merely by temporary convenience. It is almost as difficult to enumerate the various combinations of different crops grown, mingled together, either upon the stubble of a former harvest, or sown for a future crop among the corn before that harvest was gathered.—(*Indian Rec.*, vol. ii., p. 15.)

In the Mysore, Dr. Buchanan states, that ground once brought into cultivation for rice is universally considered as arrived at the highest possible degree of improvement, and all attempts to render it more productive, by a succession of crops, or by fallow, would be looked upon as proofs of insanity. Where there is a supply of water, the farmers generally think that the best system of cultivation is to sow another crop of rice, immediately after a previous one has been reaped; and, in many parts favored with a supply of water, three crops of rice are produced annually.—(*Journey through Mysore*, vol. i., p. 93.)

In Mysore, the crop of rice succeeding that of the sugar-cane is very bad, but the second is usually an average produced; the cane is never re-grown on a field until three rice crops have intervened.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, vol. i., p. 98.)

At Palachy, in South Coimbatore, and in some parts of Behar, I find, from Dr. Buchanan, the only regular rotation of crops is practised for the avowed purpose of obtaining a better produce than I have noticed in Hindostan. In the first year *Holcus spicatus*, and its associated pulse, is

grown. 2nd year a crop of millet (*Holcus sorghum*), or *phaseolus minimoo*, or *panicum miliare*, followed by one of *dolichos biflorus*. 3rd year grass, manured by folding cattle upon it.

In the high lands of Behar the following rotation of crops is usually adopted; 1st year fallow and wheat; 2nd, maize (*muckai*) followed by big or bear, a kind of barley; 3rd, *murwa*, *sama*, and *coweree*, kinds of millet, followed by cotton, but, if the soil is poor, only a crop of the small *jancira* and fallow again, instead of cotton.—(*Trans. Agri. Hort. Soc.* vol. ii., p. 227.)

In almost all parts of Hindostan the reprehensible custom of growing crops commingled is adopted. It is reprehensible because no two plants, intended to produce a profitable return, can be found, which, if cultivated together, do not in some way either by overshadowing, or interfering with the necessary operations, injure each other.

Whilst deprecating this practice, Dr. Buchanan offers for it the untenable excuse, that if one crop fails the other may succeed, thus reducing the chance that famine may occur. The excuse is untenable, because the same security might be obtained and a better cultivation pursued, by growing the same crops separately upon the same plot.

About Patna, it is very usual to see cotton, dohl, and the Palma Christi growing intermixed; and in the same district may be seen barley, and a small variety of pea or lentil thus united in cultivation; a practice adopted in England, where oats and peas are corruptly designated *bullamong*. The culms of the grain are said to afford support to the leguminous plants, and the mingled produce when threshed is employed as horse provender. About Allahabad, barley, peas, some one of the oil crops, and the yellow dye called *khoosoom*, are often mixed with wheat.

The usual mixtures in Bengal are *tesee* (flax for the seed) and mustard; *kulace*, (a kind of pea) and mustard; or barley or wheat with *tesee*.

Til and a small pulse for cold weather are autumn-sown crops. Many of these are thrown on the newly formed soil left by the inundation whilst wet, and never receive cultivation of any kind.

[To be continued.]

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES' MINT.

THE Mint of the United States was established at Philadelphia in 1793. The building, which is a splendid one, has a front of white marble, and Ionic porticos of more than 120 feet long on each front; it was first occupied in 1830. The officers of the establishment consist of a director, with a salary of 3,500 dollars; a treasurer, chief coiner, assayer, melter, refiner, and an engraver, at 2,000 dollars each; and an assistant assayer at 1,300 dollars. The salaries of all these officers have been increased one-fourth within the last few years.

In 1838 branches were established at Charlotte, North Carolina; Dahlonega, in Georgia; and at New Orleans, Louisiana. The *personnel* of these branches consist, besides the workmen, of a superintendent, an assayer, and a coiner.

Measures were taken a few years ago for introducing improvements in the processes and machinery of the Mint, by which the efficiency of the establishment has been much increased. Heretofore the milling and coining were executed exclusively by manual labor. New machines have, however, been introduced, by which these operations are now performed by steam power. The humid assay for silver has also been successfully introduced, and new arrangements for the assay by fire carried out.

The principal sources from whence the precious metals are obtained are the Southern States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and the western one of Tennessee. In former years a large proportion of gold was derived from Mexico, South America, the West Indies, and Africa. Previously to 1824 gold had only been received at the Mint from one native source, North Carolina, from which quarter it was first transmitted for coinage in 1804.

According to estimates which are entitled to some respect, it would appear that about one-half the quantity of gold produced from the United States' mines is exported uncoined or consumed in the arts. It is also believed that the quantity of bullion now annually obtained from the gold region of the United States, is not less than about one-fifth of the amount of gold produced within the same period from all other sources, in Europe and America, estimated according to the best authorities. The gold coins of the United States are the American eagle, value ten dollars, weighing 10 dwts. 18 grs.; the half-eagle and

the quarter-eagle. The silver coins are the dollar, the half-dollar, the quarter-dollar, the dime, and the half-dime. The copper coinage consists of cents and half-cents.

The following is a recapitulation of the coinage at the Mint of the United States and its branches, from the commencement of operations until Dec. 31st, 1842 :—

Commenced operations.	Mints.	Whole coinage in prices.	Value of whole coinage in dollars.
1793	Philadelphia.....	255087171	85873062
1838	Charlotte Branch..	162118	566030
1838	Dahlonega do.....	178534	827638
1838	New Orleans do...	14179656	3155443

The detailed report of the United States' Mint and its branches, for a series of years, presents the following view :—

ANNUAL AMOUNTS OF GOLD FOR COINAGE DEPOSITED FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Period.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Various sources.	Total Mint and branches.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1824	—	5000	—	—	—	5000
1825	—	17000	—	—	—	17000
1826	—	20000	—	—	—	20000
1827	—	21000	—	—	—	21000
1828	—	46000	—	—	—	46000
1829	2500	134000	3500	—	—	140000
1830	24000	204000	26000	212000	—	466000
1831	26000	294000	22000	176000	2000	520000
1832	34000	458000	45000	140000	1000	678000
1833	104000	475000	66000	216000	7000	868000
1834	62000	380000	38000	415000	3000	898000
1835	60400	263500	42400	319900	12300	698500
1836	62000	148100	55200	201400	300	467000
1837	52100	116900	29400	83600	—	282000
1838	55000	66000	13000	36000	1700	435100
1839	57600	53500	6300	20300	800	385240
1840	38995	36804	5319	91113	4535	426185
1841	25736	76431	3440	139796	3075	542117
1842	42163	61629	323	150276	19296	777097
1843	48148	62873	5099	56619	7989	1045445
	<u>694642</u>	<u>2939737</u>	<u>360881</u>	<u>2258004</u>	<u>63005</u>	<u>8737684</u>

Total amount deposited in the United States' Mint..... 6316259
Do. do. do. Branch Mints..... 2421425

Total amount deposited since 1823..... 8737684

From the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, recently presented to Congress, detailing the operations of the Mint and its branches, during the past year, we gather the following facts :—

The coinage at the principal mint, in 1843, amounted to 6,530,043 dollars 20 c. : comprising 4,062,010 dollars in gold, 2,443,750 dollars in silver, and 24,283 dollars 20 c., in copper coins, and composed of 10,405,233 pieces. The deposits of gold, within the year, amounted to 4,107,807 dollars, and those of silver to 2,357,830 dollars.

At the New Orleans branch mint, the coinage amounted to 4,568,000 dollars ; comprising 3,177,000 dollars in gold, and 1,391,000 dollars in silver coins, and composed of 4,030,239 pieces. The deposits for coinage amounted to 3,138,990 dollars in gold, and 1,384,320 dollars in silver.

The branch mint at Dahlonega received, during the year, deposits of gold to the value of 570,080 dollars ; and its coinage amounted to 582,782 dollars 50 c., composed of 98,452 half eagles and 36,209 quarter eagles.

The branch mint at Charlotte received deposits of gold to the value of 272,064 dollars ; and its coinage amounted to 287,005 dollars ; composed of 44,353 half eagles, and 26,096 quarter eagles.

The whole coinage in the United States, during the past year, amounts to within a small fraction of twelve millions of dollars, and exceeds, by more than one half, that of any former year.

Of this coinage, more than eight millions is in gold, showing a greater proportion to silver than has heretofore been presented.

The branch mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega have each coined nearly double the amount which they have reached in any former year, and the New Orleans mint, nearly quadruple.

The production of the gold mines of the United States, as indicated by the amounts sent to the mints, exceeds that of any former year.

COINAGE OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1792, AND INCLUDING THE COINAGE OF THE BRANCH MINTS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR OPERATIONS IN 1838.

Year.	Gold Value.	Silver Value.	Copper Value.	Whole Coinage.	
				No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793 } 1794 } 1795 }	Dollars. 71485	Dollars. 370683	Dollars. 11373	Dollars. 1834420	Dollars. 453559
1796	102727	79077	10324	1219370	192129
1797	103422	12591	9510	1095165	125524
1798	205610	330291	9797	1368241	545198
1799	213285	423515	9106	1365681	645906
1800	317760	224296	29279	3337972	571335
1801	422570	74758	13628	1575390	520956
1802	433310	58343	34422	3615869	516076
1803	258377	87118	25203	2780830	370698
1804	258642	100340	12814	2046839	371827
1805	170367	149388	13483	2260361	333239
1806	324505	471319	5260	1815409	801084
1807	437495	597448	9652	2731315	1044595
1808	384665	684300	13090	2935888	982055
1809	169375	707376	8001	2861834	884752
1810	501435	638773	15660	3056418	1155868
1811	497905	608340	2195	1649570	1108740
1812	290435	814029	10755	2761646	1115219
1813	477140	620951	4280	1755331	1102271
1814	77270	561687	3578	1833859	642535
1815	3175	17308	—	69867	20483
1816	—	28575	28209	2888135	56785
1817	—	607783	39484	5163967	647267
1818	242910	1070454	31670	5537084	1345064
1819	258615	1140000	26710	5074723	1425325
1820	1319030	501680	44075	6492509	1864786
1821	189325	825762	3890	3139249	1018977
1822	88980	805806	20723	3813788	915509
1823	72425	895550	—	2166485	967975
1824	93200	1752477	12620	4786894	1858297
1825	156385	1564583	14926	5178760	1735894
1826	92245	2002090	16344	5774434	2110679
1827	131565	2869200	23577	9097845	3024342
1828	140145	1575600	25636	6196853	1741380
1829	295717	1994578	16580	7674501	2306875
1830	613105	2495400	17115	8357191	3155620
1831	714270	3775600	33603	11792284	3923473
1832	798435	2579000	23620	9128387	3401055
1833	978550	2759000	28160	10307790	3765710
1834	3954270	3415002	19151	11637643	7388423
1835	2186175	3443003	39489	15996342	5668667
1836	4136700	3606100	23100	13719333	7764900
1837	1148305	2096010	55583	13010721	3299898
1838	1809595	2333243	68702	15780311	4206540
1839	1355885	2189296	31285	11811594	3576467
1840	1675302	1726703	24627	10568240	3426632
1841	1091597	1182750	15973	8811068	2240321
1842	1834170	2332750	23833	11748153	4190754
1843	8108797	3834750	24283	14640582	11967830
	39125688	62384684	979620	284248071	102489993

DR. BINNS ON EQUALIZATION OF THE SUGAR DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR—Mr. Macgregor Laird having recently published a very excellent pamphlet, copious in detail and comprehensive in the aggregate, on the subject of the Sugar Duties, permit me to offer some remarks to the West Indians, through the medium of your Magazine, upon this, to them now, all-absorbing subject.

Mr. Laird begins by stating that the present duty on Colonial sugar is 25s. 3d. per cwt. ; that upon all other sugar it is 66s. 3d. per cwt.—a difference of 4½d. per lb., “which is equivalent to a prohibition.” The average price of Colonial sugar, he tells us, in bond, for the last twelve months, has been 35s.* per cwt., that of foreign sugar of the same quality 17s. to 18s. per cwt., showing a difference of 2d. per lb. ; “but as, if the duties were equalized, foreign sugar would rise and Colonial fall, until the mean of the two prices was established, the price that would be paid under a perfectly free trade (*exclusive of duties for revenue*) would be about one penny per lb. less than the present, until an increased production in Brazil and Cuba made up for the deficiency such a measure would create (under existing circumstances) in our own colonies, and lowered the price by increasing that supply” (p. 2).

Here, on the very threshold of the argument, we are at issue with Mr. Laird. True, that this proposed equalization would give the consumer sugar at 1d. per lb. less than at present. Let this be admitted ; and let us take the consumption at 20lbs. per man per annum of the whole population, what does he gain in the year ? *Just 20d.!*—a sum that even a Dorsetshire laborer would hardly feel ; and yet what frightful sacrifice of capital will even this small gain to the poor man entail upon the Colonies ! Here it is that all who agree or unite upon the subject of the Sugar Duties fall into error ; they forget that proposing—the very proposal, I say—to equalise the duties, jeopardises the capital, and plunges hundreds into irretrievable ruin. Like Mr. Laird, they look at the large amount of figures at the bottom of the account, and start back affrighted. “In 1841,” says Mr. Laird, “13,361,416*l.* was paid for sugar.” Granted.

* The average was only 34s. 1d., a difference of 11d. in the cwt.

Well, of this, Government, that is, the *people of England themselves, through their representatives in Parliament*, took 5,049,189*l.* in the shape of duties; deduct this from the gross amount, and the expenditure will be 8,312,227*l.*—to be divided, in round numbers, among 30,000,000 of inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, which will give 5*s.* and a fraction as the amount paid by each man towards the 8,312,227*l.* Supposing the duty reduced, and each individual saves the 20*d.*, spoken of above, his share towards the 8,000,000*l.* will then be 3*s.* 8*d.*; now, will this saving of 20*d.* be of that importance to the people of Great Britain, that it will justify the destruction of millions of capital invested in West India property? This is a very grave question, and should be well considered before it is answered. Let us state the case fairly as it stands between the sugar manufacturer and the consumer. The people of England, for purposes of revenue, enforce a duty of 25*s.* out of 60*s.* per cwt. on sugar, and 9*s.* out of 1*l.* 6*d.* per gallon on rum. The consumer who pays this turns round upon the manufacturer and says, “We must have that duty taken off—we can’t afford to pay you” (he forgets that it was *himself* who inflicted the hardship complained of, and that it is not to the planter but to himself again, through his representative, attorney, or agent, the Parliament, that the 25*s.* per cwt. is paid) “this large sum. Sugar is necessary—my wife and family like sugar—you must agree to let Brazil sugar come into the market on the same terms with yours, or we will force you. It’s shocking to think, after *we gave* you 20,000,000*l.* out of sheer humanity for your niggers, that you shouldn’t let us have sugar at our own price.” “Sir,” says the planter, “we are ready to go hand-in-hand with you to get this detestable *war* duty taken off of 25*s.* per cwt., which you yourself put on, and free the *poor man*, as you always term yourself when you ask for any financial change to pay. We ask for it—and we will then sell you sugar at 10*s.* per cwt.” “The devil you will!” says Mr. Bull; “well, that’s fair and honorable.” “But there is a slight favor I must ask you, Mr. Bull, in return—just let me sell my produce in my own market, and buy my goods where I like.” “What! encourage foreign manufactures, Mr. Sugarcane? No, sir, you must buy our goods, sir. Trade already is very dull. What would be the consequence if the 7,000,000*l.* we now receive from the West Indies were to be spent among the Americans, the Germans, and the French, the Russians and the Prussians?” “But, Mr. Bull, you are in the main a just man—at least, Mr. Bull—notwithstanding the Affghanistan, Scinde, and Gwalior affairs—you have said it so often, and so seriously, that, whatever others may say, I believe that you believe it. Only reflect for a moment that you compelled us to hold slave property, in

the first place, though we told you we would rather not; and afterwards, when you had thought the matter over, you began to find that it was not only a bore to your conscience to hold slaves, but it was not so profitable to make sugar by slaves as by freemen; and to whitewash your conscience, and come into Court with clean hands, you gave *five shillings in the pound*, and promised to take sugar only from us in future, because it was very shocking to use sugar made by slave labor. And now, which I can't think quite fair, Mr. Bull, or in accordance with your former professions, you are desirous of sweetening your Bohea with 'the blood and marrow' of the slave." "I am for free trade, Mr. Sugarcane; the Brazilians will be capital customers of ours—we must encourage them." "Sir! but, Mr. Bull, consistency—" "Be hanged! I tell you the Brazilians are good customers, Mr. Sugarcane; and what are their morals to us? A pretty mess I should be in if I were to go about asking a character from every man I dealt with—why, Mr. Sugarcane, I am surprised at you, sir! Do you suppose that if a customer comes to me—I am a general manufacturer, Mr. Sugarcane—and orders 400 dozen shackles, and 200,000 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, that I should have the impudence to ask him what he was going to do with them, Mr. Sugarcane? No, sir, I do not know, and I don't want to know. My business is to make and sell, and not to worry about the morals of my customers. I go regularly to chapel, sir—I am for free trade in all things; and think church-rates and bishops should be knocked on the head, as well as a differential duty on Colonial sugar." "Very well, Mr. Bull, I see you are warm, and I shall only stop to say that I am on my way to Mr. Gladstone to tell him how very anxious you are upon this subject, upon which we are both agreed, namely, the removal of the 25s. per cwt. war duty on sugar, and the 9s. on the gallon of rum." "Yes, you are quite at liberty: I will write him a note, if that's all." "Oh, Mr. Gladstone will take my word; but there is another point upon which I should like to have your opinion before I go. Supposing Mr. Gladstone agrees to what we have both conversed upon; but should say, 'Why, Mr. Sugarcane, I am as anxious as you are to lessen or altogether remove the duty; but before I stir in the matter, as Mr. Bull's steward, I must acquaint him with the fact, that if he surrenders the 5,000,000*l.* which this duty brings towards his house-keeping expenses, he must be prepared to reduce his establishment, or the rate of his servants' wages; and I assure you, Mr. Sugarcane, they are low enough for the work we do, which is precious hard, for *he is* a queer gentleman; or he must take a little from his 'pot' money—cut his expenses in the parlor of the Crown, put down

his state liverymen, and lay up some of his yachts, or what will be better, Mr. Sugarcane—for I like to be just—let him lay by another 7d. in the pound from his whole income, and that will make up the difference.' Now, Mr. Bull, (I am only speaking hypothetically, Mr. Bull—pray don't look so thundering black,) supposing Mr. G. should say so to me, what shall I reply?" "Sir—Mr. Sugarcane, he daren't say so; nay, if I thought he would say so, I'd send him about his business, or I'd compel him to read the Whig debates for the last session, and if *that* did not kill him or bring him to his senses, I don't know what would." "But, Mr. Bull, your favorite son Captain Dash, must have his 60,000*l.* per annum. He cannot live under it. Your married daughter cannot keep house under a million, and there are the yachts, and the state liveries. I forget how much they don't require. How are you to find the money for all these expenses, if you don't do something of the kind?" "Sir—Mr. Sugarcane, you are an ignorant fellow; what do you know about free trade? What do you know about finance? What do you know about my household expenses that you dare to speak to me, sir, even hypothetically, in this manner? Sir, I will have cheap sugar, and that's once and for all—and as to giving another 7d. in the pound, only just let me catch any rascal in my employ proposing such an atrocious thing; if I don't break every bone in his skin, and turn him out neck and crop: and, zounds, sir, I'll remodel; yes, sir, I'll remodel my establishment; I'll take Jack Russell or Normanby, and the other fellows I discharged a short time since; and though they are precious *seedy*, and will want new liveries for themselves and friends, yet, sir, I will rather put up with that than be bullied,—I say, sir, rather than be bullied." "And, dépend upon it, Mr. Bull, if they agree to forego the 7d. in the pound, they'll take it from you more in beef, pork, and mutton, than will come to 2s. in the pound." "That's not your business, Mr. Sugarcane. Go back to your bananas and your plantains, almost the only things Jack Russell and Constant Phipps left you to eat—sharp dogs as they are—and thank your stars that I have not taxed them. By George! planters are getting intolerable! I have only exacted 50 per cent. on their sugar, and 400 per cent. on their rum during and since the war, and allowed them to eat and drink as much as they could pay for, both of the one and the other, and they have the impudence to object to let my family have sugar at my own price."

Now, this is just the argument which the pro-Brazilian party held, and this is the way in which they argue, the conclusion being "cheap sugar." That cheap sugar is a good thing no one denies, though I think it would be better to have it for nothing. But, unfortunately, I

shall never be able to persuade the West Indians that it is for *their* good. Granted that it is good to have cheap sugar, or, what is better, for nothing—which original piece of Jack Cadeism I claim the credit of invention—it must be also good to have cheap cottons, cheap cutlery, cheap hosiery, cheap clothes, cheap bread, beef, and butter, or all these articles for nothing; but who is to pay the expense of making or manufacturing any one or all of these articles? Who will be found philanthropic enough, or who *can*—at least for any given time—sell goods for less than they cost in manufacturing? How absurd, then, is this reasoning of the economists, who in carrying out their cold and callous doctrines of free trade and cheap articles, forget that they are dealing with what cannot, from the nature of man, have any fixed principle but necessity, and even necessity itself subjected to *circumstance* and *opinion*! A remarkable instance of this uncertainty in commercial affairs occurs in *Cook's Voyages*. On his first and second voyage red feathers fetched any price with the natives of the South Sea Islands; on his third, they would scarcely receive them as gifts. Abandon then, say the economists, that peculiar manufacture which will not give you a fair remunerating price as the equivalent for the investment of your capital, and invest it in another. But what if the works or machines (as is the case with the West Indian sugar works) are not convertible into money? “That is their look out—it is not ours. We show them a principle, we do not pretend to teach them how to work it out.” But is this not a heartless mockery? •

Mr. Clarke, of Leamington, under the signature of E. H. C., recently addressed some very excellent letters on the subject of the Sugar Duties to the talented editor of the *Morning Post*, especially one on the 17th July last. In this he thinks that if a duty of 8s. 4d. per cwt. had been levied, immediately after the emancipation on sugar, in place of 25s., the amount from our Colonies would have been three times greater than at present. That the amount would have increased is possible, but that the West Indies would have been any better off than they are at present, I do not think; nor can they ever hope to do any good until this *vexata questio* is settled. Mr. Laird proposes to reduce the duty on Colonial sugar to 1s. per cwt., and that on foreign to 20s. I think—putting the revenue out of sight—the proposal a good one; but, in the present state of the country, is it possible? I cannot go the whole length with Mr. Laird, whose pamphlet is above all praise, as the justest exponent of the question, taken on a very comprehensive scale, I ever read (and I am sure I have read every work for the last ten years that has issued from the press on this subject); but I will not hesitate

to say, that that gentleman has done more towards showing the hollow-ness of the arguments employed by the pro-Brazilian party, than any writer that has yet preceded him. I fear his views, however correct, are inadmissible, because they would seem to strike, not only at the abuse of the war duty upon sugar, but at the root of all duties whatever, except for revenue purposes. I should agree with him, if I could believe that, as a commercial people, we shall be ever otherwise than commercial—namely, to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market; and the *rationale* of that proposition is to protect ourselves. The cry of a reduction of any duty—take that of soap or sugar—is the cry of a party. We are all anxious to shift the burden of taxation from our shoulders, and supposing the £5,000,000 duty on sugar given up, it must be got somewhere, somehow, and the same uproar will be raised by those who will feel it most on any particular product or branch of industry on which it may be placed. But that the admission of Colonial sugar at a nominal duty into our ports is desirable, I am not only ready to admit, but I believe it would confer greater benefits on the people of the United Kingdom than even the abolition of the Corn Laws.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BINNS, M.D

Bellevue, Hounslow.

NOTES OF A RESIDENCE IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,
IN 1842—43;

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF COLONIAL DISCIPLINE AND
EMPLOYMENT, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS EFFICIENT IMPROVEMENT.

BY A LATE COLONIAL POLICE MAGISTRATE.

[Continued from vol. i. page 305.]

15th January.—Saw the chief police magistrate, who asked me rather significantly when I should be ready to return to my duty, on which I gave him a strong hint that I thought I should not go back to Prossers, but that I could not tell until I had seen the Lieutenant Governor, who was out of town. Waited again on the Colonial Secretary, and told him I was ready to resign at a moment's notice; he said he would see the Lieutenant Governor about it on his return on Monday, and arrange with him when it should be done.

16th January.—Went to church in the afternoon, and heard a good, plain, working sermon from the Rev. Mr. Bedford, the Rector of St David's. He is brother to Mr. Bedford, the undertaker of Farringdon

street, and I should say, from his rotundity and good-looking countenance, that he would have no objection at all proper times to join in the feasts of the Church, or to take part in the glee of "A jolly full bottle." The 51st Regiment, now in garrison at Hobarton, was at church in the morning, and had as many people following the band, as if they had been attending a garrison chapel in England. In the evening Mr. Barron, who came out just before me, and who is the police magistrate at Bothwell, came to "the Macquarrie." I did not know him, but he introduced himself, when we had a long talk about matters in the old country. He is not very well satisfied with his prospects out here, but looks forward to an improvement; he has married out here, and means to stay at least his five years, which will entitle him to a year's leave of absence.

There are now four American, and three French whalers in the port, for such repairs as they may want, and for general stores and provisions, for which they usually pay in sperm oil, which is landed at 15*l.* per cent. *ad valorem*, amounting to from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per tun. Last year there were altogether about 120 vessels in the port for those purposes, and as it is calculated that it takes on an average five tuns of oil to pay their bills, we have thus about 600 tuns of sperm oil, which finds its way to England at from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per tun duty, instead of 15*l.*, which it would have to pay if imported direct under the new tariff, or of 25*l.* per tun, as it was under the old tariff. It may be said that some of this oil is consumed in the colony, but if it be so, it displaces an equal quantity of their own fishing, that would otherwise be consumed there, which in the end is the same. If the duty in England should be continued at 15*l.* per tun, it ought to be the same out here.

The Grotius, a large American ship, is for the second time alongside the wharf, and they are allowed to sell her cargo piecemeal; when they have made a sale of any part, they make an entry at the Customs, pay the duty, land the goods, and touch the needful. English ships on their arrival are obliged to deposit a copy of their manifest at the Customs, and on unloading, a good look-out is kept that the cargo agrees with it. The other course is too favorable for "Jonathan," as it is well understood that they avail themselves of their improper position to smuggle what they can. It is too bad that an American, or any other who runs into a friendly port, where his country has no expenses whatever to sustain, should be on more favorable terms than our own shipping. I understand that they both buy, or take in exchange, large quantities of wool to work up in their own country, which I dare say is very much to the advantage of our woollen manufactures. Their cotton manufactures at Lowell and other places, already rival us in some markets, and if wool should follow, it will indeed be deplorable. I hope we shall be "wise in time," and by a further reduction in our tariff, prevent, if it be not too late, the otherwise inevitable consequences of our adherence to principles that are no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the world.

17th January.—I had an intimation to-day, that the time was now arrived when it was desirable that I should send in my resignation; I therefore wrote as follows, and sent it:—

" Hobarton, January 17, 1843.

" Sir,—Intending forthwith to return to Europe, I beg to resign my appointment of police magistrate at Prosser's Plains.

" I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

" The Chief Police Magistrate. Hobarton.

"—————,"

This was considered to be rather short work. I, of course, thought it quite enough for the occasion: business letters should always be brief and to the purpose, although quite the contrary prevails out here, where trifles are made of as much importance as matters which are really serious and deserving of attention.

20th January.—Went to-day to the opening of the Legislative Council; saw the Lieutenant-Governor, for the first time—nothing in his appearance indicative of talent or ability; he must have been in a very different personal condition when he undertook his exploratory expedition towards the North Pole; he very evidently had not been recently living on "tripe de rocke," or any other of those dainties to which he was then obliged to resort. This is to be a short session, made necessary by a blunder in the recent Marriage Act; their proceedings were marked by anything but a decent gravity of deportment, and would not bear comparison with the business conduct of a third or fourth rate municipal council in England. Nothing but a Council popularly elected will do; it must have a large proportion of its members chosen by the people. Another object of the Council was to remedy an error in the appointment of the sheriff. It seems that the appointment had always been sealed with the wrong official seal, by which all the acts of the sheriffs for some years had been illegal; fortunately they had the power of passing an act of Council through in one day, which, on this occasion, was accomplished after the hours for general business were over: the secret of the error was well kept, or the lawyers would not have failed to have had some pretty pickings from it.

23rd January.—Went on board the Derwent, and find that they have taken in all their cargo; they are bending sails, and if the passengers are ready we shall get away three or four days' sooner than was expected. Attended a sale to-day of an estate near to Prosser's Plains, which I well knew; it is bounded by the river, 2,500 acres of land, about 50 cleared and in crop, 200 more partly improved, a house and good farm buildings, some of them of stone; it was mortgaged for 1,000*l.* at 15*l.* per cent. interest for a term of years, and sold for 1,725*l.*, which it was understood would about cover the principal and interest due on it. Such sales as this, and it is quite an average one, ought to convince the Government that they have put the price of unimproved land too high. In fact, it is a free and extended population that is wanted here, and no more public lands ought to be sold, until the main lines of road have been laid out and made, and the country partially cleared by the prisoners, which would double or treble its value.

25th January.—A regular hot wind and plenty of it, the dust flying in clouds all day; it is an abomination that they do not water the streets; nothing could be easier. The rivulet that runs through the town should be dammed up at all the streets, which would give water enough; this, with a thorough paving of all the *trottoirs*, should be the very first

business engaged in by the expected municipal corporation; and every person ought to be obliged to have an awning of a sufficient height before his house to protect foot passengers from the sun; and which, for the benefit of those who wear hats, should not be less than seven feet from the pavement.

Our passengers will not be ready this week, so that we have no chance of sailing before the 1st of February, the day originally fixed on. We had a very severe storm of thunder and lightning this morning from five to seven; it shivered the top-gallant-mast of one of the ships in the harbor, and did considerable damage to a house in Brisbane-street. Went into the country to dine for the last time at the Colonial Secretary's; passed a very pleasant day, but got back rather late.

28th January.—Went on board to-day and put my cabin to rights, and think I have as good a chance of being comfortable as a landsman can expect to be on board of ship. We have got a doctor, but no cow; her place is supplied by three goats, which they say will give us as much milk as we shall want. I hope I shall find it so. I have finished every thing I have to do, and as I hate walking about in the sun and dust, I think I shall not go out again until Monday morning, when we are all to be on board to breakfast, and shall weigh anchor at seven o'clock, on our voyage to Old England.

On my return to Hobarton, I found it pretty much as I had left it many months before; some houses that were then building are now finished and tenanted, and all those which are erected upon old sites, are invariably of a better construction than those they have replaced. The entirely new buildings are generally of stone, which is easily obtained of a good building quality, and they make a handsome appearance. The group of buildings, comprising the Police-office, Government offices, and Law Courts, is very appropriate. The sooner the old gaol, which is opposite, shall be removed, and which it ought to be, to the present prisoners' barracks, the better; the site should be occupied by a post-office, upon a scale commensurate with what will be wanted, a Town-hall and offices for municipal purposes, which will soon be in request; a suite of buildings for the Mechanics' Institute, which is in a very flourishing condition; or any other public purpose; or it may be sold for the erection of offices to correspond with those on the other side of the street, which would be a great and useful ornament to that part of the city.

I found, apparently, the same gangs of convicts at work in Elizabeth and Macquarrie streets as I had left there; and their employment, as is too often the case here, seemed more of an occupation to kill time, than any real effort for the general good: but what little they had done was useful.

The streets are well laid out at right angles, are of a good width, with an occasional turn towards the end, to keep up a connexion. Elizabeth and Liverpool streets are the principal ones for business, but the Macquarrie must be considered the St. James's or Pall-mall; from its commencement near the harbor, to its terminus at the cascade, must be two miles. A number of good houses are built on either side of it; St. David's church, the principal Catholic place of worship, a second

Scotch kirk now erecting, and many public buildings abut on it. The present Government-house faces on it, and it is very difficult to suppose that it is not equal to all that can be necessary for the purpose; but various objections have been alleged against it, and a determination to erect another has been for some time adopted, and is now quietly and gradually carrying into execution. The site for the new house is well chosen, and the whole of the Government paddock, in which it is situated, ought to be cleared of its useless timber and brushwood, and converted into a park and pleasure grounds, with walks, rides and drives, such as are now in existence, and further contemplated, round London. The plan of the house, as now intended, seems to be on too large a scale; and if, on its completion, the Lieutenant Governor for the time being is to live in it in a style suitable to its appearance, a very considerable addition to his salary must be made, unless his private fortune, which is not very likely to be the case, should enable him to dispense with it. A Government-house, on too extensive a scale, is a fault so common in all our colonies, that it is supposed this would have been pointed at as an improper deviation, if they had not followed the very exceptionable rule that has everywhere been set them.

From the cascade runs the stream that supplies Hobarton with water; that for domestic and shipping purposes is brought by a sort of aqueduct, constructed on a plan suggested by a convict who had been a navigator, into wells and reservoirs, from whence it is pumped into carts and distributed over the city. If a company were established with such rights and duties as are usual in England, the supply could be brought by iron pipes, in a much better condition than it is now, and laid on to every house at a considerably less expense than is now incurred; and if upon an accurate survey it should be found that the springs are not high enough for that, a reservoir should be made higher up the hill, as has been done at many places in England: a small steam engine working two or three days a week, would force a sufficiency of water from the lower to the upper reservoir, from whence its own gravity would carry it into Hobarton. This would be infinitely better than the plan now in contemplation, which looks as much like an interested job as it is possible to imagine. The engine when not employed in pumping could be beneficially used for a flour or saw-mill, the surplus water, as now, might pass off by its original channel, where it is very advantageously employed at flour-mills, and other useful purposes. It passes by the "Factory," which, when it shall be relieved from the "ladies" who now so uselessly occupy it, could be very profitably turned into a tannery, of which, although there are several, they want a really good one; a paper mill, of which, I believe, there is not one in the island, although there are great quantities of "rags and paper stuff," which is now quite useless, and allowed to "waste its sweetness on the desert air;" or it would make a good woollen factory, where the coarser kinds of woollen goods could be manufactured from the rough parts of the fleeces, that should be applied to such a purpose, instead of their being sent home with the finer parts, which are those that we are only in want of.

At the cascade, M. de Graves, a most hospitable and worthy man,

has a very extensive establishment of flour and saw-mills, a brewery and bakery; his hydraulic flour-mill is well worth the trouble of going to see, and the water-wheel which works another and sets the sawing machinery in motion, is one of the largest diameter and best constructed I have ever seen. Every expedient is used along the stream to economise the water, and it is only here that I have seen a diversion of it, after turning an overshot wheel, fall and turn an undershot one together.

Such is the demand for flour for home consumption and for exportation, principally to Sydney, that all these appliances are not sufficient; and several steam-mills have in addition been erected, and must be increased in number, unless a further supply of water (which does not seem to be anticipated) should be discovered and made applicable.

From the great consumption, wood, although not scarce, is getting dear; and coal is advantageously substituted for it. The Port Arthur coal is of very inferior quality; whether a more scientific system of working the pits would obtain a better sort, has not been tried: they are now sinking a shaft on the hill, near the brickfield, on the road towards Newtown, and the appearances are said to be very favorable. Good second quality coal is brought from Newcastle, near Sydney, and occasionally there are sales of English coal which have been brought out as ballast, and which usually pays a profit of from 20s. to 30s. per ton. Whatever may be said of the cheerfulness of a wood fire, there is nothing like good coal, which in towns at least, whenever they can get it, will always have the preference.

Hobarton is well situated; it has the Derwent before and on one side of it, across which the hills rise in most admired disorder. In the back ground, at from three to four miles distance, the Wellington mountain attains to a height of 4,000 feet, with its summit capped for half the year with snow, and then a continuous range of hills further than the most sanguine anticipate the city will ever reach to, but which will furnish most desirable sites for villas that it is hoped, at some time or other, will be in request. The surface and subsoil is very various; sometimes rock of the hardest nature close to land of the richest character, which, when cleared and cultivated, makes most admirable gardens, where all the fruits, vegetables, and flowers of Old England, thrive in the greatest luxuriance. Water is scarce; but labor and ingenuity, with an economical use of that which runs from the cascade and Sandy Bay rivulet, the quality of which is excellent, will long prove sufficient for them. I did not hear of any attempt having been made to obtain a further supply by sinking wells or by boring; the nature of the substratum would, no doubt, make it difficult; but necessity will, by and by, force them to accomplish what now only appears to be almost impossible.

Hobarton has just been dubbed a "city;" let us hope that this will be immediately followed by municipal institutions, and that the future mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the "City of Hobarton," will do all imaginable honor to it. The mayor may not always prove a pattern of "absolute wisdom," but what he may want in official knowledge can always be made up by the election of a fit and proper person as

town clerk, who, by his acquirements and experience, would, as is the case in London, fill the situation with honor and credit.

The appointment of aldermen under the Municipal Reform Bill in England, was a hitch-in of the Tories, under an expectation of results very different from what turned out; it ought not to consist of a thing neither useful nor ornamental; but each ward being equalised as nearly as possible, should elect its own, as is the case in London, and he should also become a magistrate by virtue of his office; but whatever municipal franchises shall be given, depart as little as possible from the customs and spirit of those of Old England. Correct with a strong hand all "proved abuses," and then let the people manage for themselves, when the aristocracy of nature will carry it against all the world.

We have known for some time of the appointment of a bishop, and that St. David's church, with the stroke of a pen, has been turned into a cathedral. This must have been done by some one who has never seen it, or even a plan of it, and the site upon which it stands; but when it shall be properly understood, St. David's will soon be shorn of its intended honors, and again be confined to the useful purposes to which it is now appropriated. This need not alarm the true "sons of the Church," for, in anticipation of the appointment of a bishop, a building suitable for a cathedral on a small scale has already been erected. It is in a much more central situation than St. David's, and from its commanding position on a hill is seen to great advantage; it is rather a handsome structure, and if the tower had been placed at the end towards the harbor, it would have added greatly to its appearance.

The whole convict establishment should be moved at once from Hobarton to Spring Bay, or some other eligible situation; and none but free men, by "birth, or servitude," allowed for the future to be inhabitants of the "city." The laws and customs of England should be established in their fullest extent: its population, of the right sort, is rapidly increasing—a great many merchants, some of whom are

"Plain good men, close-buttoned to the chin;
Broad cloth without, and a warm heart within,"—COWLEY.

of respectability, character, and capital, are now established there, and it only wants "a clear stage, and no favor," to rise into great prosperity and importance. A "public" is very fast forming, and will soon arrive at that importance when, instead of bending submissively, as has been hitherto too much the case, to those in authority, they will stand upon their inalienable rights as Englishmen, and will only have to consider, and boldly and fearlessly assert, that

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all the merit lies.
Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow,
And all the rest is leather and prunella."

No man can ever entertain a proper respect and estimation for others, or a right opinion of the interests, privileges, and immunities, that ought to be possessed by the public, unless he has taken a calm and serious view of what is due to himself.

The trade and commerce of the port have been much depressed, but

are now recovering, and parties are looking to steady, instead of speculative, profits. Society there is good, and extending, so that every class seems to find congenial spirits to associate with. The ladies dress with great neatness and taste; the gentlemen as Englishmen; and the children are amongst the handsomest and most interesting I have ever met with: perhaps some of "the lads" are a little too forward in their manners, but not more so than they are, sometimes, at home. Time and experience will easily correct this.

Charity, which covers a multitude of sins, and without which "nothing is good, nothing is holy," is indulged in here to a great extent, and many deserving objects have experienced a judicious application of it, to their great relief, and the everlasting honor of the donors.

The Queen's Orphan School, where the children of convicts and others are sent who have lost their parents, is an excellent and well-managed institution, the whole expense of which is defrayed by the Government, there being no regular funds or rates here applicable to such purposes. The children are kept there until they are fit to go out to service, when suitable and proper situations are easily found for them.

There is a great want of a first-rate school for boys of a superior class; the present attempt is another of those jobs which are here so frequent. If it be necessary to give a master 500*l.* a-year for a salary, and a good house to live in, let him be able to show that he does something to deserve it; but the present master, by fixing the payment for individual scholars as high as from 80*l.* to 100*l.* a-year, has contrived to get together two or three scholars, but which, I understand, have never exceeded five in number. A school, such as we have at Winchester, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Eton, or Harrow, ought at once to be established, by authority, from the Government at home, upon a most liberal footing; it ought not to have any exclusive principles or endowments. The masters should be paid partly by salaries, in proportion to the number of scholars, and the scholars themselves should pay sufficient to cover their personal charges; a board of visitors should be formed, say of the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief-Justice, Bishop, Collector of the Customs, the Mayors of Hobarton and Launceston, when they get them, and two or three others, non-officials.

Most of the families where there are girls have a governess, who are ladies, principally, if one may judge by their names, from Scotland; but for such as prefer it, or to whom it may be more convenient, there ought to be a really first-class seminary, where young ladies would be sure of receiving that superior education which, with a view to their future position in life, is so highly desirable for them. A certain salary might be secured to a lady or ladies who should be properly qualified to be placed at the head of it, to be paid by Government, and then there would be no difficulty in inducing properly-qualified persons to go out and undertake the duties. Any moderate amount, judiciously laid out in the advancement of a sound practical education, would be found to be money well bestowed. For the first ten years, at least, all the appointments for both establishments should be made direct from England.

There are great varieties of character here as elsewhere, but no man

should claim to be more holy or righteous than his neighbors. An attempt was made some time ago by some of those who would

“ Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By d——g those they have no mind to ;
Or would hang their cat upon a Monday,
For catching of a mouse on Sunday,”

to institute a society for the “ suppression of vice.” A public meeting was called, and statements made at it which were most effectually refuted, and the disgraceful means by which the attempt was supported was allowed to fall to the ground. To one part of the plan no one objected—that was to institute a penitentiary, to be supported by voluntary contributions, for the reception of such unfortunate females as may wish to quit a vicious course, and show by a thorough repentance that they were again desirous of leading a useful and virtuous life. When those who really mean what is right shall have separated themselves from the fanatics by whom they are surrounded, the latter part will perhaps be taken up again and carried out—a consummation most devoutly to be wished. It is the duty of every society, and more particularly of those who have the means, to afford assistance to all who have seen the error of their ways ; and as a matter of mere economy it is better to institute and support such asylums, than to drive the unfortunate to further crime and a gaol.

There appears to be out here too great a curiosity to inquire into other people's affairs. If the time they throw away in the many idle surmises and conjectures indulged in were directed to an improvement of their own condition, they would no doubt find the benefit of it ; and in some instances a little less application to “ brandy and water,” with the eternal cigar, would be highly desirable : these, like “ fire and water,” may be very good servants, but by an inveterate use a man makes himself a slave to them.

A cricket club is established, which in the season meets twice a week, in the Government paddock, for practice, where they have laid down a good piece of ground for the purpose ; and it is truly pleasant to see that most English of all games carried on as it ought to be so far from home. I did not fancy that I found a Pilch or a Lillywhite amongst them, but there were some very fair players, and some of the youngsters will no doubt improve, which there is certainly great room for.

The ‘Mechanics’ Institute is placed on a good foundation ; it is respectably supported by voluntary annual contributions, donations, and by a Government grant of 150*l.* per annum. This payment having somehow fallen into arrear, was last year paid up for three years together ; a large part of the amount was transmitted to England for the purchase of philosophical apparatus, and a further portion laid out in the increase of their library, which circulates amongst the members as it ought to do. It would be very desirable if the Record Commissioners would send them out a copy of all their publications ; they give them to foreign and other libraries, and every English colony where there is a public institution ought to have one, if it be only as a memento of the old country. To these should be added all such Parliamentary “ blue books ” and documents as relate to the colonies in any part of the

world. They would not perhaps be generally read, any more than they are at home; but in every society there are always a few more curious than the rest, who, by poring over them, may occasionally discover what, if put in practice, would be found useful and advantageous. The pastrycooks and trunkmakers would cry out at this, but their "vested interests" in such publications must, without compensation, be made to give way to the general good.

If these things were done, the lawyers of all sorts would perhaps think it expedient to collect together a "law library," which might find shelter under the same roof; the latest cases and decisions at home would thus become accessible to all of them; and when an easy and sure reference could be made to works of admitted authority, it would save some of the very clever gentlemen out here the trouble of drawing on their imaginations, when their memories should happen to fail them as to facts.

Instead of selling the duplicates of works that are now by law obliged to be lodged in the British Museum and other institutions, it would be much better if it were provided that they should be distributed amongst any public libraries that are or may be established in the colonies. I should suppose the amount they sell for is comparatively trifling, and would of course, if necessary, be made up by an additional annual grant of money.

The library, from donations and purchases, is now getting extensive and respectable, and if proper means were taken to bring it before the literary public in England, it would, no doubt, receive many large accessions from further donations. Some of the old standard authors would be most acceptable to them; a few rows of folios as a base is always a most useful foundation on which to raise a superstructure of quartos and octavos.

The following is the programme of lectures for the session of 1842, which exhibits an agreeable variety upon subjects of general interest:—

"Opening lecture, by the Rev. John Lillie, the President, 'Upon the opportunities of Intellectual Improvement, chiefly with reference to the circumstances of this Community.'

"May 31st, by the Rev. T. E. Richardson, 'On the Primary Planets as a System.'

"June 7th, by the Rev. T. E. Richardson, 'On the Satellites as a System.'

"June 14th, and June 21st, by the Rev. Henry Fry, 'On Patriotism—Greek, Roman, and Modern.'

"June 28th, July 5th, and 12th, by the Rev. J. Lillie, the President, "On Geology.'

"July 19th and 26th, by John Curwen Walker, Esq., 'On the Nature and Effects of Heat.'

"August 2nd and 9th, by Henry Allutt, Esq., 'On the Nature and Properties of Electricity.'

"August 16th, by James Barnard, Esq., 'On Political Economy.'

"August 23rd, by George John Crouch, Esq., 'On the Physiology and Chemistry of Digestion.'

"August 30th, and September 6th, by Dr. Crowther, "On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye.'

"September 13th, by James Knox, Esq., 'On the English Poetry of the Elizabethan Era.'

"September 30th, by Phineas Moss, Esq., 'On Pneumatics.'

"To be followed by lectures from Charles Bradbury, Esq., and other gentlemen, to the close of the session.

"S. T. HARDING, Secretary"

The population of Van Diemen's Land has necessarily increased; in 1824, when the colony had been settled rather more than twenty years, it amounted, of all sorts, to about 12,000; in 1830, to about 25,000; in 1840, to about 47,000; and on the 1st of January, 1842, when the census was first accurately taken under an act of Council passed for that purpose, the numbers were found to be 50,216. Of these there were—

	Males.	Females.
Under 2 years of age	1,281	839
2, and under 7.....	2,418	2,495
7 „ 14.....	2,168	2,082
14 „ 21.....	1,878	1,809
21 „ 45.....	17,329	6,833
45 „ 60.....	3,688	989
60, and upwards	711	297
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Males	29,473	15,254
Females.....	15,254	
Prisoners in Government employ	5,489	
	<hr/>	
Total	50,216	

	Married.	Single.
Of the males, there were	6,136	22,165
Of the females	5,813	9,819
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Males	Females
There were born in the colony	5,836	5,915
Arrived free	6,676	5,922
Other free persons	6,786	1,680
Holding tickets-of-leave	8,140	379
In Government employment.....	1,704	765
In private assignment	4,142	1,131

Let us compare the above census with the free state of Ohio, in North America, which, at the enumeration of its population in 1790, was 3,000; in 1800, 45,000; in 1810, 230,000; in 1820, 580,000; and in 1840 it amounted to about one million and a half. Thus, with all the appliances of money and labor which we have had at our command, and which, in most instances, have been so lavishly and uselessly expended, our protected colony has been left at an immeasurable distance behind; and Cincinnati pork, done up in very pretty family casks, now finds its way, in rather large quantities, to Hobarton, for sale, extracting the "ready," which ought to be expended amongst themselves.

The "other free persons" may be considered to be those who had become so from the expiration of their sentences; those in Government employ were of all descriptions, and the women, particularly, were the inmates of the factory, where they pass their time in worse than idleness; those in private assignment, which is very little better than a qualified slavery, and by which their sentences may be aggravated to a fearful extent, too frequently falling heaviest on those who least deserve it, are of very little charge to the Government. The ticket-of-leave prisoners are assigned to particular districts, which they cannot leave without permission, but within which they are allowed to work for their own benefit and advantage, and from their wages entirely keep themselves.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SUGAR MAKING.

THE all-engrossing subject, the WELFARE OF OUR WEST INDIA COLONIES, has induced us to look back upon what has been written within the last few years, and what is now projected with reference to improvements in the manufacture of their staple product—SUGAR; and we are the more induced so to do, as in the prize essay on the cultivation of the cane, by Thomas Henny, Esq., of Jamaica, inserted in our publication of January last, that gentleman remarks on the stationary state of the manufacture of sugar in Jamaica during the last twenty-five years, and he very judiciously points out the course to be pursued to introduce improvements; and since occasionally we glean even here some information on this subject, and such as we have, which is partly of old date (and therefore may have been passed by unnoticed), and partly recent, and as the latter attracts particular attention in England, where the experiments that have been made seem to warrant the belief that ingenuity has presented a valuable boon to the sugar planter.

First, we find in a pamphlet published in February, 1839, addressed under the head of "Suggestions to the Proprietors of Estates in the British West Indies," which was distributed to them by the author, a Mr. Henry Crosley, some useful hints on the manufacture of sugar, among which we have to notice that his remarks upon the first operation of extracting the juice from the cane are worthy of particular consideration, as he insists that its juice is only partially extracted by the best constructed sugar-mills, and he founds this assertion upon the effect of hydraulic pressure upon rasped beet root, the pulp of which, although subjected thereto, still contains one-third of the saccharine matter of the root.

It would appear by the inference to be drawn from this observation, that Mr. Crosley now entertains a different opinion, so far as regards the sugar cane since, we find that in December, 1842, a patent was granted for England and the British colonies to Henry Crosley and George Stevens for this identical application of hydraulic pressure, and for minor improvements in manufacturing the juice and product of the cane; and we have every reason to believe, as highly respectable parties have taken up this invention and are interested in it, that the new application of that well-known power—hydraulic pressure, which

is of unlimited extent, will probably be found available for the purpose intended. The following is from a circular, which has been issued by the parties alluded to :—

“ The necessity of some more efficient means of expressing the juice from the sugar cane than the roller mill, will not be disputed ; when we consider that, by the best of those now in use, more than four-fifths of the juice in the cane is not obtained, and the juice when obtained is, from the grinding tendency of the mill, full of impurities extracted from the rind. The great power required to work such mills is also a very serious objection in our colonies, where fuel is so expensive ; a steam-engine of from eight to twenty horse power being required.

“ By the hydraulic press a power is obtained limited only by the strength of the machine, which may be made to bear a pressure of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons, without being too heavy for transportation.

“ Two presses, each capable of bearing a strain of 1,400 tons, are worked alternately by one set of pumps, which pumps may be worked either by manual labor, by means of double-ended lever handles, or, where manual labor is scarce, by two mules, or by a small steam-engine of two horse power. These presses are calculated to turn out about 6,000 gallons of cane juice per day of ten hours, which is more than can be effected by a roller mill, even when driven by a steam-engine of twelve or fourteen horse power.

“ As the pressure is almost unlimited, the whole of the juice can be expressed from the canes. They being subjected to simple pressure only, the juice so obtained is in its most pure state, the rind not being broken, but only split longitudinally.

“ Among the advantages to be obtained by the substitution of the hydraulic press for the roller mill, are confidently enumerated the following :—

“ 1st. Economy of first cost.—The estimated expense of two hydraulic presses adapted for the purpose, will be little more than one-half of that of a steam-engine and roller mill, or of an iron water-wheel and mill. ◊

“ 2nd. Economy in working and upholding.—Whether worked by manual, mule, water, or steam-power, only one-fifth of that required to express the same quantity of juice by a roller mill, will be necessary, consequently at one-fifth of the expense. The expense of upholding the hydraulic press is very trifling, as every part is so strong that, when once erected, it will last many years without repair, consequently engineers' wages and the expenses of wear and tear of machinery, which now press so heavy on an estate, will be almost entirely saved.

“ 3rd. Increase of produce.—It has been proved that 15 to 20 per cent. more juice is obtained with the hydraulic press than when the roller mill is used, consequently, an estate now making 200 hhds. will, when the hydraulic press is substituted for the roller mill, make 230 to 240 hhds., and a proportionate increase of superior molasses at the same expense of cultivation ; and the megass being so much dryer will be better adapted for fuel.

“ 4th. A superior quality of juice.—The juice which flows from the hydraulic press is, in appearance, when compared with that from the roller mill, as fine conditioned pale sherry wine is to muddy water, consequently, it is presumed that the sugar made from the former will command in the market, from its superior quality, 5s. per cwt. more than that made from the latter.

“ From 100 to 200 gallons of water will suffice under the new process for a whole

crop, and canes may be pressed in very large quantities at one time, say from 70 to 100 cubic feet, according to the size of the press and quantity of juice required."

The next and following observations in Mr. H. Crosley's pamphlet relate to the operations of tempering, clarifying, cleaning, and evaporating the juice, and his hints seem deserving of notice; but he lays great stress upon the mode of boiling the cleansed syrup in a better manner than by the teache in use: in short, he recommends performing all operations by steam; and from his review of the methods that have been proposed and employed, with that in general use, the conclusion he draws by contrast proves that the steam method would be the most beneficial; and perhaps equally so if applied as a substitute for the present, as he contends, injudicious modes of granulation and curing the sugar, by which considerable loss is sustained from its draining on the voyage; to remedy which, and to save and retain the molasses on the estate, and there to convert it into sugar, is his object. Mr. Crosley's remarks on this and the other operations appear to have the stamp of practical experience. However, it is the province of the planter to ascertain whether or not all or part only of the improvements he recommends are available in the manufacture of Colonial sugar.

We do not recommend any person's plan, as our object is to lay before the planter information that seems worthy of his notice, and which has reference to his welfare, and especially at this moment of excitement throughout the islands, created by a variety of causes, real and imaginary, which if met, as it would appear it will be, with spirit, then, no doubt, the difficulties will be surmounted, or at least considerably diminished.

With reference to Demerara, and by permission of a respectable merchant of London connected with that colony, we shall, in some future number, lay before our readers a series of observations made by Mr. H. Crosley, by request, upon the novel plan of John T. Osborn, Esq., proprietor, and resident upon his estates in Demerara, recommending floating and portable sugar works,—a plan available only for such localities as British Guiana.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF VESSELS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC

DURING THE YEAR 1843, WITH THE COUNTRIES AND PORTS
OF DEPARTURE.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		St. David's	1	Belfast	24
Liverpool	179	Shoreham	2	Limerick	17
London	170	Lancaster	2	Londonderry	8
Sunderland and		Fowey	3	Sligo	8
Hartlepool	61	Torquay	1	Tralee	5
Newcastle	44	Scarborough	1	Killala	4
Bristol	35	Swansen	1	Galway	4
Plymouth	31	Teignmouth	1	Newry	3
Hull	30	Newhaven	1	Donegal	3
Portsmouth and		Deptford	1	Youghal	3
Southampton	23	Dartmouth	2	Ballyshannon	2
Bridgewater	9	Exmouth	1	Westport	2
Padstow	9	Exeter	6	Dungarvon	2
Bideford	9	Fleetwood	1	Baltimore	1
Gloucester	8	Llanelly	1	Bantry	1
Poole	7	Anglesea	1	Kingsroad	1
Falmouth	6	Yarmouth	1	Kinsale	1
Stockton	6	Flint	1	Wexford	2
Milford	6	Conway	2	Wicklow	1
Workington	4	Fishguard	1	Neath	1
Penzance	4	Preston	1	Diogheda	1
Newport	4	Beaumaris	1	New Ross	7
Truro	3	Holyhead	1	Larne	1
Whitehaven	7	Ilfracombe	1	Littleferry	1
Weymouth	3	Mostyn	3	Bally Donegan	1
Caernarvon	3	Maryport	11		181
Aberystwith	3	Pwhelli	1		
Cardiff	2		730	SCOTLAND.	
Cardigan	2	IRELAND.		Glasgow and Port	
Lynn	2	Cork	32	Glasgow	11
Chatham	2	Dublin	23	Aberdeen	19
Rochester	1	Waterford	22	Leith	11
Colchester	2			Dundee	7
St Ives	2			Alloa	7

STATEMENT OF VESSELS ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.

Greenock 6	SPAIN.	LOWER PORTS.
Montrose 4	Cadiz 8	Tadoussac 2
Dumfries 2	Tarragona 2	Carabon 1
Thurso 2	Villa Ricas 1	Bay Chaleur 1
Fraserburgh 2	Malaga 1	Gaspé 4
Ayr.. .. 2		St. John's, N.F. .. 8
Arbroath 1		St. George's, do. .. 2
Wigton 1		La Poile, do. .. 1
Cambelton 1	PORTUGAL.	Halifax, N. S. .. 34
Kirkaldy.. .. 1	St. Ubes 1	Wallace, do. .. 1
Peterhead 2	Lisbon 1	Sydney, Cape Breton 5
Ardrossan 1	Miguelas 1	Arichat 12
Arnan 2	Oporto 1	Miramichi 6
Troon 2		Bathurst 2
Kincardine 1		Dalhousie 1
Grangemouth.. .. 1		Caraquet 1
		Antigonish 2
	SICILY.	Pictou 5
	Palermo 1	Magdalen Islands .. 4
JERSEY 1	Trappani 2	
		92
		—
UNITED STATES.		RECAPITULATION.
Mobile 6	ALGIERS and ORAN 15	England and Wales 730
New York 5		Ireland 181
Savannah 5		Scotland 115
Boston 3	AZORES : Fayal .. 1	Jersey 1
Charleston 1		United States .. 22
Belize 1	Madeira 2	France 65
Philadelphia 1	Gibraltar 7	Spain 12
	Bermuda 1	Portugal 4
	Malta 1	Sicily 3
FRANCE.	Hamburgh 1	Algiers and Oran .. 15
Bourdeaux 36		Azores 1
Paimbouf 6		Madeira 2
Orient 5	WEST INDIES.	Gibraltar 7
Rochfort 5	Demerara 1	Bermuda 1
Cherbourg 4	Cuba 6	Malta 1
Marseilles 2	Barbados 2	Hamburgh 1
Boulogne 1	Jamaica 1	West Indies 11
Cethe 1	St. Domingo 1	British American
Charente 5		Colonies 92
		1,264
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		—

OUR NOTE BOOK.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE AMERICAN STATES.—Maine was so called as early as 1638, from *Maine* in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7, 1639, with reference to the patentee, who was governor of Portsmouth in Hampshire, England. Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of Independence, January 16, 1777, from the French *vert* green, and *mont* mountain. Massachusetts from a tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton: "I have learned," says Roger Williams, "that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills." Rhode Island was named in 1614, in reference to the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river; New York in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was named, in 1681, after William Penn. Delaware, in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De La War, who died in this bay. Maryland, in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632. Virginia was named, in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England. Carolina, by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX. of France. Georgia, in 1772, in honor of King George II. Alabama, in 1817, from its principal river. Mississippi, in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote *Kie*, whole river, that is, the river formed by the union of many. Louisiana, so called in honor of Louis XVI. of France. Tennessee, in 1796, from its principal river—the word Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon. Kentucky, in 1782, from its principal river. Illinois, in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men. Indiana, in 1802, from the American Indians. Ohio, in 1802, from its southern boundary. Missouri, in 1821, from its principal river. Michigan, named, in 1805, from the lake on its borders. Arkansas, in 1819, from its principal river. Florida was so called by Juan Ponce La Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.—Mehomet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, with a design to explore the country adjacent to the White River, recently selected from his Marine Capt. Selim, and sent him to Sennaar, ordering the Governor of that province to equip a proper party for him. Captain Selim was accordingly provided with all the necessary boats, a military escort of 250 men, with provisions for seven months, and he took his departure from Kartown. The account of these curious geographical researches is published in the *Cairo Gazette*. We extract the following passages — "On attaining the Island of *Lesankischabou*, they found the villages of Makok, of Siam, of Chalkan, of Jounalin, and of Oschira. The country very agreeable, and fertile in maize, tobacco, gourds, beans, sesame; we also saw a little cotton growing. In this region the river is infested with hippopotamuses—an encounter with whom is dangerous, for they easily break in pieces or sink boats. We saw many of these monsters stretched on the banks in the hot sun. Captain Selim frequently fired his musket at them—but whether they were too far off, or their skins too hard and

think to be penetrated by balls, none of them were killed, or even (apparently) wounded. Frightened by the report of the gun, they plunged into the river, and we lost sight of them; however, the expedition continued to ascend the river, passing through a dry and desolate country, sometimes bristling with mountains and sometimes immense plains boundless to our view. After great fatigue and numerous perils, we arrived among a tribe whose custom it is to cast all their dead into the waters of the Nile, instead of burning or burying them. For many miles along the front of the villages, which are quite populous, the river bore along human bodies, some mutilated, and some in high putrefaction. All along the river edges, and on the bottom where the water was shallow, we saw human remains, on some of which birds of prey were feasting, while a horrible stench infected the air! Our boats often, while seeking a passage over the sandy bottom, struck against corpses buried partly in the sands; and then the corpses, being disturbed, drifted further down the stream. Nothing can give an idea of the horror of this spectacle; and what added to it, was whole flocks of birds of prey hovering over the river and devouring their frightful feast. Gorged with their food, some were unable to rise on the wing, and remained stupid on the sandy shore until the burning rays of the sun had hastened and completed the labor of digestion. But this awful prey was disputed with them by very numerous crocodiles. Captain Selim states that he saw one of those terrible amphibious animals go out of the river, bearing a corpse between his jaws, the weight of which did not seem to discompose him. The crocodile carried his booty to the middle of a small island covered with reeds, when he disappeared from view, but we heard the noise of his formidable jaws cutting and crushing whole limbs. This expedition did not succeed in its whole object. It reached the mountains of Abyssinia without being able to discover the sources of the Nile, particularly of that branch called White Nile. The natives said that it would require two years to reach the source."

At a meeting of the Grenada Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in August last, the President produced a coil of rope that had been manufactured in London, from fibre prepared in that island, said to be worth about £14 per ton in the rough state; it is procured from a plant growing spontaneously on almost every estate bordering on the coast; its botanic name, *Urena copliata*, and thus described— "A malvaceous plant; flowers white, clustered; about five feet high; flowers in January and February—annual." A specimen of the fibre was sent to London to be made into rope, as well as to ascertain its value; the broker reported as follows:— "On inquiry we find it to be like the East India jute, the better sort of which is worth from £12 to £15 per ton (there is no duty). The sample sent was too small; it must be got up in better condition; there should be no bark or bits of the plant adhering to it, and it should be well washed and cleaned, and afterwards packed in layers fastened round the head, and then made into bales."

A FROZEN WATERFALL.—The beautiful waterfall on the Chittenango, in the State of New York, forming in summer a cascade nearly 140 feet in height, was entirely frozen during the excessive cold in the early part of the present year. The *Cazenovia Eagle* thus describes what must indeed have been a beautiful sight.— "Curious to see how they had been affected by the severe frost (the mercury having sunk on eight or ten successive nights to from 2 deg. to 15 deg. below zero), we visited them the other day, and on descending the long steep path which leads to the

stream below the fall, we were rewarded by a spectacle far beyond our expectations, and more beautiful than our fancy had ever painted. The *whole fall*, from summit to base, and more than a hundred feet in width, was completely enshrouded in ice, so thickly as to prevent the usually noisy cascade from being heard, save in a low gurgle, and to hide it entirely from view, except where, at one point, the veil was so thin as to allow the dashing water to show through. On the ledges it spread into broad drift-like masses, frozen into a thousand tiny swells and undulations, which caused a prosaic lady of our party to compare it to a great cauliflower; but the perpendicular pitches were hung with myriads of icicles, varying in length from 20 feet to an inch, with which last the larger ones bristled through their length. Where these hung over a recess in the ice, a faint translucent greenish tinge was perceptible, otherwise the color was pure white, like alabaster, and the general appearance of the whole was that of a gigantic mass of stalactite, like those which we had seen taken from the great cavern in Schoharie, and contrasted finely with the grey rocks and dark evergreen on either side. The base spread out on the frozen basin below in a gradual slope, up which some of our party, both ladies and gentlemen, scrambled, till they could stand under a sort of inverted Gothic canopy of icicles, and formed, in their many muffings, a group quite in character with the arctic air of the whole. The trees at the top, laden down with encrusted ice, bent like feathers over all, and formed as graceful a finish as could have been desired. This beautiful object was formed by the freezing of the spray on the rocks at the bottom, and the broad shelves above, in constantly increasing piles, until, rising higher and higher, it concealed the whole cascade. Checked in some degree by the ice, rills from the stream spread out far wider than in summer, and dripping over the frozen moss, decorated it with thousands of pendants, until the thickness of the covering forming some protection against the intense cold, the passage below became cleared, and the water flowed freely beneath its singular screen."

ANCIENT RUINS.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has traversed a large portion of the Indian country of Northern Texas, and the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific, that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruined castles or temples on the Rio Puerco and on the Colorado of the west. He says that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days' travel from Santa Fé, there is an immense pile of ruins that appear to belong to an ancient temple. Portions of the walls are still standing, consisting of huge blocks of limestone regularly hewn, and laid in cement.* The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. It is two or three stories high, has no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows, and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble caverns rather than the apartments of an edifice built for a human habitation. Our informant was unable to describe the style of architecture, but he believes it could not be erected by Spaniards or Europeans, as the stones are much worn by the rains, and indicate that the building has stood several hundred years. From his description we are induced to believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or Otulun. He says there are many similar ruins on the Colorado of the west, which empties into the Californian sea. In one of the valleys of the Cordilleras traversed by this river, and about 400 miles from its mouth, there is a large temple still standing, its walls and spires presenting scarcely any trace of dilapidation, and were it not for the want of a roof it might still be rendered habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what must have been once a large

city. The traces of a large aqueduct, part of which is, however, in the solid rock, are still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of the origin of these buildings. They merely know that they have stood there from the earliest periods to which their traditions extend. The antiquarian, who is desirous to trace the Aztec or Toltec races in their migrations from the northern regions of America, may find in these ancient edifices many subjects of curious speculation.—*Texas Telegraph*, Oct. 11.

TRADE OF PORTO RICO.—We have received the official report of the Porto Rico trade for 1842 ; compared with the previous year there has been a trifling increase in the commerce of the island.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PORTO RICO FOR 1841 AND 1842.

		EXPORTS.	
Articles.	Dollars.	Where to.	Dollars.
Brandy	52,440	To Spanish Ports.....	981,753
Cotton.....	141,230	„ Cuba.....	20,760
Brown Sugar	3,216,734	„ Contiguous Colonies....	692,595
Coffee	1,281,243	„ United States.....	2,474,543
Hides	51,035	„ Germany.....	572,650
Cattle	117,033	„ Brazil.....	12,514
Honey.....	455,659	„ Denmark	44,323
Tobacco	268,664	„ France.....	794,671
Precious metals.....	93,239	„ Holland	10,269
Other native products.....	43,004	„ Great Britain.....	318,771
Warehouse	704,640	„ Italy.....	219,791
Foreign productions	4,337	„ Prussia.....	2,377
	<hr/>	„ Spanish America	22,248
	6,429,258	„ Br. Colonies in N. A. ..	232,080
Total in 1841	5,962,445		<hr/>
			6,429,258
In favor of 1842	466,813		
		IMPORTS.	
Articles.	Dollars.	Where from.	Dollars.
Liquors.....	365,375	British Colonies in North	
Provisions.....	109,664	America	14,892
Spices	7,721	Spanish America.....	580,039
Fruits	43,825	Italy	7,301
Breadstuffs	994,041	France.....	32,971
Oils.....	187,698	Brazil	54,967
Fish.....	353,303	United States.....	1,320,624
Other articles.....	121,896	Cuba.....	192,492
Manufactures.		Germany.....	224,145
Cotton.....	856,288	Great Britain	113,193
Woolleus.....	76,666	Contiguous Colonies	2,349,904
Linen	597,079	National Ports.....	866,773
Leather.....	159,465		<hr/>
Silks	127,950		5,757,404
Lumber.....	301,006		
Metals.....	491,017		
Other articles	964,403		
	<hr/>		
Total import 1842.....	5,757,404		
Do. do. 1841.....	6,062,363		
	<hr/>		
Surplus 1841.....	304,959		
Total Commercial Movement for 1841.....			12,024,808
Do. do. do. 1842			12,186,661
			<hr/>
In favor of 1842			161,853

Import 1841..	6,062,363	Import 1842	5,757,404
Export 1841..	4,962,445	Export 1842	6,429,258
Balance of trade against.. .	99,918	Balance of trade in favor.. .	671,854

The Arrivals and Departures for the year 1842, were as follow :—

Flag.	Entered.	Sailed.	Flag.	Entered.	Sailed.
Spanish	591	509	Bremen	11	11
United States	138	399	Denmark	37	34
Brazil	1	—	France	143	137
Hamburg	10	10	Holland	19	18
English	88	91	Oldenburg	1	1
Portugal	1	1	Sardinia	5	6
	1,132	1,010		216	207

Making the total arrivals 1,348, and the departures 1,217, more than a third of which were American vessels. Of the exports, 38-100 were to the United States, and of the imports 21-100 were from the United States. The United States trade with the West India Islands is annually increasing, and the American tonnage engaged in the carrying trade constantly augmenting.

MIXTURE OF GRASSES.—A correspondent of the Rio de Janeiro Agricultural and Horticultural Society has lately recommended the introduction of three kinds of new grasses into Brazil, viz.—*Medicago sativa*, *Onobrychis sativa*, *Poa aquatica*, as being extremely nutritive for horses and cattle. He says, the major part of the plants growing in the fields of Brazil, and now employed to feed domesticated cattle on, are more or less sour or woody; and that from amongst some 360 species and varieties of grasses composing European pastures, he has chosen the three mentioned ones as suitable to the southern climates of Brazil, including the province of Rio. In the neighborhood of Bahia, and also of Rio de Janeiro, there are artificial grass-fields of Angola grasses, consisting of *Echinolœna spectabilis*, Nees; *Panicum nuidianum*, Lamarque; *Panicum maximum*, Jacquin; *Paspalus densus*, Poiret; *Paspalus quadrifolius*, Lamarque; which are planted for want of other grasses, but which do not give the nutriment afforded by European grasses, as may be observed by the condition of the cattle in those parts of Brazil. For a trial with the above grasses it is required to take 6 pds. of *Medicago sativa*, 8 to 10 pds. of *Onobrychis sativa*, 3 to 7 pds. of *Poa aquatica*, for an acre of 40,000 feet square. The first requires an argillaceous soil, the second a calcareous one, the third thrives best in low or swampy lands, or such as can easily be set under water, if required. These kinds should be sown in a clean ground in straight lines, about twelve inches distant from each other, in order to allow space for keeping the plants clear from bad herbs until they have got strong and spread towards one another, for they will soon meet and form a compact meadow; the seed is put in about half to three-quarters inch deep, and lightly covered with earth. The grass is cut just before flowering time, except it be wanted to shoot to seed. In Ilbro that seed costs from 40 to 80 marcs per cwt. It is supposed that, for Brazil, the best sowing time is August and the beginning of September.

The grass called *Verbena melindres*, belonging to the province of Uruguay, and also to Rio Grande du Sul, is also recommended for warm climates by the naturalists Isabelle and Darwin.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, ETC.

On the Law of Storms. By Lieutenant Colonel W. Reid, C.B., F.R.S.
Second Edition. London · John Weale.

It is the imperative duty of every sailor to constantly watch "the face of the sky," that he may be enabled to make the most effectual provision against the desolating storms and the destructive tempests that await him. The subject which Colonel Reid has brought before the scientific as well as the general reader, is one of such vast importance, that none but one who possessed a master mind, assisted by time, talent, and unwearyed application, could have effected. When Franklin drew the *electric spark* from the thunder cloud a new light was given to meteorology; and this small beginning has led to the most important results. So Colonel Reid, by bringing into a small compass such a vast amount of materials connected with the Atlantic storms, has led the Trinity Board, the Inspector General of the Coast Guard, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Glenelg, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Hon. East India Directors, and the Indian Government, to take active measures for obtaining every possible information on this vast and important subject; a subject in which is involved the lives of thousands of the bravest sons of men of all nations, a vast amount of whom find annually watery graves, who, from the want of a correct knowledge of the law of storms, might end their days in the bosom of their families and friends. Such is the importance of the subject of Colonel Reid's book, that it deserves to be more generally known and read of all nations, and no ship ought to put to sea without having it and its charts on board.

Colonel Reid has had to perform a task of no common magnitude, to complete so valuable a work from data scattered, as it were, all over the world; but he has, with much ability and skill, centred into a focus a vast mass of information, which, but for his perseverance, would have remained in the archives of naval records "unnoticed and unknown."

The late Colonel James Capper, of the East India Company's Service, was the first to suggest that the situation of a ship in a whirlwind might easily be ascertained. Mr. W. C. Redfield, of New York, bred as it were "amidst the records of storms and shipwrecks," actually did what Colonel Capper only suggested, and came to the same conclusions without knowing that Colonel Capper had even made any suggestion of the kind. "Hence," says Colonel Reid, "strongly impressed with the belief that Mr. Redfield's views were correct, I determined to verify them by making charts on a large scale, and in these laying down the different reports of the wind at points given in the *American Journal of Science*. The more exactly this was done the nearer appeared to be the approximation to the tracks of a progressive whirlwind."

Thus encouraged, this able hydrographer pursued his course through many a log, giving to the reader a dense body of facts alone; for he modestly says—"Since my object is not to propose any particular theory, but to endeavor to direct attention to the curious facts I have collected and arranged (with some degree of labor), I shall do little more than print these as they are arranged, and set them before the public."

And a very valuable book of facts indeed will this be found. According to the author, "the facts are in themselves, however, full of interest; for the records best suited to the purpose are detailed accounts of the greatest storms, and the dangers to which seamen are exposed."

In speaking of the value of meteorological instruments in storms, Colonel Reid says, "The barometer and sympiesometer, as measures for the atmospheric pressure, will appear more valuable than ever; and we have a new and, apparently, the true explanation of the cause of their fall in great storms. We have a clue, also, towards an explanation of the variable winds."

The electricity of the atmosphere seems to be an element universally present in all aerial changes, yet it is of so anomalous a nature, that it is difficult to discover any essential part it has to perform, or the useful influence it excites in the natural system of the atmosphere. And, although it may be subordinate to the general causes of the modifications of the atmosphere, yet it is equally important that we study its phenomena, and endeavor to trace the principles of its development, and its laws of action. When Franklin applied his discoveries to practical purposes, it was generally believed that the efficacy of the conducting-rod was entirely limited to the attracting to itself, and conveying harmlessly away, those electrical discharges which under the form of lightning it was impossible to prevent taking place, but this limitation was wholly confined to the electrical conditions of the discharge. More extensive observations have been made by the application of conducting-rods, and some very successful attempts have been made to withdraw from hail-clouds that electricity which, by its instantaneous explosions, has caused so much destruction to vineyards and other rural property.

This electricity of the atmosphere is very apparent, too, in tropical storms. On this subject, Colonel Reid states: "The quantity of electricity exhibited during tropical hurricanes is very great; and this part of the subject deserves great attention. It is said that the magnetic needle cannot be relied on during these storms—a question too important to be left doubtful; for although no perceptible movement can be observed in the latitude of Great Britain, the needle may be influenced towards the equator, and where great storms have their origin. Many of the storms we call gales certainly partake of the same nature as tropical hurricanes, and are rotatory; and so many of their courses pass over the same track, that the fact is remarkable. They seem to be carried towards the poles in some of the general returning atmospheric currents from the equator; and by tracing storms, it seems probable that we may learn something more than we at present know of these upper currents."

After Colonel Reid has given the details of many storms, with the ship-logs and charts of explanation, he has particularly, and in the most satisfactory manner, given an account of the three great hurricanes of 1780, with beautifully engraved charts. The first of these destroyed the town of Savanna-la-Mar, Oct. 3rd, 1780; the second, and by far the greatest one, passed over Barbados on the 10th and 11th of the same month and year; and the third dispersed and disabled the Spanish fleet, under Solano, in the Gulf of Mexico, after it sailed from Havannah to attack Pensacola.

It has been said that earthquakes frequently accompany hurricanes; but Colonel Reid is of a contrary opinion. For the true value of such opinion, persons must read the detailed accounts of the three hurricanes in Colonel Reid's book, from which there appears little doubt but the reader will come to the same conclusion, viz.: "There seems no reason to doubt, from what we now know of the effects caused by

hurricanes, that *Savanna la-Mar* was overwhelmed by the accumulated water of the sea, raised solely by the power of the wind —

“ It was a dreadful night The tempest winds,
Raving, came next, and in deep hollow sounds,
Like those the spirits of the dead-house,
When they would speak their evil prophecies,
Muttered of death to come, then came the thunder,
Deepening and crashing, as 'twould rend the world,
Or as the Deity passed aloft in anger,
And spoke to man—Despair! The ship was tossed,
And now stood poised upon the curling billows;
And now, midst deep and watery chasms, that yawned
As 'twere in hunger—sank Behind there came
Mountains of moving waters, with a rush
And sound of gathering power, that did appal
The heart to look on, terrible cries were heard—
Sounds of despair!”

These lines, so applicable to the destruction of *Savanna-la-Mar*, are attributed to the pen of Barry Cornwall

Would our limits allow, we might introduce some very useful quotations from Colonel Reid's concluding chapter, and the appendices annexed, but we cannot do more than merely enumerate the subjects of the chapter, viz —“ The apparent Connexion of Storms with Electricity and Magnetism,” “ Ached Squalls;”

“ Tornadoes on the West Coasts of Africa,” “ Pamperos,” “ The Barometer,” “ The Rollers at St Helena and Ascension,” “ The Dippings in the Straits of Malacca,” and “ Rule for Laying Ships to in Hurricanes.”

We cannot conclude our notice of this valuable work without giving it our highest commendation as a volume which reflects great credit upon the author, both as regards his talent, his judgment, and his research. We gladly recommend it to the attentive perusal of those “ who go down to the sea in ships,” and who “ do business in the great waters.” We cordially recommend it to the captains of the Royal Navy, and to all those whose lot is cast upon the Colonial islands, where the storm rages in its maddened fury, and where the elements seem to hold frequent warfare. We recommend it also to the careful study of every meteorologist, whose object it is to trace every effect to its immediate cause, feeling assured he will be amply rewarded for his trouble and we cannot but hail the day as nigh at hand when the Government authorities will establish an office for the more complete investigation of this valuable branch of physical research and not withhold their exertions till the “ law of storms” is fully determined, and every vessel is prepared with full instructions to guard against their direful effects.

Narrative of the late Victorious Campaign under General Pollock, with Recollections of Seven Years' Service in India By Lieutenant Greenwood, H M 31st Regiment, with Illustrations. 1 vol, pp. 360 London Colburn

A very amusing and, undoubtedly, true account of the terrible vicissitudes, miseries, and privations of the army, which, under General Pollock, washed out the stain that a miserable commander (if all accounts be true) inflicted on the British name. As such, we have no hesitation in saying that it is a work which should be

read by all those who take any interest whatever in our Indian Possessions. Some of the passages are also of a nature superior to the generality of writers who get up memoirs to astonish the weakly minds of the weaker cocknies, who buy books only because other people read them, or rather say they read them. This is the veritable *wind* of '*pars magna fui*.' The author has seen, felt, and understood, what it is to have a cold dinner," we say nothing of the cold steel accompanying it, and, consequently, feels and describes as one who knows all "is not gold that glitters." The terrible account of the Bolun Pass, of "the walking in human flesh," and the arousing and (and) disgusting "blowing up" of the city of Caubul, are, of course, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, exciting, and no doubt exhilarating in the extreme, to those who like to read of everything that de-humanizes man and brings him back to that state and condition when a gentleman, *sans culotte* of course, hooded his *nigger* to show his respect for his guest. But in the present state of society, of cotton lords and courtiers, when a gentleman thinks he has achieved a feat when he has eaten an egg, such narratives give more pain than pleasure. We would say, however, as far as Lieutenant Greenwood is concerned, he has performed his task as well as might have been expected from a lieutenant. But surely he might have given us more of his *bona fide* escapes, whether from gunpowder powder or gunpowder tea. However, as a whole, it is extremely interesting, and will amply repay all those to peruse it who have not been in Afghanistan. The illustrations are good and many of the stories delightful, and delightfully told, especially that of the conduct of four soldiers of her Majesty's 31st Regiment.

Chatsworth, or, The Romance of a Week. Edited by the Author of "Tremunc," "De Vere," &c. 3 vols. London Colburn

A romance of purity and truth and love. It abounds with clever and beautiful passages descriptive scenes, and noble sentiments. It is not a maudlin tale of "too much love and wine," but while the interest of the love stories are kept up and preserved, a vein of sentiment and honorable feeling pervades and characterizes its pages. A number of fashionable wits are spending the autumn at "Chatsworth." Their characters are easily recognised—the gay Lady Bob Brilliant, the pensive Lady Panther, and the contradictory Bulltravers, will be readily discovered, therefore we shall not do more than say that the description of the Lady Panther is not only true to life, but extremely beautiful. Well, these *illuminati* lament the fashionable folly of sending all works of fiction into the world in three volumes, and determine to introduce tales after the manner of the Decameron. The first is called "The Three Vows,"—a most impure story. The next is, "Love cured by Jove,"—an exquisite gem. We have then "The Three Wanderers, or, the Oracles of Delphos," "The Windmills of Prince Peckles," "The Romance of an Evening," &c., all beautiful and delightful tales, told with energy and eloquence—a poetry and truth unsurpassed by any other writer. Mr Ward has had these tales given to him by the general consent of the Press. We are sorry to prove the critics who have preceded us, in the wrong—but we know from a source which precludes all question, that though the Romance is in every way worthy of Mr Ward's great and acknowledged talents as a writer, 'e is *not the author*. Who the author is, we are not at present at liberty to say. In the meanwhile, we recommend "Chatsworth" as the

most agreeable and beautiful volume of its class or style of any work in the European languages

Contributions to Aural Surgery No. 5, &c. &c. By James Yearsley, M.R., C.S.E., &c. London Churchill

Mr Yearsley is so well known as one of our best aurists, that any attempt on our part, in the pages of a magazine not essentially medical or surgical, to say that he is the first among his brethren, would be possibly scouted at as an attempt to pass an opinion upon that of which we have neither the abilities nor the acquirements to judge. That reasoning may do very well among the marines, but the sailors won't believe it, and all that we can say is, that *Contributions to Aural Surgery* is one of the few surgical works which we have taken up which will repay any man, whether professional or otherwise, who possesses the leisure, or has the inclination, when he is sure to make the leisure, to read it. There are numerous cases recorded of an absorbing and striking nature among which the "ear affected" seems worthy of a place in our magazine. "Of the 544 cases admitted," says the author, "184 were deaf in both ears, leaving 60 deaf in one ear only—probably the majority of these, upon careful testing, would have exhibited some defects of the supposed sound ear. Deafness of one ear only is either very rare, or patients do not think of applying until both become affected"—(P. 2). This should be noted. We have known of cases very similar to those alluded to by Mr Yearsley in which the patients neglected their own interests, and then at last became permanently deaf. Let them therefore in time consult Mr Yearsley, or some other aurist of genuine talent and acknowledged ability in his profession. •

Journal of the Statistical Society Part I Vol VII, April London J. W. Parker

The original papers in this number of the *Journal* are but three, but they are important subjects elaborately wrought out, and presenting a mass of facts and figures highly useful for comparison and reference. Mr Chadwick contributes an able article "On the Pressure and Progress of the Causes of Mortality." Mr Nichol has a paper bearing closely on the same subject—"Corrections requisite in a Sanitary Comparison of Districts." The third paper, by Mr Hetcher, is of more popular character treating of "The Metropolis—its Boundaries, Extent and Divisions."

British and Foreign Travellers' Guide, for April London H and J. Bowen

A useful little monthly directory, which might, however, be much improved.

The Fallacy of Phrenology By Oliver and John Byrne London Sherwood & Co

This is a reprint of an American work, the object of which is stated to be to discuss the principal fallacies (alleged) commingled with our sciences, laws, religions, education, and conventional usages. This is not the place to go into a defence of Phrenology, nor have we any wish to open up anew this mooted question, but we may state that we so far differ from the doctrines advanced in this pamphlet as to believe that the science of phrenology is entitled to much deference and more weight than many of the new fangled theories of mesmerism and clairvoyance.

The British and Foreign Review. No. XXXIII., for April. London :
R. and J. E. Taylor.

The current Number of this periodical contains some able articles. That on "Coin and Currency and the Bank Charter" is of stirring interest at the present moment, and is well handled. Mr. Jones, the author of "A History of Ancient America," comes in for some severe but well-merited remarks. There is much sound sense in the Reviewer's opinion on "Books for Children." The present system of education by the Peter Parley Treatises, or Learning Made Easy, is too prone to give a mere superficial character to youth. There is an excellent paper on the "Penny Postage and the Post Office," in the reasonings and observations of which we fully concur. We are of opinion that Mr. Rowland Hill has been dealt harshly by, and we should like to see his plan fairly and fully tried, under his own personal superintendence; his advice, experience, and suggestions, would tend materially to the improvement and ultimate perfection of a plan, which has already worked so well, and given general satisfaction, by its benefits and results, in all business matters. There are several other articles, on literary and ecclesiastical matters, which will command attention.

Mitchell's National Map of the United States. Philadelphia : S. A. Mitchell.

This is a fit emblem of the Yankee character—useful and business-like, but vain and arrogant; glittering with gaudy color and brilliancy of binding. There is a good deal of condensed information given with the map, but the getting-up is tawdry, and it wants the elegance and finish observable in the maps issued by Wyld, Arrow-smith, and others of our eminent geographers and hydrographers.

Murray's Home and Colonial Library. Part VII. : *Irby and Mangles' Travels in the Holy Land.* London : John Murray.

This Journal of the Travels of Captains Irby and Mangles in Egypt, Nubia, and Syria, &c., has already been published for private circulation; but the work had become so scarce, and is so clearly and intelligibly written, describing also a very interesting sphere of observation, that the public are greatly indebted to Mr. Murray for placing it before them in the cheap and popular form of his "Colonial Library." The result of four years' exploration and discovery, by active and intelligent officers, in such a classical region, could not fail of being useful and instructive; and if all books of travel were as full of sound and practical observations, and of judicious remarks, as this, the reading public would be benefited and improved, and not, as is too frequently the case, wearied by the purchase and perusal of the volume.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

Our Indian intelligence by the present month will be found ample, but not very important. Our files are complete of all the papers from Bombay to the 1st March, Calcutta and Madras to the 23rd February, Delhi and Agra to the 20th, Ceylon to the 22nd, and other places to corresponding dates. Gwalior has been settled, a new treaty concluded, and the corps of the army which won the battles of Maharaajpore and Punniar, of which our last was full, are, with a small exception, already for the most part quietly marching back to their cantonments, or have already reached them. The expenses of the campaign have been paid for by the invaded state, so that they will not become a charge upon the treasury. The artillery lately so well served against us has been carried off, and an attempt made to conceal some of it baffled. Lastly, the boy king, Maharaja Jyajie Scindia, has been formally installed on the throne of Gwalior by the Governor General, and the latter has returned to his country seat at Barrackpore—not, however, without giving out hints of his return to the Upper Provinces, to be again in the midst of an army in the field, which is so far confirmed by the fact of the body guard being left in the Upper Provinces. The Commander in Chief is on his way to Simla. The Sikhs have not as yet provoked us to any hostilities, though it is impossible to say the hour at which some of them may do so; and all other powers subject to, or in amity with, the British Government, may be said to have profited considerably by the result of the bloody battles near Gwalior. All profess the utmost degree of friendship and submission, and even the great potentate of Burmah has relaxed from his late inimical position, and condescended to believe that a monopoly of timber at Rangoon was not only injurious

to his own interests, but likely to estrange the British merchants, and has therefore abolished it. We mistake, however (says the *Englishman*), if a final tranquillization of Upper India has been effected by the late vigorous measures, and are inclined to believe that they will prove, like many similar fruits of arms in this country, only the cause of future appeals to the sword. But the chief event of the month, and the one of all others requiring the immediate and energetic attention of Government, is the refusal of the troops ordered to Sindh to proceed thither, unless they are allowed the full or rather double batta in money, which was accorded to all the Bengal regiments serving in Sindh until the 1st of July last, when it was stopped in consequence of an order annexing Sindh, as far as the military duties to be performed in that country went, to Bengal, whereby, in the wise opinion of the authorities, it came to be no longer a "foreign country." Such an order was impolitic and untimely, especially with the war with Gwalior then in prospect; and to the sepoys of our army Sindh will continue for years to be as "foreign a country" as it ever was, because their religion to a certain extent makes them look on it as such. Besides, the late extraordinary sickness has shown them the necessity of making a provision for their families in the provinces, instead of, as usual, taking them with them; and this it is impossible for them to do, if they have not extra allowances of some kind. The understanding is general amongst the corps of infantry (we cannot say anything of the cavalry) ordered down, and we look on the present movement as one most dangerous to Government. Affairs in Sindh continue much the same. Sickness has abated, but not so fast as was hoped; and the enemy (Beluchees, Murrees, Boogtee, Kandaharrees, &c.) have

not yet ventured to attack the garrisons, reduced as they are.

From the Punjab we are informed that the Army does much what it pleases. Two regiments in the pay of Raja Heera Sing, had left the capital for Jumboo with a great deal of valuable property, and it was surmised that the Raja intended to follow them himself. The very last report received is that Dhuleep Sing had fallen a victim to some intrigue, and that many lives had been lost in the disturbances which consequently took place. It does not appear that our Government entertains apprehensions of the frontiers being disturbed, and it is generally supposed that the Sikhs will be left to settle their own affairs without British interference.

The whole country of Cabul is stated still to be in great disorder; Dost Mahomed is engaged in serious broils with chiefs of great power, and must just now occupy a most unenviable position.

CALCUTTA.—We have papers from this Presidency to the 22nd of February. A new project has been started for the establishment of a Steam Company, to supply the great demand that exists for tonnage on the Ganges. The enormous rate of freight charged in the Government boats, and the very limited tonnage supplied by them, even at a charge three or four times as great as the freight by sea to Europe, have long been felt as serious evils to the growing internal trade of the country. The project was therefore received with favor, as one which will certainly be of great advantage to the public. It is proposed to engraft the new company on that already formed, and known as the Steam Tug Association. A new literary association, to be called the Lyceum, is about to rise out of the ashes of the Mechanics' Institute; a new building is to be erected for it, and the committee formed out of the most influential men of this city. The *Calcutta Gazette* contains the draft of a new act for securing better discipline in the Indian Navy. The question relative to the remission of the heavy postage on newspapers circulated in India has of late been much discussed by the press. The charge is now very high, the rate being for any distance over 100 miles 1½d.; and if the weight allowed at this rate is exceeded but by a feather, the

charge becomes 9d. The charge might with advantage be reduced one-third, for the expense of postage exceeds the cost price of the papers. A meeting of the Union Bank took place on the 20th of January, when a profit of rather more than 8 per cent. being shown, a dividend of 7 per cent. was voted. The appointment of Mr. J. C. Stewart as secretary, at a salary of 2,000 rupees per month, was confirmed.

Indian Wheat.—Some few months ago the Agricultural Society appointed a Committee to inquire into all matters connected with the growth of wheat in this country; soils, their capability, the cost of production, rates at which it might be shipped for Calcutta, &c. &c. A series of questions were prepared, and sent to such parties in different districts as were most likely to supply the fullest answers, and much valuable information has thus been collected. The capability of the wheat countries is unbounded, and some of the finest may be said to be in the vicinity of Calcutta. Beyond Behar it is possible that the expense of transit at present would be too heavy to render it desirable to bring down grain for exportation; besides which, it seems that the cost of cultivation is very much heavier higher up the country. Were then a large trade in wheat to be established from this country, our supplies would probably be drawn from the eastward and southward of Patna. This we could land in Calcutta for from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.12 per maund (80 lbs.), which would yield to the grower a profit of 37 per cent. There has long been a belief that wheat cannot be exported without suffering serious injury from the weevil (*Calandra granaria*), but the experience of men who have had the best possible opportunities of testing this has proved it to be fallacious; flour in very considerable quantities has been, and is being sent from this to London, Liverpool, &c., and we have the assurance of the shippers that, properly cleaned, it may be landed in as good condition as the day it was put on board; nay, that it has been re-shipped for this port as an experiment, and found to be uninjured after eighteen months. The Committee's report has not yet been presented.

MADRAS.—The new lighthouse is spoken of in the highest terms; the

brilliancy of its light is said to surpass even those on the coast of England and France. The new light is visible at a distance of eight or nine leagues at sea. The lighthouse is built of granite, and has cost about 75,000 rupees.

• We notice nothing of importance in the Bombay papers.

Ceylon.—Our papers from this island are to the 22nd February. The journals were commenting on the expediency of abolishing the Government spice monopoly, and calling attention to the progress making by the Dutch in cinnamon growing. In 1829, just four years before the opening of the trade, agents from Batavia took from Ceylon several persons acquainted with the cultivation of cinnamon, as well as a stock of seed, roots, &c.

The Batavian Government are now bestowing much attention upon their cinnamon plantations, arising no doubt from some recent favorable sales made in Holland, where the spice is getting into favor. At recent sales at Amsterdam the following prices were obtained for 1st sort Java 210 cents per kilogramme - 4s. per lb.; for 2nd sort, 150 cents - 2s. 6d. per lb.; and for 3rd sort, 70 cents - 1s. 2d. per lb. The quantities exported from Java have been as follow:—1837, 40 bales; 1838, 60 do.; 1839, 164 do.; 1840, 312 do.; 1841, 764 do.; 1842, 1,245 do.; 1843, 900 ditto. •

The export duty on Cinnamon is but 3s. 4d. per picul of 133 lbs., or about one farthing per lb.

From the above it appears pretty evident that the low prices obtained have not prevented the Dutch from cultivating the spice; they have gone on producing in the face of sales that would have ruined all the Ceylon growers. But can they produce a quality equal to ours? Perhaps not, as yet; but experience improves every one, and their Cinnamon has been pronounced of fair bright color, even texture, and well quilled, and in every way superior to the Malabar spice.

In the Ceylon Almanack, for 1844, we find some valuable information. The Tables of diseases are interesting. It may be noticed that cholera was prevalent in the north in 1842. In Jaffna there were 57 cases and 33 deaths. At Manar and Aripo not less than 701 cases, of which 433 were fatal. At Putlam, 10

cases, all fatal. In Kandy there were only 3, all fatal; and in Negombo and Ambepusse 1 each, making 767 cases and 481 deaths.

By the return of inquests for the whole island, we find there were 144 during the year ending 31st Oct., 1843. Forty deaths were caused by falling from trees, chiefly cocoanut trees. One from a cocoanut falling, and 1 from the falling of a palmyra fruit. Thirty-two deaths by drowning in wells; and 24 by drowning in lakes or rivers, or the sea. Eight by the bite of snakes. Four said to be by wild elephants, and 1 by lightning.

There are about 14 inquests on cases which may have been murder, but the verdicts are so vague, that it is not only very far below the number, but perhaps some which we have included ought not to be so.

We find that between the 1st of Oct., 1842, and 30th Sept., 1843, no less than 35,399 Tamil coolies entered the colony in quest of employment, and that during the same period, 13,658 returned to their country.

The bulk of the coffee crop seems to have come to market, and though the exports since the beginning of the year are considerably in excess of last year, it arises chiefly from the crop having come sooner to market. So far from the export of market coffee being on the increase, it is falling off, as the natives having before them a more profitable field of occupation, are neglecting their coffee gardens, and the increase is therefore chiefly in the plantation kind. The crop of native coffee of this year may exceed the supply of last year, which was a short one, but it appears doubtful whether it will equal that of 1842.

The ardor for sugar planting continues undiminished. Persons actually engaged have in general every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of their estates, and land suitable for canes is anxiously sought after. It will be seen by the manifests of ships that sugar is becoming an item of export.

Persons acquainted with the colony may imagine how rapidly the value of property at Colombo is increasing, when we state that on the 12th as much as £80 an acre was given for some building lots sold by Government near Walker's Bungalow, in the Marandahn Cinnamon Garden.—*Observer.*

SINGAPORE — We are in receipt of papers from Singapore to the 19th Jan, and Pinang to the end of the year. Colonel Butterworth had returned from a long tour and expressed his intention of doing all in his power to obtain for the sugar planters some reduction in the duties of sugar exported from that settlement.

British Settlement in Borneo — We find the following judicious observations on this subject in the *Free Press* — Were it for no other reason than that it would prove an effectual check to the commission of piracy, the establishment of a settlement on Borneo would be an act of the greatest wisdom on the part of the British Government. A steamer might be kept moving backwards and forwards between Singapore and the Borneo settlement, which would afford security to the numerous native traders who, at certain seasons, cover the China and Java seas on their way to and from Singapore. Besides the above there are many other reasons which render it exceedingly desirable that we should have a settlement on Borneo. One of these reasons is the opportunity that would be afforded for suppressing the live trade, which, with all its attendant evils flourishes so rankly in Borneo and a very powerful one it ought to be with a Government which has put itself so prominently forward as the avenger of the freedom of the human race, which has lavished so much treasure in putting an end to slavery in its own dominions and which is every now and then on the point of embroiling itself with other Powers, because they will not lend themselves so heartily as every Government calling itself Christian ought, to put down the traffic in slaves by strong means. A large and most interesting field for missionary labor would be opened up by the establishment of an English settlement, and this should not be without its weight, although hitherto with Protestant Powers this has not been an avowed object, either for colonization or conquest. A settlement on Borneo would besides be important as a resting-place for vessels on their way to and from China, and as coal is to be had there that circumstance in itself ought to be of the utmost weight. But it is also well ascertained that the soil and productions of this country are of so rich and varied a nature

that, in a commercial view alone, its occupation would be of the highest importance, the inhabitants of Borneo would consume an immense quantity of British goods were they to be brought within their reach and offered to them at reasonable prices. The cheapness of English manufactured goods, compared with the rate at which natives can produce similar articles, invariably leads to the preference of the former. In Province Wellesley, where the natives have ascertained that they can purchase three strongs of English manufacture for the cost at which they themselves could produce one, nothing is to be found but the former, and there is no doubt that the same result would take place in Borneo. By founding a settlement in Borneo, it thus appears that the cause of humanity and justice would be served in the highest degree, a people capable of better things would be rescued from the most debasing and brutifying superstitions and propensities, and raised in the scale of humanity and civilisation, and, what may be of as much importance in these utilitarian times, the commerce of England would be extended to a very great amount. Whether the British Government take the matter in hand or not, we hope Mr Brooke will be enabled to persevere, and that success will ultimately crown his noble and philanthropic endeavors, and should he be enabled to achieve this single handed and alone, the greater will be the glory he will merit.

CHINA

We have intelligence from Hong Kong to the 3rd of January. The sickness, so long prevalent on the island, had not entirely disappeared, indeed, it has broken out afresh in the south side of the island, amongst the garrison there stationed. Nevertheless, many of the mercantile establishments were arranging for their removal thither from Macao. Measures were being taken by Government for the improvement of Hong Kong. No more paddy was to be grown in the vicinity of the town, and two new roads were about to be formed. The Government land sales were expected to be very profitable.

Her Majesty's ship *Castor* arrived on the 27th December, having on board Maj.-Gen. D'Agular, who succeeds

Lord Saltoun in command of the British Forces in China. The Col Chaplain, the Rev. V Staunton, had arrived, and commenced his duties. A commencement had been made of a trade with Formosa, three junks having arrived at Victoria from the northern end of that island, with cargoes of camphor, amounting to about a thousand piculs. The crew represent the place whence they come as an extensive and flourishing town, named Hap-maan, containing 20,000 inhabitants, and amply supplied with sugar and rice from the surrounding districts.

The Plenipotentiary, in a notification published the 12th Dec, intimates that all the ground formerly occupied by the Company's Dutch and Greek Factories in Canton, has been secured on a lease of twenty-five years, for the use of the British authorities.

Some adventurous American travellers, having forced their way into the interior of China as far as the city of Chang Chow, in the province of Fokien, and published an account of their journey at Macao, the British Plenipotentiary thought it necessary to address the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor of Canton on the subject, in order to assure them that the parties in question were Americans, and not British subjects, at the same time suggesting that the local Chinese authorities should in future arrest and confine any such parties as might be found transgressing the bounds laid down by the late treaties. The mandarins in this case, appear to have supposed the travellers to be British subjects, and feared to oppose them more seriously than with a remonstrance against their progress as a breach of the treaty. This circumstance is at least a proof of the great respect in which the British name is held even in the interior of China, remote from the scene of the late war.

An American vessel, named the O C Raymond, commanded by Captain Denton, in the course of 1st May, took about 40,000 dollars on freight at Chusan, for Macao, and disappeared from the China seas, but was lately heard of at Valparaiso, where, it was said, the captain had disposed of the sycee silver, and made over his schooner to the first mate, with the intention of proceeding to the United States.

MAURITIUS

We have Mauritius papers to the 1st of February, but they furnish no local intelligence of any interest, being chiefly filled with English extracts.

From an article in the *Friend of India* we take the following statistical facts.—

The following is a correct statement of the number of laborers shipped from the three ports, from the day when the restriction ceased at the close of 1842, to the end of December last year.—

	Men	Wom	Chil.
From Calcutta	15,103	2,161	614
„ Madras	14,862	1,813	548
„ Bombay	5,162	715	181
	—	—	—
Men	35,129	4,689	1,373
Women	4,689		
Children	1,373		
Total	—	41,191	

The number of vessels employed in the conveyance of emigrants at the three ports has been—Calcutta 80, Madras, 87, Bombay 25 Total, 192 vessels. If the Government of the Mauritius has paid the same gratuity for female as for male passengers the expenditure from the Colonial funds has been about £280,000. If we add to this sum the agency and other charges defrayed by the planter at whose instance the coolies have been despatched, it will appear that the sum expended in the transmission of laborers to the Mauritius during the past year, has not fallen short of £400,000, or forty lakhs of rupees.

Of the 50,000 laborers shipped for the island before the prohibitory law came into operation we may assume that the casualties at the Mauritius and the number of returned coolies, amount to 13,000 and that 17,000 were still there, it will therefore appear that at this time the island enjoys the benefit of 66,828 laborers, male and female imported from India which is a little above the number of slaves (66,699) emancipated by Parliament. It would be interesting to learn what has become of this large body of negroes, to what extent they are still employed in raising sugar and what has been the agricultural result of the great accession of labor obtained from hence. We are also anxious to learn whether this great flush of labor has led to the breaking-up of new soil, and the increase of colonial produce, as well as the degree to which the productiveness of the island may be augmented by new

accessions of labor. Above all, it is important to ascertain how far the Mauritius is prepared to compete with the slave-grown sugar of the Spanish and Portuguese Colonies, if her Majesty's Ministers should be induced to open the ports of England to their productions. Upon this question we think will depend in a great measure the propriety of restricting the exportation of laborers, at least for the present, to a scene of exertion where it is possible that our financial policy may deprive them of the means of subsistence.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have papers from Sydney to the 22nd Dec., Maitland to the 9th, and Port Phillip to the 2nd Dec. The Legislative Council was in sitting, and was discussing the Tariff. The Monetary Confidence Bill passed the House on the 6th, by a majority of two. There does not seem to be much improvement in trade, or the general state of affairs. The number of insolvents in the months of Sept., Oct., and Nov., was 203; 105 of whom resided in Sydney. The number for the three previous months, was 154.

A very richly chased silver snuff-box, and a handsome silver cup, with suitable inscriptions, had been subscribed for and presented to Captain Nelson of the Bangalore, by Captain Fitzroy and the whole of the cabin passengers. An address had been presented to the Governor of New Zealand from the inhabitants of Sydney, and his Excellency sailed in the Bangalore for the seat of his Government on the 9th Dec., in company with H.M.S. North Star, Capt. Sir L. Home.

Great complaint was made at the charge which had been imposed of 2d. postage on New Zealand papers. There is a free interchange of colonial papers with every other British colony, and New Zealand papers are even received in England at a cost of 1d. postage; so that this high rate does seem an anomaly.

The report on immigration had been published, which appears a sensible and important document. We give the recommendations of the committee:—"It only remains for your committee briefly to recapitulate the means whereby they conceive immigration may be re-established. They are, firstly—The parliamentary aid which your committee trust

the colony may calculate upon receiving, in consideration of the amount it has expended from its own unaided resources in immigration. Secondly—The rescinding of the present land regulations, which affix an upset of twenty shillings and the effecting a return to the old system of sales by auction, at an upset rate not exceeding five shillings on pastoral lands. Thirdly—The raising of a loan in England upon the credit of the land fund. And, fourthly—The granting, in the purchase of land, remissions to settlers equivalent to the amount defrayed in the conveyance of themselves and families, or farm laborers, to the colony. The consequences that would attend the adoption of the foregoing recommendations, your committee believe, would be, a restoration of the land fund—the introduction of capital and population into the colony—renewed activity in all branches of colonial enterprise—the development of new sources of profitable industry—and the substitution of a state of general prosperity for that of the difficulties and embarrassments with which the colony is contending."

Ways and Means, 1844.—Estimated Statement of the Ways and Means required to meet the Expenditure of the year 1844, for the whole Colony (distinguishing the Ways and Means of Port Phillip under a separate head), exclusively of the Sums chargeable on the Revenue arising from Crown Lands:—

Head of Revenue	Sydney.	Port Phillip
Duties on spirits ..	£100,000	£29,800
Ditto on tobacco ..	41,500	9,400
<i>Ad valorem</i> duty on foreign goods imported	25,200	3,350
Miscellaneous	4,500	2,770
Post Office	18,000	3,000
Duties on Colonial spirits	10,000	—
Publicans' licenses .	17,000	3,000
Auction duties	8,000	2,150
Tolls and ferries ..	5,000	100
Fees and fines of public offices ..	28,110	8,660
Collections by the agent for the clergy and school estates	4,000	—
Interest on public moneys	1,500	500

Head of Revenue.	Sydney.	Port Phillip.
Assessment on stock, and fees collected by Commissioners of Crown lands .	£16,000	£10,000
Quit-rents and re- demption of quit- rents	25,000	—
Depasturing and other Crown land licenses	10,000	9,660
Miscellaneous re- ceipts	2,000	1,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£316,610	£83,390
Gross Revenue for 1842, including special receipts.—		
Sydney	£341,435	
Port Phillip	87,296	
	<hr/>	
	£428,731	

The Collector of Customs estimates the revenue under his collection at £190,000, but it is included in the foregoing estimate at the amount realised in 1842, or £472,000—making a difference of £18,000. The estimate of the revenue of Port Phillip, forwarded by his Honor Mr. La Trobe, has been adopted, being considered fair. The other items are estimated on a reference to the revenue of 1842, and the half year ended 30th June, 1843.

Port Phillip Coal.—The workmen employed by the Town Council, under the directions of the Town Surveyor, have come upon various indications of a coal formation in the excavations of the Eastern Hill, in front of the Council Chamber. Several broken veins of coal have been found, and we understand that various parties conversant with mining have expressed their conviction of the existence of coal in abundance in that locality. Considering the immense importance of the discovery of coal being obtainable in the very heart of the town, we think the Council would be warranted (did their funds admit) in testing whether the indications observed are likely to lead to such a result.

New Export.—Mr. Hull has shipped on board the Dublin, sarsaparilla, both in extract and root. The sarsaparilla shrub has recently been discovered in the Portland Bay district, and the experiments made by Mr. Hull, go to prove that it is of the very finest quality. The extract resembles Spanish liquorice in

taste and appearance, and can be obtained from the root in the proportion of two ounces to sixteen. A medical gentleman in Melbourne, who has been favored by Mr. Hull with a sample, has used it with much benefit in his prescriptions. We look upon the discovery that this valuable product is indigenous to the province as of the highest importance.—*Port Phillip Gaz.*

The following is the return, made by District-constable Swindell, of the number of animals kept within the boundaries of Melbourne and Collingwood:—

	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep
Melbourne	183	319	311	970
Collingwood	11	209	23	241
	Melbourne		1813	
	Collingwood		571	
			<hr/>	
	Total		2387	

PORTLAND BAY.—The three whaling parties which have, during the season, been engaged in whaling pursuits in this bay, have captured 19 whales and 1 humpback: viz., Henty's party, 11 whales; Garratt's party, 6; Griffith's party, 2, and 1 humpback. The Prince of Denmark, sailed on the 1st of September for Hobarton with 40 tons of oil caught in our bay, and 2 tons of whalebone. She arrived in the bay on the 16th May, and caught her first fish on the 17th June.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—We have papers from Hobarton to the 23rd Dec., and Launceston to the 30th Nov. A public meeting had been held to memorialise the Lieutenant Governor to appoint a committee of the Legislative Council to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the colony, and to ascertain what measures are necessary and practicable for relieving it from its present distress, and promoting its future prosperity. A meeting of the shareholders of the Colonial Bank was convened for the 27th Dec., to take into consideration the propriety of dissolving it.

The following return of the exports of grain and flour from Van Diemen's Land, is taken from the *Launceston Examiner*:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley	Flour.
	bags.	bags.	bags.	tons.
1839—Launceston	78763	32674	6215	1130
	Hobarton	59357	5566	669
1840—Launceston	50125	69994	11441	18331
	Hobarton	39302	11300	997
1841—Launceston	18186	27986	8119	16325
	Hobarton	35845	591	980

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flour.
	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	tons.
1842—Launceston..	100728	49544	9032	2265
Hobarton	14930	1208	1710	1163
1843—Launceston..	135244	49010	6716	10554
to Aug. 19.				
Hobarton	4791	1047	3213	3984
to Aug. 22.				

Wheat.—The following are the prices of wheat at all the Australasiatic colonies:—Hobarton, per bushel, 3s. 9d.; Launceston, ditto, 3s. 8d.; Sydney (Van Diemen's Land), ditto, 4s. 6d.; Melbourne, 3s. 6d.; Adelaide, 2s. 6d. It will be thus apparent that all hope of an export from hence to either of those colonies, at present, is out of the question. Not so, happily, the Mauritius. By the following extract from the *Melbourne Times*, it will be seen that a cargo of wheat obtained 21s. 3d., subject certainly to heavy charges.—“The *John Pirie's* wheat, 250 bags, were sold at five dollars, thirty cents per 100 lbs. French (108 lbs. English), equal to 21s. 3d., subject to a discount of six per cent., and import charges (including commission) five per cent., in all about eleven per cent.”—*H. T. Review*, Dec. 22.

Several important changes were about to be made in the principal Government departments. The office of Director of Public Works was to be abolished, and their control vested in Major Victor, commanding the Royal Engineers. Mr. Spode's office of Principal Superintendent of Convicts was also to be done away with, and that gentleman to receive a pension of 200*l.* a-year. The Government stores were to be distributed in future through the Ordnance, and the office of Accountant of Stores was to cease.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received a file of New Zealand papers to the 14th of December. The tenor of the accounts is not favorable as it respects the position of the aborigines and the settlers, the former embracing every opportunity of showing their indisposition to submit to the Colonial authorities. We scarcely know, however, what to make of these representations. In all the papers, up to the 9th of December, the insubordination of the natives is dwelt upon, and that the military had almost daily to be had recourse to; and then, in a short paragraph in the paper of the 13th—the latest date—it is stated that the troops had embarked for Sydney. Captain Fitzroy had not arrived, but they had been apprised

that he had reached Sydney. The columns of the papers are filled with complaints of all sorts, against both the Government at home and the Company, which the new Governor will not find it easy to allay.

MEDITERRANEAN.

CORFU.—The Lord High Commissioners opened the Legislative Assembly of the States on the 4th of March. In the speech of his Excellency, the necessity of proceeding earnestly with the important remedial measures suggested for the progressive improvement of the laws and legal institutions, are especially urged. The expenditure still exceeds the revenue, but the excess is altogether to be attributed to the failure of the crops for two successive years, and the reduced prices obtained by proprietors and occupiers of land for their staple products. The distress and difficulties among the agricultural laborers have been mitigated by the employment every where offered to them on the public works now carrying on. The Senate had made the following appointments:—Dr. Francesca Zulato to be Procuratore del Governor in the island of Sta. Maura, and the Noble Signor Dr. Emm. Lazzarette, Procuratore for the island of Ittaca; the Most Illustrious Signor Angelo Monferato to be Regent of Cephalonia, and Signor Giorgio Coidan Local Treasurer of that island.

AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have papers and shipping lists from Cape Town to the 28th, and from Graham's Town to the 23rd of February. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Cape Town on the 23rd of January.

A Gas Company was in progress of formation, with a capital of £15,000, in 1,000 shares of £15 each. Half the shares, it is stated, will be held in England. About 190 shares had already been subscribed for in the colony, and so soon as 500 shares were taken, a meeting was to be held to appoint directors and officers to commence business. Two other important companies had recently been established—the South African Whaling Company, and the Cape of Good Hope Fishing, Salting, Whaling, and Sealing Company. A shipment of fish had been made to Valparaiso.

Hitherto (says the *Shipping Gazette*) Brazil has taken but little of our produce in return for the large supplies of produce, chiefly coffee, which we have been receiving from it; but we hope, at a period not far distant, to see our trade, in fish, to its ports introduced and extended, and a steady demand existing there for the article.

From the statement of Imports and Exports for the last quarter, ending 5th Jan., the exports of fish (principally to the Mauritius) amounted to £2,101. and that an idea may be formed how much this branch of our colonial trade, has of late years increased, we lay before our readers a condensed statement of our exports of fish for the years 1835 to 1843, exhibiting a steady annual increase, excepting such seasons in which our fishermen did not meet with their usual

Yr.	DRIBD		PRINTE	
	lbs	Val	lbs	Val
1835	10 410	49	4	£
1836	73 565	10.3	151	279
1837	{ 127, 152 & } { 1,418 b 119 }	137	{ 4 1/2 & } { 7 300 lbs }	1234
1838	646	19 1/2	1 270	220 1/2
1839	519, 136	10 1/2	1, 594	1854
1840	757, 527	19 1/2	{ 1 37 & } { 1 450 lbs }	1507
1841	1,270, 519	22 1/2	1, 105	177 1/2
1842	1 548 960	654 1/2	{ 1 54 & } { 230 lbs }	310
1843	9 011 374	(ditto and out' led)		

The erection of a breakwater in Table Bay is spoken of; £1,178 has also been collected towards the erection of a lighthouse at Cape l'Agultas, and £253 is promised. The port, anchorage, and lighthouse dues, and all descriptions of port charges, on either British or foreign vessels, were abolished from the 2nd February.

Two vessels have arrived from Angia Piquena and Dyer's Island, with guano, at both of which places the manure is described as being plentiful, and easily obtained. The high prices, however, which guano has commanded at Mauritius—where its effect in increasing the productiveness of the sugar-cane seems to have been altogether prodigious—renders it probable that these cargoes will be at once re-shipped for that market. Should this be the case, it is to be wished that some quantity of it, at least, may be secured,

and placed at the disposal of the agricultural societies throughout the colony, in order that the effects of this wonder-working substance may be tried upon our various vegetable productions. If it does so much for the sugar-cane, what may it not do for the vine?—*Cape Mail*.

There must now be many vessels on the coast loading guano, not only for English ports, but some of which, we understand, have instructions to proceed to the West India Islands for a market.

The value of the colonial produce which passed the Cape Town Market during the year ending 30th Nov., 1843, amounted to £220,066. The market dues levied on different articles varied from 1 per cent. to 8 1/2 per cent. on the value. Of wool, there passed the market during the year, 200,325 lbs., valued, on an average, at 10 1/2 d., paying market dues 1 1/2 per cent.

Two attempts have been made to introduce Alpacas into this colony—one by J. Metcalfe, Esq., and the other by P. H. Hinchliff, Esq., the first lot died on the voyage out, but the second arrived in safety, in the *Lady Flora*, in December last. These beautiful animals are now running on the grounds of Great Constantia, and are in excellent condition. About a fortnight ago they were shorn, and produced about 8 1/2 lbs. of wool each.—*Cape Mail*.

Complaint is made of the stamp duty of 6d., levied by the Colonial Government on Almanacs, while English calendars can be sold for 1d. This is, also, the only British colony in which newspapers are obliged to be stamped.

The fifth annual report of the South African Bank, held on the 31st of Jan., shows a healthy state of affairs in the colony. There had been no losses from bad debts worth recording. The net profits for the year ending the 31st of December, 1843, amounted to £8,610, and the directors had declared a dividend of £3 15s per share, being equal to 12 1/2 per cent on the paid up capital of £30 per share.

At Port Natal great anxiety was still felt in regard to their land claims, which naturally prevents that entire quietness so much desired.

The presence of coal at Natal is no longer matter of doubt. This invaluable article—to which England owes so much of her prosperity, and for want of which

this colony appeared doomed to lose the advantages derivable from steam, in its application to navigation and manufactures -- has, we are assured upon good authority, been discovered of excellent quality in several places. It is found about ten or twelve miles from Pietermauritzburg, on the banks of the Umgeni, a river flowing into the Bay of Natal; and on the river banks produce abundance of wood, the precious mineral might be easily floated down to the sea. It is found at Biggarsberg, near Togala; at the place of Mr. Oosthuisen, on the Bushman's River; and at Sand River, about nine days' journey from Colesberg. This information which we derive from a source of the highest respectability, we have great pleasure in communicating to the public, believing it to have a most important bearing on the prospects of Central Africa. If the Slave Trade is ever to fall, it must be before Steam.—*Cape Town Mail*.

THE WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.—Our papers from this island reach to the 22nd March. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt on the 17th. The census had been taken, but is not yet published. Very little sugar had yet been made, the estates which are dependent upon windmills being quite at a stand-still. The abundant crop upon the ground may be, to some extent, deteriorated by the delay. A public meeting of planters and others was held on the 18th, when a general agricultural society was formed; his Excellency the Governor took the chair.

It was proposed to erect a light at the entrance of English Harbor.

BARBADOS.—The House of Assembly met on the 19th March, and, after passing a few bills, voting £2,000 to the General Hospital, and getting through some other miscellaneous business, adjourned for five weeks. The home government have recommended the establishment of savings' banks in the West Indies. Messrs. Moore, Brothers, had imported a cargo of guano direct from the coast of Africa, which was in great request among the planters, and selling at 40 dollars per ton.

DEMERARA.—Our papers from British Guiana are to the 20th March. The

Combined Court resumed its session on the 15th March, and would probably for three or four weeks longer give close attention to the public business. Sir M. M'Turk has at length proposed his project of constitutional reform. It does not lower the franchise, but deprives absentees of their right to vote at elections, abolishes the college of electors or choosers, and makes the members of the Legislature to be returned directly, by open voting at public polling places. The manager of the Colonial Bank had been elected to a seat in the Legislature, and Mr. Rose at last fills the long vacant chair in the Court of Policy. Sales of land to the peasantry continue to be numerous. An agricultural society has at length been called into existence. We are glad to notice that the Indians are beginning to lend their assistance to the planters.

DOMINICA.—We have the island papers to the 20th March. The Legislature met on the 12th, but the proceedings were uninteresting. Louis S. Gilbert, Esq., had been returned to the General Assembly for the parish of St. Peter.

JAMAICA.—Our files from this island are, Kingston, to the 24th of March. The House of Assembly was sitting, and had placed at the disposal of the Jamaica Society £500 for the purpose of sinking Artesian wells in suitable localities. In consequence of the severe and long-continued drought, the inhabitants of some districts had suffered from want of food and water. The transport Glen Huntley had arrived at Annotta Bay, from Sierra Leone, with 118 emigrants, and 24 Africans, who had been sent back with free passages, but who preferred Jamaica to their native country. The Planters' Bank had declared a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the half year's transactions, ending December. Several fires had occurred, one at Garbrand Hall Estate, St. Thomas-in-the-East, which destroyed the great house, and two in St. Andrew's, by which a cane piece, 8 negro houses, and 120 acres of grass were destroyed; they were purely accidental. Trade was still dull, and money scarce. A census of the island is to be taken on the 3rd June.

ST. KITTS.—The files from this island are to the 23rd March.

A shock of earthquake of long duration was experienced here on Sunday morning, at about twenty minutes before

The House of Assembly was in session. A bill had been introduced for taking an account of the population of the island. We notice nothing else of general interest.

ST. VINCENT.—Our dates are to the 23rd March. The Legislature assembled on the 12th, in obedience to the special call of the Lieutenant-Governor. The assembly being without a Speaker, in consequence of the elevation of the Hon. Thomas H. Dakins to the Council, John Drape, Esq. was chosen to succeed him. His Excellency communicated to the Legislature his intention of quitting the island on leave in April. The assembly unanimously voted £200 sterling for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to his Excellency, in testimony of the sense they entertained of his Government; but his Excellency, in compliance with the Royal instructions, declined the proffered gift. Writs had been issued for the election of members for the town of Kingstown, in the room of the Hon. T. Dakins, and the Hon. G. Power, called to the Council, and for the Grenadines, in the room of Wm. G. Alves, Esq., resigned, and J. H. Brown, Esq., appointed acting Provost Marshal.

TUBAGO.—The dates from this island reach only to March 15th. The weather continued favorable for taking off the crops, but the long drought had dried up the springs and stopped the water-mills. The papers complain of the inconvenience arising from the want of an agent for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.—The new Session of the Legislature was opened on the 12th. The Lieutenant Governor, in his speech, alludes to some recent fires, into the origin of which he had caused inquiry to be made; to the great mortality among the infant population, from neglect, and want of cleanliness and care on the part of mothers; and approves of the bill for laying a duty of 5 per cent. on all imports. The aggregate expenses of the colony are below those of the preceding year by upwards of £2,000.

TRINIDAD.—The Board of Council met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 7th March. The schooner Margaret arrived on the 8th from St. Helena, with 60 liberated Africans. Another vessel with emigrants was also daily expected from Rio, and the Senator, another transport, from Sierra Leone, would be due about the end of the month.—A fire broke out in the boiling-house of Ste Maria estate, the property of S. de Barres, Esq., on the 7th, by which part of the works and 19 hhds. of sugar were consumed, and another occurred subsequently on the estate of Mrs. Span, by which the whole of the works and 13 hhds. of sugar were destroyed, and the loss sustained is estimated at £5,000 sterling.—The first stone of a new Catholic church at Tacarigua was laid on the 17th.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—We have our complete files of all the Canadian papers from the leading towns of the upper and lower parts of the province. The dates are from Montreal to the 26th March; Quebec and Toronto to the 23rd; Kingston to the 19th; Niagara, London, and Bytown to the 14th ult.

The Provincial Parliament had been further prorogued to the 4th of April.

St. Paul's church, London, was totally consumed by fire on the 21st of Feb.

Mr Wm. Molson was a candidate for the representation of Montreal on the ministerial, and Mr. Lewis T. Drummond on the opposition, side.

C. R. Ogden, late Attorney-General for Lower Canada, has been appointed to the same office in the Isle of Man: emoluments, £1,000 per annum.

The Hon. Mr. Harrison, it was expected, would be appointed Inspector-General of Canada West, with a seat in the Executive Council; and David Thorburn, member for one of the ridings of Lincoln, would retire to make room for Mr. Harrison.

Population and Revenue of Toronto.—The population of this rapidly-improving city has doubled itself within the last ten years. The number of inhabitants in June last, according to the census, was 17,805, and, from the great increase then, it is calculated that in the same month of the present year the number will amount to nearly 20,000.

The revenue of the port of Toronto for the year ending 5th January, 1844, is upwards of £18,000, of which fully two-thirds arise on goods imported from the United States.

The total exports during the same period amount to £105,000, of which not more than £2,500 were sent to the United States.

The amount of specie exported to Buffalo is about £2,500 per week.—*Colonist*.

The Bytown paper says—"We rejoice to learn that the timber operations in the Ottawa sections are proceeding merrily. A vast quantity of white pine is getting out, and we trust, from the present appearance of the home markets, that the article will realise a more than usual return of profit to all engaged in it. There is an abundance of red pine, also, manufacturing; and although we do not expect such a ready sale for red as white pine, yet we think a very respectable business may be done in it, as the quantity of both sorts in the home markets is much less than for many years past. If Canadian operatives go cautiously to work, and do not cause a glut in the consumption markets, or at Quebec, by excessive production, an advantageous business may be carried on for some years without one serious check occurring as in 1842. Under all the circumstances which at present offer, we anticipate a plentiful harvest to the hardy adventurers of the forest in the coming

NOVA SCOTIA.—Our Halifax files come down to the 3rd of April inclusive; and we have papers from Pictou, Yarmouth, and Sydney, to corresponding dates. The Provincial Parliament was still sitting, but was expected to rise about the middle of the month.—On the 29th March, Lord Falkland gave his assent to 40 bills which had passed the other branches of the Legislature. The Tariff had passed the House, each item being particularly enumerated in Committee.—The articles which occur to us as most important, are thus established:—Salt beef, 3s. per cwt.; fresh beef, 5s. do.; biscuit or bread, 1s. 8d.; crackers or cakes, 3s. 4d.; candles, wax or spermaceti, 3d. per lb.; candles of tallow, 1d. per lb.; coffee, green, 4s. 4d. per cwt.; coffee, roasted, 2d. per lb.;

clocks, each 10s.; machinery for clocks, 21s. per cent.; flour, 2s. per bushel, when imperial duty not paid; molasses, 3½d. per gallon, when imperial duty not paid; dried fruit, 10 per cent.; raisins, in boxes, 1d., in casks, ½d. per lb.; hay, 20s. per cwt.; lard, 6s. per cwt.; sole leather, 1d. per lb.; upper leather, 2d. per lb.; boots, shoes, and leather manufactures, £10 per cent.; pork, 4s. per cwt.; spirits, 1s. 4d., rum, 1s. 6d. per gallon; sugar as last year—bastard sugar, 4s. per cwt.; tobacco, 1½d. per lb.; wines as last year.—All the above duties are in sterling.

The Horton election had terminated in the return of Mr. Benjamin, the opposition candidate, by a majority of 20.

Mr. J. H. Crosskill, editor of the *Halifax Morning Post*, has been appointed Queen's Printer in Nova Scotia, in the room of Mr. John S. Thompson, resigned. The *Halifax Journal* says the appointment is displeasing to all parties. Mr. Thompson was formerly connected with Mr. Howe in conducting the *Nova-scotian*, and his resignation is supposed to have been the result of some improper treatment by the "powers that be," since the retirement of Messrs. Uniacke, Howe, and McNab from the Executive Council.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have St. John's papers to the 30th March, and those of Fredericton to the 28th. The Provincial Legislature was still in session, and had passed several bills of a local nature, and not interesting enough to detail. The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Captain Owen, had paid a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel Hayne, the Resident Commissioner of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, at Stauley.

The imports into this province last year, from the United States alone, amounted to £100,000.

A bill has passed the House of Assembly, making the British coins a legal tender, as follows:—The sovereign, or pound sterling, 24s. currency; the British five shilling piece, ditto, 6s. ditto, the two-and-sixpenny ditto, ditto, 3s. ditto; the shilling ditto, ditto, 1s. 2½d. ditto; the merchants and storekeepers generally had agreed to commence receiving and circulating these coins, as above, on and after the

13th March. It has also been agreed, that on and after that date no other copper coin than the new coppers, imported by the province, was to be kept in circulation.

Another Legislative Blunder.—We learn from our correspondent at West Isles, that nearly all the timber cut on the British side will be towed into the American waters, and there shipped, thereby cheating the provincial revenue of the shilling per thousand on exportation. This arrangement gives the whole of the shipping of lumber to Eastport, instead of St. Andrew's, Magagaudavic and other British ports. Will our legislature look to this?—*Weekly Chronicle.*

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—Our dates from Charlottetown are to the 27th March. The public business in the Legislature is quietly going on, and the session, although it commenced late, was expected to close in a few days. Mr. Swabey had been appointed provisionally to the Council, in the room of C. C. Worthy, Esq., resigned. The names of Charles Hensley, Esq., and the Hon. Stephen Rice, had been added to the commission of the peace. Among the supplies granted were £400 for bounties to the fishings, £300 for the seal fishery, £20 for guano imported from the Gulph of St. Lawrence; and £1,000 as a loan to persons willing to join in the erection of kilns and the burning of lime for manure.

The following resolutions convey the intention of the house on the subject of fish bounties, and are to be embodied in a bill for that purpose.

1. Resolved—That out of the sum of £200, voted for a bounty for the seal fishery, there be applied the sum of £20, as a premium to any person or persons who may erect a suitable vat, in Charlottetown, to render the oil of the catch of this spring and for the use of which no charge shall be made to the persons who may require the use of it this season.

2. Resolved—That the sum of ten shillings per ton be granted and paid on each vessel that is properly fitted out from this island for the seal fishery for the current year, and that the sum remaining (after the bounty on the tonnage is paid) out of the one hundred and eighty pounds granted as a bounty, be paid and divided among the owners of the three

vessels which may deliver the greatest quantity of seals on this island, in such proportions as may be provided for in the bill to be passed for the encouragement of the fisheries, in the present session.

3. Resolved—That the sum of fifty pounds be paid out of the sum appropriated this session for fish bounties as a premium to the person who shall export to the West Indies, or any foreign market during the ensuing season, the greatest quantity of cod-fish, not less than 700 quintals, being the catch or cure of any person or persons being inhabitants of this colony. And the remainder £150 to be appropriated at the rate of sixpence per quintal to every such person as shall export from this island during the ensuing season, not less than six hundred quintals of codfish, being the catch and cure as aforesaid.

4. Resolved—As the opinion of this committee, that for the years 1845 and 1846 the sum of £300 be expended in the seal fishery, and £200 in the cod fishery, each year.

We understand (says the *Islander*) that a bill for the incorporation of a Fishing Company has been sent from England, and entrusted to the hands of the Hon. W. Irving. We claim to ourselves some share of the merit of producing this result, for we have never ceased to advocate such a measure since our first publication. It is proposed, so soon as an Act of Incorporation is obtained from our domestic legislature, to raise the sum of £100,000 in shares, to be subscribed for in London and the Island; the company to be put in operation when £50,000 are paid. It is said that a Board of Directors will sit in London, and one of Management in this colony. A rumor prevails that the headquarters of operation will be at Darnley, and the Fishery Reserves at Darnley Point, below the residence of William Clarke, Esq., are mentioned as likely to be selected. Thus, at length, it is to be hoped some movement, independent of each other, will be made for the country's good; and as it appears that the bill is sent out from Lord Selkirk's agent, we hope the proprietors, with whom such a thing ought to originate, may fairly be considered as its supporters.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Owing to the non-arrival of the mail-boat in time for the

transatlantic steamer, we are again without our Newfoundland files, and have no later dates than those brought by the previous mail. A letter from our correspondent to the 2nd February has come to hand, which we publish below. He writes as follows —

“ St John's.

‘ I am afraid we are going to the Old Nick, or somewhere else, with this Constitution of ours. We have what is called an amalgamated Legislature—that is, in which the Legislative Councillors and the representatives sit together and deliberate as one body, but the favor which Sir John Harvey has ever since his residence in the colony, shown to the Radical party by fawning upon them, and admitting them to his companionship and the comparative contumely with which he has treated those whom we esteem as the educated and rational part of our community, and, indeed, to whom it would be reasonable to *look up* for their sterling worth and respectability, have intuitively produced little short of a loathing of his public character and most heartily do we wish that Lord Stanley would provide for him in some other quarter. The District of Burin which you will see mentioned as having been the scene of a contested election, is essentially a Protestant district, and, against his desire Mr Winton, editor and proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, was, by dint of entreaties, induced to offer himself to their general suffrages. His election was, to all moral certainty, *sure*, as before the last day of polling he was some hundreds a-head of his opponent who was a Roman Catholic *magistrate*. But on proceeding to the last polling harbor several of his voters were set upon by large gangs of men who had come from different quarters and their lives were in immense jeopardy. Cannon were placed upon the road, large pits or graves dug and every species of violence used or intended. Thus circumstanced, the returning officer advised Mr Winton's voters not to proceed further and made a qualified return in favor of his opponent. Petitions have been presented to the

Legislature, with numerous affidavits upon the subject. Yet by dint of Sir John Harvey's manoeuvring, or that of his tools, Mr Winton has been compelled to abandon the matter. This, you will say, is all very strange—but ~~it is~~, although he had all the law in the House on his side. I fear I have dwelt longer upon this topic than will be agreeable to you, but it has engrossed much of the public attention here.

“ A bill has just been introduced into our General Assembly, entitled ‘ A Bill to amend the Constitution of the Colony.’ Its main feature is to obtain a more equitable adjustment of the electoral districts, and if carried which is now doubtful, will be a highly useful measure.

‘ We have an exceedingly mild winter—our harbor caught over for a day or two, but immediately broke up again. The outfits for the seal fishery will be pretty large, and busy preparations are making for it.

“ You are perhaps aware that in April the mail communication between Halifax and this will be by steam. The steamer to be employed is not thought to be of sufficient power, although the Admiral has otherwise pronounced. It will lead to something better.’

The Light House on Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, which has for some time been in course of erection is now completed, and lighted us from sunset to sunrise. It is a revolving light, at regulated intervals of two minutes, exhibiting alternately a red and white light, at an elevation of 150 feet above the level of the sea. It will be visible in every direction seaward, to the distance it is expected, of thirty miles and kept open, with Spiller's point, will take vessels clear of the sunken rocks called the Flowers, lying between the North head of Catalina and Bird Island Cove.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Rev Thomas Waldron, to be a Member of the Roman Catholic Board of Education at St John's, in the room of the Rev Dr Fleming, absent from the colony.—*Gazette*.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENTS TO PUBLIC OFFICES IN THE COLONIES.

[We have been requested to publish, for general information, the following Regulations recently promulgated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—EDITOR] :—

“ 1. Throughout the British Colonies the offices holden in the service of the Executive Government are all so holden at the pleasure of the Queen, except in the case of a very few offices formerly granted during the lives and good behavior of the holders, which grants cannot hereafter be revived in the same form on the occurrence of future vacancies.

“ 2. Of offices holden at the pleasure of the Crown, some are filled up by the Governor in his own name, or by the Governor and Council, in pursuance of special enactments authorising, in these particular cases, such a deviation from the established form. In the absence of such enactments, public offices of inconsiderable rank and emolument are usually filled up by the Governor, either in his own name, or in the name of her Majesty. All offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, are filled up by appointments either provisional or final; provisional, when they are made by the Governor on any sudden emergency, subject to her Majesty's approbation; final, when they are made in obedience to her Majesty's commands.

“ 3. The general rule is, that all public offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an instrument under the public seal of the colony in her Majesty's name. In the case of provisional appointments such instruments are issued by the Governor in pursuance of her Majesty's general instructions. In the case of final appointments they are issued in pursuance of her Majesty's special instructions, which spe-

cial instructions are conveyed to the Governor generally in the form of warrants under the royal signet and sign manual, but occasionally in the form of despatches from the Secretary of State.

“ 4. The distinction between offices which are, and offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinctions :—Offices are classed under three heads—1. Those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum—2. Those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum—3. And those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.

“ 5. In the case of officers of the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity. In the case of offices of the second, or middle class, appointments are seldom if ever made, except on the Governor's recommendation. When such appointments are confirmed, the confirmation takes place in the form of a despatch from the Secretary of State. In the case of officers of the third or highest class, the Governor is to make a special report of the grounds of his appointment, and is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed by her Majesty. In such cases the confirmation takes place in the form already mentioned, of a warrant under the royal signet and sign manual.

“ 6. It is, of course, impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will or will not be ultimately

sanctioned or confirmed by the Queen, but in general it may be stated that her Majesty will be advised to regard more favorably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious public servants, than appointments made in favor of persons new to the public service, and that when any new office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment made will be made directly from this country.

"7 It is further to be understood that in determining the propriety of appointments from this country or from the colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each colony, and to the number of properly qualified candidates among whom the local authorities may have the opportunity, as vacancies occur, of making a selection for her Majesty's approval and confirmation through the Secretary of State.

"8 In the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make once in each year a confidential report of the claims of candidates, whether already employed in the public service or not, whom he may consider to possess that qualification, in order that when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him the means of judging how far the particular candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in the colony or in any adjacent colony. Such reports being prepared not in reference to any existing vacancy and an actual appointment but on the more broad and deliberative view of the actual state of the Civil Service, and of the comparative claims and qualifications of different candidates, will obviate some inconveniences which have arisen from the simultaneous appointment of an officer and report on his fitness for public office. It will also afford to the Secretary of State, who will have before him simultaneously the whole of these Reports,

more effectual means than he at present possesses of judging of the merits generally of officers employed in subordinate situations throughout her Majesty's colonial possessions, and will materially increase the prospects of advancement and encouragement to meritorious officers in such situations, by enlarging the range within which they may hope to obtain promotion as a reward for active and efficient service. In cases where the means of effectually recruiting the public service, as vacancies shall arise, shall appear not to be within the Governor's reach, the Secretary of State will think it peculiarly incumbent on himself to select proper persons in this country.

FOREIGN OFFICE April 9 — The Queen has been pleased to appoint Patrick Walker, Esq. to be Her Majesty's Agent and Consul general in the Mosquito Territory, and John Lindegren Esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul in the island of Porto Rico.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alfred Miller Mundy Esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the province of South Australia, and James Morris Collier Esq. to be Lieutenant for the island of Tobago. John Nodds Dickens Esq. to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, and Edward Leigh Mister Esq. to be Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerk of Arraigns at Gibraltar and Charles Bennett, Esq. to be Provost Marshal General of the island of St. Lucia.

(From a Correspondent) — The belief is very general, that some essential change in the Sugar Duties is contemplated. The principle on which it is, by well-informed parties, supposed to be made is, rendering sugar cheaper, and therefore, more easily accessible to all classes, by reducing the duty thereon, and yet affording sufficient protection to the British Colonies to proceed, uninterruptedly, in their present march of improvement in sugar cultivation, inviting large capitalists to invest increased funds in new machinery and labor, from India and Africa. It is supposed that the duty on Colonial sugar will be reduced from 24s to 18s, and on foreign sugar from 69s to 36s, or 38s.

TENURE OF LAND BY FOREIGNERS.
 —It is to be hoped that Mr. C. Buller's motion on Colonization will comprise a provision for an alteration and amendment of the law of possession of land by foreigners, in British colonies; for it is well known that they are still considered as aliens, until naturalised or enfranchised by letters of denization. Although foreigners hitherto have been admitted, by sufferance, to settle and purchase land, and the law has not been enforced, yet we think a concession should be made, and the law modified on this point, for as it at present stands it tends to discourage the extensive purchase of colonial lands by continental capitalists, who, we have reason to believe, especially those of Germany, would make large investments in them, particularly if the purchase-money were devoted, on the Wakefield system, to defray the passage of the Germans to the colonies where they may have bought lands.

From the Parliamentary debates on the 25th, we learn that Lord Ellenborough has been recalled from the Government of India, by the India House.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the New Zealand Company took place at the New Zealand House on the 25th, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors with reference to the result of their second application to Government. Mr. Joseph Soames was in the chair. The report set forth that the Colonial Secretary had rejected all the proposals submitted to his Lordship by the directors, and concluded with the expression of a hope that the whole subject of the colonisation and government of New Zealand would now be thoroughly investigated by Parliament. The business concluded by the adoption of a resolution, approving cordially of the determination of the directors to apply to Parliament for the redress of the wrongs inflicted on the company, as the meeting felt assured that they could rely on receiving from the Legislature that justice which had been denied by the Colonial Government. On the 26th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Aglionby moved for a select committee to inquire into the conduct of the Colonial Government with respect to the settlement of land to emigrants, and also generally into the state of the colony, and to report to the House thereon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

- At Calcutta on the 23rd January the lady of Capt J R Lumley Assistant Adjutant Gen of the army, of a son
- At Toronto on the 17th Feb, the lady of Capt G F Aylmer, 93rd Highlanders of a son
- At the Priory Montreal on the 25th February, the lady of the Rev W Abbott, Rector of St Andrew's of a daughter
- At Quebec on the 24th February, the lady of the Hon F W Primrose of a son
- On the 25th March at the residence of Lieut-Col Calder, Royal Engineers at Halifax the lady of Dr Calder, Ordnance Medical Department of a son
- At the Fort Red River, Aug 2, 1843 the lady of Adam Thom Esq J. D. Chief Resident Judge of the Hudson's Bay Company of a son

MARRIAGES

- On the 28th ult at the Cathedral Gibraltar, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Burrill D D Henry John Murray Esquire British Vice Consul for Tangier, in Morocco to Elizabeth youngest daughter of the late Thomas Henry Esq of St John's Wood Regent's park London
- On the 9th ult at St Martin's in the Fields, Mr Alexander Calotte of Sandwich, Upper Canada to Sarah third daughter of Mr Henry Hayne of Great George street New road
- At Loodianah on the 22nd January Captain Hugh Johnson Deputy Assistant Commissary General to Betsy Harriette daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Moseley C B Commanding 64th N I
- At Manchester Jamaica on the 19th March John Hinchelwood, Esq one of the representatives for the parish of Portland, to Anna Elwabeth, the eldest daughter of Joseph I Sherwood, Esq Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the States of Maine and New Hampshire
- At Sydney New South Wales on the 1st December Mr James N Smith formerly of Bournemouth Havre to Anne Watts, late of Blandford, Dorset
- At L'Acadie, Canada on the 20th February, Dr Timoleon Quenel M D, Montreal to Margaret daughter of the late Thomas Kincaid, Esq, merchant Leith
- At Charlottetown Prince Edward's Island, on the 4th March, the Rev Angus M'Intyre, minister of St James's church in that town, to Hannah third daughter of Charles Binns, Esq barrister at law
- At Calcutta on the 10th February, George Uday, Esq of the Civil Service, to Anne Lydia, second daughter of Samuel Tamkiss, Esq, of Russell place, Fitzroy-square
- At the King's Chapel Gibraltar, on the 13th April, R Lewis, Esq Captain 45th Regiment, to Margaret Anne only daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq Town Adjutant of Gibraltar

DEATHS

- Suddenly, at Lunenburg, N S, on the 11th March, Lieut Henry Bolmar, R N aged 57
- At St. Eleanor's, P I I, on the 3rd March, Mr Benjamin Darby, in the 100th year of his age The deceased was one of the old American Loyalists, and had been a resident in the island for the last sixty years
- On the 11st January, of cholera on board Her Majesty's ship Hydra, off the coast of Africa John Thomas, Esq, eldest son of the late Col Thomas of the 28th Regiment aged 45, Her Majesty's Commissioner at St Paul de Luanda, for the abolition of the slave trade under the Portuguese treaty. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant and for several years magistrate of the county and city of Worcester
- On the 6th February at Nassau, N P after a long and painful illness Mr John Boyd a notary public and messenger to the Executive and Legislative Council. Mr B enjoyed the character of an honest and pious man and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to lament his loss
- On Friday the 2nd Feb, at Wickham Falls Drummondville, Eastern Townships Canada Captain James Biady late of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Warden of the District of Nicolet
- At Richmond C W on the 14th Feb of apoplexy, Major James Rollo of the Hon Captain Rollo Air Scot and nephew of Lord Rollo, aged 33
- In the parish of Saint Elizabeth Jamaica on the 16th of March William Adam, Esq of Warminster, at the advanced age of 86 years and the unparalleled period of 71 years residence in this island. Mr Adam arrived in Jamaica on the 22nd March 1773. The high esteem in which he was held was manifested by the large concourse of respectable gentlemen who accompanied his remains from Upper Warminster to Holy Cross Church—a distance of about three miles
- At Hobarton, on the 21st of December, Captain James H Southan late of the Royal Navy
- At St John's, New Brunswick, on the 20th of March aged 40 Dr Henry Cook leaving a wife and young family to lament the loss of a kind parent. Dr Cook was a native of Hamilton Scotland; came to this city in the year 1842, since which he has discharged the duties of an extensive practice and will long be remembered in this community for his strict integrity and moral worth in private life, and usefulness in public.—*Morning News*
- At Yarmouth N S, on the 17th Feb Robert Timpany Esq, in the 102nd year of his age a native of Newtownards County Down, Ireland, and a Major in the British army during the American Revolutionary war
- At Clover Point P F Island on the 15th ult Mr Donald McRea, sen, at the advanced age of 92 years. He emigrated from Glenelg Inverness-shire, in the year 1805 and was much respected

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

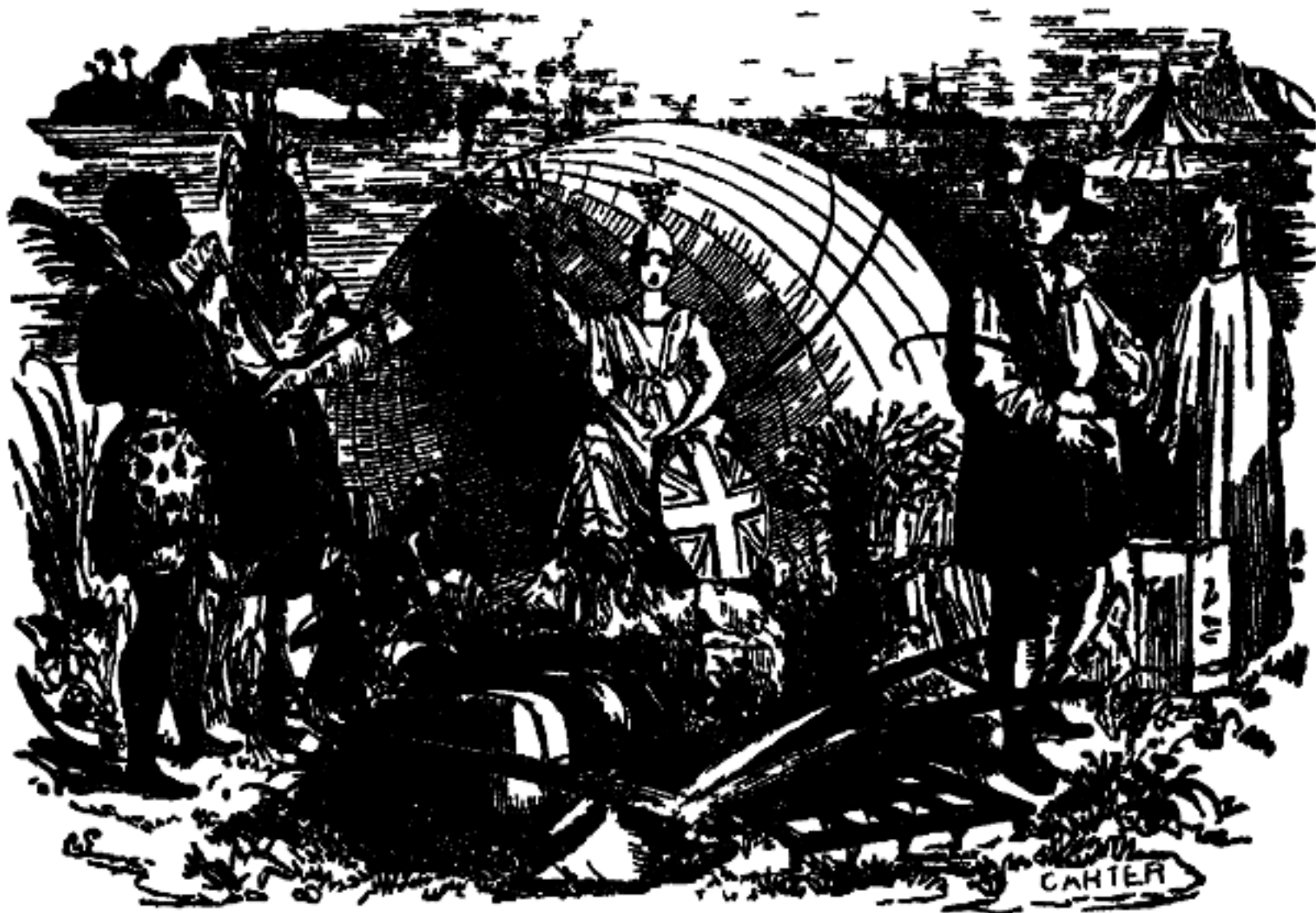
Foreign Miscellany.

EDITED BY

P. L. SIMMONDS, ESQ., F. S. S.,

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE STATISTICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES OF PARIS THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY, THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF BARBADOS, THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF ANTIGUA, THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF MONTREAL, JAMAICA, DEMERARA, ETC

VOL. III.



"The Chart of our Colonies is a Chart of the World in outline, for we sweep the Globe, and touch every shore"

LONDON:
SIMMONDS & WARD, FOREIGN & COLONIAL OFFICE,
18, CORNHILL.

COMPOSITION FOR WRITING WITH STEEL PENS.

STEPHENS'S WRITING FLUIDS.—These Compositions, which have so remarkably extended the use of the Steel Pen, are brought to very great perfection, being more easy to write with, more durable, and in every respect preferable to the ordinary ink. In warm climates they have become essential. They consist of

- An instantaneous Black Ink.
- A Blue Fluid, changing to an intense Black colour.
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- A superior Black Ink, of the common character, but more fluid.
- A brilliant Carmine Red for Contrast Writing.
- A Carbonaceous Record Ink, unchangeable by any chemical agent.
- Also a new Marking Ink for Linen; and Inkholders adapted for preserving Ink from Evaporation and Dust.

Persons inquiring for the Blue Fluids should be particular to use the terms "Unchangeable Blue Fluids," or "Blue Black," whichever they may require.

N.B. Black Ink, and Imitations of the above articles, are constantly being announced as "New Discoveries," but on examination they will be found to have only some "new name."

The unchangeable Blue Fluids are patent articles; the public are therefore cautioned against imitations, which are infringements; to sell or use which, is illegal.

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The utmost possible care having been bestowed upon the manufacture of these articles so as to procure the highest finish, they can be confidently recommended both for flexibility and durability.

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Black Ink is the vegetable principle of galls united to a salt of iron. Iron has a constant and inherent disposition to absorb oxygen, until the vegetable principle decays, and leaves the manuscript in the state of iron-mould. Ferro-prussiate, which is the basis of the Unchangeable Blue Fluids, forms the deepest blue colour when united to iron in the highest state of oxidation; and if the iron is deoxidized by light, the colour passes to a lighter shade, but the constant disposition of the iron to re-absorb oxygen is a never-failing source of the eternal preservation of the colour. Also the Ferro-prussiate surpasses all other agents in its attraction for iron; and, unlike vegetable or animal substances, which have an inherent disposition to pass to their original elements, it is not subject to spontaneous decay, and is unaffected by acids of chlorine, which latter, being used to bleach rags for paper-making, has been found to affect the writing from common ink. **STEPHENS'S UNCHANGEABLE BLUE INK** is, therefore, more permanent than other colours.

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NEEDLES (by author)
suits the "Queen's
Own" with the new
large eyes, are easily
threaded, even by
blind persons; and
work with great ease
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fact, the standard
of every needle for
every purpose. The
latter is at present



likewise of Her
Majesty, and by R.
H. Prince Albert in
relief on colonial
grounds. They can
be sent free by post,
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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

HER MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO EMIGRANTS.—For the especial Encouragement of Families engaged in Agriculture, holding small Farms, and of other parties, **THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY** (empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament) have resolved to **SELL LAND** during this and the next season on the following terms, for Lots of 100 Acres each, viz. —

£3 to be paid down.

[No payment required in the Second Year.]

£3 to be paid on or before 1st December, in the Third Year.

£3 ditto ditto in the Fourth Year.

£3 ditto ditto in the Fifth Year.

£3 ditto ditto in the Sixth Year.

£3 ditto ditto in the Seventh Year.

£3 ditto ditto in the Eighth Year.

£3 ditto ditto in the Ninth Year.

£3 ditto ditto in the Tenth Year.

£1 ditto ditto in the Eleventh Year.

Total £31 sterling, without any charge for interest.

The territory belonging to the Company is upwards of half a million acres, situate in her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, between the Rivers St. John and Miramichi. Several other rivers run through the tract, on one of which, the Nashwaak, is situated the Company's principal Town and Settlement of Stanley. Here is a church, school-house, and corn and saw mills, and many houses belonging to resident settlers. The Chief Commissioner and the Company's Establishment are at Stanley, and there is also a resident Surgeon.

The passage from the chief port in the Province (St. John) to the Company's town of Stanley, may be made in 24 hours, at a very moderate expense.

For further particulars (gratis) apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Secretary 5, Copthall-court, London; or to Mr. I. I. BIRCHALL, 1, Exchange-buildings, Manchester.

London, March 26th, 1844.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

THE Court of Directors hereby give Notice to parties desirous of **EMIGRATING** to the **EASTERN TOWNSHIPS** of CANADA, that in consequence of the very greatly increased demand for the Company's Lands, they have discontinued, since the 15th Instant, the offer of a Free Passage to Purchasers of Fifty Acres, at 7s 6d. per Acre—the price thenceforward on those terms being Ten Shillings Sterling per Acre.

As evidence of the superiority of the Eastern Townships as a place of settlement, the Directors have pleasure in stating, that of 35,521 Acres sold in 1843, only 263 Acres have been returned to the Company, of which but 50 had been purchased in Great Britain under the present system.

By Order of the Court,

London, 30th March, 1844.

A. T. GALT, Chief Clerk.

FARMS FOR SALE IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, SEVERAL FREEHOLD FARMS, each containing about 100 Acres, eligibly situated at the distance of five, six, and seven miles from Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward's Island. Part of the Farms are under cultivation and pasture, and the remainder wood. There are good roads and Grist Mills at hand, and provisions are cheap. The climate is exceedingly healthy. Emigrants possessed of the necessary Capital will find this a most advantageous offer.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, Colonial Agent, Agricultural Agency Office, 18, Cornhill.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.

IN the Prospectus which the NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY has already published, a copy whereof appeared in the last number of the "Colonial Magazine," its views, it is hoped, have been sufficiently explained as regards the promotion of Emigration to Lands and Estates, purchased through its intervention in Canada, &c.

The Agents confidently submit, however, that the same views, more fully developed, may be made essentially useful, not only to the unemployed classes in this country, but also to those who are possessed of some capital, though insufficient in amount to secure, of itself, their permanent welfare and prosperity.

It will be admitted that Emigration has heretofore been conducted on a system productive, in the aggregate, of much individual hardship and distress, and especially to the emigrant of the poorer class, for, on arriving at his port of debarkation, he has found himself, generally speaking, with little or no money, and no friends to assist him in procuring work, or even to point out in what part of the province he would be most likely to obtain it; while he who possessed some little capital has met with similar difficulties, in making choice of a location. Canada, though, all things considered, perhaps the most important of our colonies, is virtually a *terra incognita*, simply because there is no one willing, if able, to afford the requisite information to those who seek it, and it is this deficiency which it is the aim and object of the Agents effectually to remedy.

There are hundreds in Great Britain anxious to emigrate, but who, from want of sufficient means, are deterred from, or unable to do so. To such the Agents can offer facilities heretofore unthought of, and unattainable; for example:-- A man having no more than £100, would not better his situation by emigrating to Canada as an agriculturist, for the purchase of his land, and the unavoidable preliminary expenditure thereon, the expense of conveyance thither, and his support, however frugal, until his first crops were gathered in, would absorb more than his entire capital, even under the most favourable circumstances. Such a capital, on the contrary, would be found not only sufficient on the plan proposed by the Agents, as hereafter explained, but, at the same time, immunity from the usual hardships and privations would be secured, and to the prudent and industrious, a comfortable and permanent competency in the future.

But the great body of our emigrating population is composed of persons having no capital whatever, generally without even the means of paying their passage-money to a colony, however approximate to the mother country. The sufferings which too often befall these poor people, are greater than would be generally believed; not on shipboard, for there they are now well cared-for, owing to the strictness with which the wholesome regulations of the "Passengers' Act" are enforced by the Government Emigration Agents here and in Canada. It is on their arrival in the Colony that the struggle really commences, a struggle not confined to the mere labourer, but more or less participated in by the small capitalist to whom reference was first made.

He must search for his Land in a country, to the localities of which, its soil and seasons, he is a perfect stranger; and when selected, however judiciously, he must live upon his own resources until the ensuing harvest. He must erect his own log house, clear and fence his land, wasting valuable time, and spending much of his already too scanty capital unprofitably, from inexperience in the work he has undertaken.

The former, on landing at his destined port, applies for work, which if unattainable on the spot, he must seek for elsewhere, or starve. If without funds, he is provided, by the Emigration Agent appointed by Government, with a free passage in a steam-boat to wherever he chooses to go, and then every resource but his own labour ceases. It may not be irrelevant to mention, that the money thus expended in Canada in 1812, was £18,161; and in 1813, nearly £9000; Emigration in the latter year having fallen off 51 per cent. as compared with the former, a plain proof of the generally helpless condition of our emigrating brethren, and that the distress alluded to is far from being exaggerated.

The Agents will now proceed to state as briefly as possible, those remedial measures which they are sanguine enough to hope may remove in a great degree, if not altogether, the evils complained of.

It has been observed in the first prospectus, that the agent in London has for sale upwards of 600,000 acres of Land in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada; and

Advertising Sheet for

it is in a great degree owing to the exceedingly low terms on which the Agents are authorised to dispose of some of the best of these properties, that they are enabled to offer to the consideration of the public the following scheme --

The statement marked **A** shows, that with no greater capital than £77, a single man forming one of a party of not less than ten families, or Irish emigrants will acquire in fee simple or freehold, Land to the extent of 100 acres. That for a man and his wife, or two single men, the capital required will be only £57 or £110s each with one child £125s, or £30 lbs each, the amount per head decreasing as the numbers in a family increase.

It has been remarked, that with so small a sum at command as £100, the agriculturist would not better his condition by emigrating and it is presumed that the reasons given are a sufficient evidence of the fact. The plan now submitted goes however to prove that even this small stock of money can be made not only ample for all useful purposes but will leave a fund to meet contingencies.

The statement marked **B** shows in like manner the capital required to entitle the Emigrant to 50 acres of Land in freehold, and this scale is intended to apply to those who depend upon the assistance of others, partially or wholly, to enable them to emigrate.

To this table the Agents bespeak the especial attention of those who support Emigration from benevolent views. Looking at the brightest side of the picture, it has been, to the poor man merely a transition from labour in one country, to labour in another, with the prospect if successful of saving in the course of years, sufficient to procure the advantages which are here offered him on settling free in Canada. Not only will he be exempt from the prospect of want provided of course he be prudent and industrious but he will be spared those hardships and privations heretofore inseparable from the change of home and country and secure to himself a state of comfort and independence beyond any expectations he could ever have ventured to indulge in.

The public may fairly require some guarantee beyond the mere character of the Agents that they have the power as well as the inclination, faithfully to carry out that which they undertake to perform.

Such a guarantee they are prepared to offer, and in a form which they trust will be approved of. They propose

That when the purchase is made, the money contributed by each family or principal shall be placed in the hands of the Bankers of the Agency, in London, in the joint names of the Agent in London, and some one appointed by the Settlers, to be applied in the manner following viz

1 To pay the purchase money of the Land so soon as the Title Deeds of the same legally executed in the Colony are delivered over to the Purchasers.

2 To defray the Passage Money of the Settlers in the manner usually practised in Emigrant Ships and,

3 To repay all other disbursements undertaken by the Agents, so soon as but not before the Settlers shall have arrived on their location and are therefore in actual possession of the settlement prepared for them.

RICHARD NORMAN,
Agent in London

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY,
No 2, New Broad Street, London

TABLE, showing the amount required to be paid by each family according to the numbers of its members, to entitle them to a freehold Farm of 100 acres, a Free Passage to Canada, three months Provisions after their arrival at the Settlement, and a participation in all the advantages offered by the Agency, which are as follows --

- 1 A Log House to be built on each Farm
- 2 Five Acres of Land to be cleared on each Farm, of which four acres are to be sown with Wheat and one acre with Potatoes and other vegetables
- 3 The Settlers to be furnished with the necessary tools, such as Axes Hoes, Sickles, &c, and also
- 4 With one Yoke of Oxen for the general use of the Settlement
- 5 A Foreman, and two experienced Assistants to be engaged and paid by the Agents for three months to work with and instruct the Emigrants in clearing land and fencing it and in the erection of Log Houses, of which five will, for that purpose be built after the arrival of the Settlers
- 6 Three months' Provisions to be supplied to the Emigrants after they have reached the Settlement, thus securing them against the possibility of want while their crops are growing and they are engaged in the work referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.

Members of each Family.	Under 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Number in Family.	Amount to be Paid	
				By each Individual.	By each Family.
No. 1. A single man		1	1	£77 0 0	£77 0 0
No. 2. A man and wife		2	2	43 10 0	87 0 0
No. 3. A man, wife, and one child	1	2	3	30 15 0	92 5 0
No. 4. A man, wife, and two children . . .	2	2	4	24 10 0	98 0 0
No. 5. A man, wife, and three children . .	3	2	5	20 15 0	103 15 0
No. 6. A man, wife, and four children, one child above 14 years	3	3	6	18 17 6	113 5 0
No. 7. A man, wife, and five children, one child above 14 years	4	3	7	17 0 0	119 0 0
No. 8. A man, wife, and six children, two children above 14 years	4	4	8	16 2 6	129 0 0

TABLE, showing the Amount required to be paid by each Family according to the number of its Members, to entitle them to a Freehold Farm of Fifty Acres; a Free Passage to Canada; three months' Provisions after their arrival at the Settlement; and a participation in all the advantages offered by the Agency, which are as follows, viz.:

1. A Log House to be built on each Farm.
2. Four and a half Acres of Land to be cleared on each Farm, of which four acres to be cropped with Wheat, and half an acre with Potatoes and other vegetables.
3. The Settlers to be furnished with the necessary tools, such as Axes, Hoes, Sickles, &c.; and also,
 1. With one Yoke of Oxen for the general use of the Settlement.
5. A Foreman, and two experienced Assistants, to be engaged and paid by the Agents for three months, to work with and instruct the Emigrants in clearing land and fencing it; and in the erection of Log Houses, of which five will, for that purpose, be built after the arrival of the Settlers.
6. Three months' Provisions to be supplied to the Emigrants after they have reached the Settlement, thus securing them against the possibility of want while their crops are ripening, and they are engaged in the work referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

Members of each Family.	Under 14 Years.	Above 14 Years.	Number in Family.	Amount to be paid	
				By each Individual.	By each Family.
No. 1. A single man		1	1	£59 10 0.	£59 10 0
No. 2. A man and wife		2	2	31 12 6	69 5 0
No. 3. A man, wife, and child	1	2	3	25 0 0	75 0 0
No. 4. A man, wife, and two children . . .	2	2	4	20 2 6	80 10 0
No. 5. A man, wife, and three children . .	3	2	5	17 5 0	86 5 0
No. 6. A man, wife, and four children, one child above 14 years	3	3	6	16 0 0	96 0 0
No. 7. A man, wife, and five children, one child above 14 years	4	3	7	11 10 0	101 10 0
No. 8. A man, wife, and six children, two children above 14 years	4	4	8	13 17 6	111 0 0

N. B.—A party desiring to have a larger Farm than above described, can obtain Land in any quantity at the mere cost of such Land, free from any increase in the other items of expenditure.

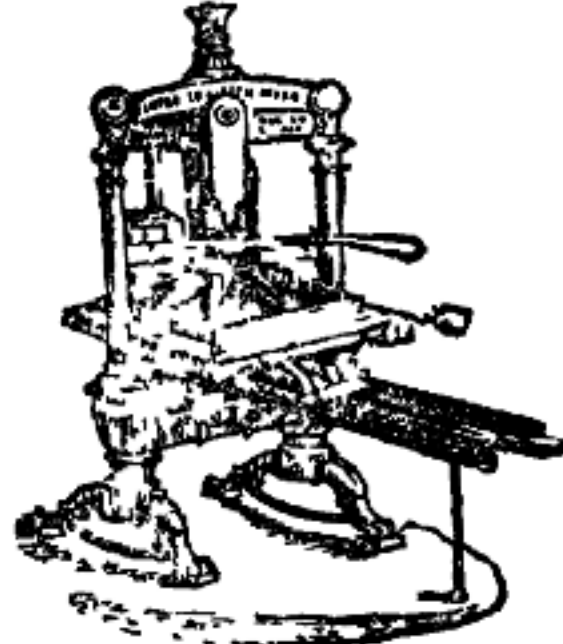
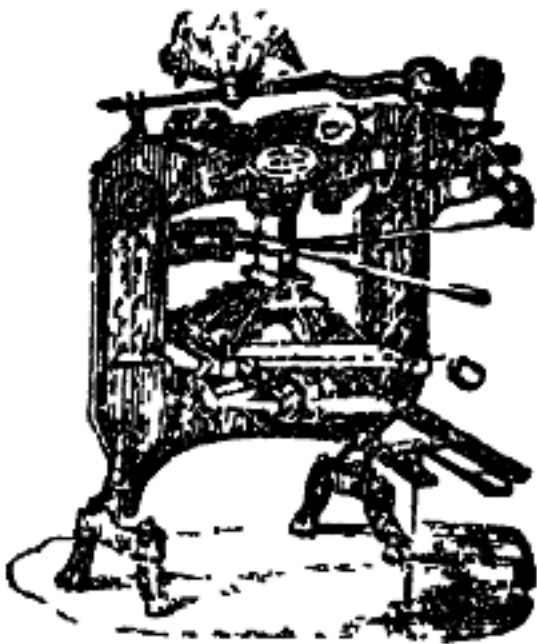
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Super Royal29 in. by 21 in.	50 0 0
Double Crown31 in. by 22½ in.	55 0 0
Double Demy36 in. by 23 in.	65 0 0
Double Royal40 in. by 25 in.	75 0 0
Ext. size Dble. Roysl.	42 in. by 26 in.	85 0 0
Double Super Royal	46 in. by 31 in.	90 0 0
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Cylinder Inking Table	6 0 0
Ditto smaller size	5 0 0
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Fourteen line Pica, and Largerper lb.	s. d. 0 8	Two line Pica to Canon	per lb.	1
Six line Pica to Fourteen-line Pica	0 9	Double Pica, and Great Primer		1
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COMPLETE POINTS.

English per lb.	s. d. 1 5	Minion	per lb.	2
Pica	1 6	Nonpareil		4
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Long Primer	1 10	Pearl		
Bourgeois	2 2	Diamond		
Brevier	2 4	Great Primer Script or Rondo		

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Two-line Bourgeois, and Largerper lb.	s. d. 2	Two-line Nonpareil	per lb.	3
Brevier	2	Pearl		4
Minion	.....	3	Diamond	.....		4

A great variety of Polytype Ornaments and Borders, the smaller sizes mounted on metal

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Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.

**American Package Express Office and Shipping Agency at
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In connexion with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax N. S., St. John's N. B., and the principal ports throughout the West Indies and South America.

WILLMER & SMITH, SHIPPING and FORWARDING AGENTS, offer their services at the port of Liverpool to British and other Manufacturers and Shippers of Goods, and beg to state, that they are prepared to receive and ship, with great punctuality and despatch, Boxes, Parcels, Specie, and Packages, of every description, to all parts of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, and South America.

Their connexion with Messrs. HARNDEN & Co. of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, enables them to state that Goods shipped through WILLMER & SMITH for the United States and Canada are landed immediately and forwarded as directed, by Daily Express Cars, which run to and from all parts of the Western Continent, accompanied by a Messenger.

All Goods consigned to WILLMER & SMITH are lodged in an excellent Dry Warehouse, on their own Premises, and are under Insurance whilst in their care. In all cases they request to be advised of the contents and value (for Custom-house entry) of Goods sent for Shipment, which should be especially addressed to their care.

WILLMER & SMITH can give the most satisfactory References, and beg to assure parties who may entrust their commands to them that the most punctual attention shall at all times be given to every description of business with which they may be honoured. They are also prepared to offer their services to parties importing Goods from all parts of the Western World.

D. J. MACKENZIE & Co.

PURVEYORS OF SHIPS' STORES,

PRESERVERS OF

**Fresh Provisions, Salmon, Venison, Grouse, Meats, Soups, and
Vegetables,**

Warranted to retain all their qualities without the slightest deterioration,
for years, in any climate,

AND PREPARED FOR THE USE OF

**HER MAJESTY'S NAVY, THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY,
SHIPPING, AND EMIGRANTS.**

Hams, Tongues, Bottled Fruits, Pickles, Genuine Scotch Marmalade, &c. Spirits and Wines in bond; best Scotch Ale, Whisky, East India Pale Ale and Stout, in wood and bottle; Irish and Foreign Provisions; Groceries of all descriptions.

33, CHAMBER STREET, MINORIES, LONDON.

THESE Provisions are admirably calculated to supply the place of Live Stock, which require so much room, and are attended with so much trouble and inconvenience. They are sufficiently cooked, and may be eaten cold, or heated in a few minutes.

The full weight of Meat, exclusive of bone, is put into each case. The waste sustained in cooking, and weight of bone, are nearly one-half, so that ONE POUND of these Provisions is equal almost to two in the raw state.

The Meats, Fish, and Vegetables, are all of the choicest quality, most carefully selected, and Cooked and Preserved on the most recent and approved principles. They are warranted, therefore, to remain in a complete state of preservation, retaining the full flavour of both animal and vegetable substance for several years, in any climate into which they may be conveyed. The Soups will be found excellent.

The Oysters are all the celebrated Pandores, which are justly reckoned and well known to be the best in the world; and they, together with the other kinds of Fish, are preserved immediately on being taken from their native element, which insures their being found in the highest state of perfection.

The Cream and Milk are exceedingly good; and from the manner in which they are preserved, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the Consumer.

Advertising Sheet for

AT a GENERAL MEETING of Planters, Proprietors, Merchants, and others interested in the British WEST INDIA COLONIES, convened by public Advertisement, and holden at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, the 21st of May, 1844, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature against any alteration in the duties on Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, which shall not embrace a reduction of the duties on similar produce from the British possessions;

The Right Hon. the Viscount COMBERMERE in the Chair;

It was moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of HAREWOOD; seconded by the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD HYDE EAST, Bart., and resolved unanimously—

1. That this meeting has learnt with the greatest surprise and dismay, that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose a large reduction of the duties on foreign Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, unaccompanied by any reduction of the duties on similar products of British growth.

It was moved by the Right Hon. the Lord SALTOUN; seconded by GEORGE CARRINGTON, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

2. That besides possessing in common with all other British colonies a just title to fair protection, the West India colonies have at present peculiar claims to favourable consideration in consequence of the position in which they have been placed by the legislation of the mother country.

It was moved by the Right Hon. the Lord REAY; seconded by W. A. MACKINNON, Esq. M.P., and resolved unanimously—

3. That the entire value of property in the West Indies directly affected by the act of emancipation, at the most moderate computation, greatly exceeded one hundred millions, while the portion of the compensation awarded to the West India colonies was less than seventeen millions.

It was moved by the Right Hon. Viscount ST. VINCENT; seconded by Sir ALEXANDER C. GRANT, Bart., and resolved unanimously—

4. That the intermediate state of apprenticeship which had been deemed essential to prepare the emancipated population for the condition of absolute freedom was materially abridged, to the great loss and injury of the colonies, whereby the difficulties inseparable from so great a social change were severely aggravated, and the adjustment of the new relation between employers and labourers retarded.

It was moved by Sir C. W. COCHRINGTON, Bart. M.P.; seconded by Sir ANDREW LEITH HAY, M.P., and resolved unanimously—

5. That the result of final emancipation, thus precipitated, was, as declared by the report of a committee of the House of Commons, dated the 25th of July, 1842, "a very great diminution in the staple production of the West India colonies, to such an extent as to have caused serious and, in some cases, ruinous injury to proprietors of estates in those colonies, and to have caused many estates, hitherto prosperous and productive, to be cultivated for the last two or three years at considerable loss, and others to be abandoned; and, further, that the principal causes of this diminished production and consequent distress are, the great difficulty which has been experienced by the planters in obtaining steady and continuous labour, and the high rate of remuneration which they give for the broken and indifferent work they are able to procure."

It was moved by Sir ROBERT C. DALLAS, Bart.; seconded by FRANCIS LOVE BUCKFORD, Esq., and resolved unanimously,

6. That the same committee further reported "that one obvious and most desirable mode of endeavouring to compensate for this diminished supply of labour is to promote the immigration of a fresh labouring population to such an extent as to create a competition for employment."

It was moved by SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq.; seconded by JOHN STEWART, Esq. M.P., and resolved unanimously—

7. That in pursuance of this recommendation, arrangements were subsequently made by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to obtain free labourers from one of the British settlements on the Coast of Africa; but, owing to the restrictions imposed, as well as to other causes, the number actually obtained has been very limited.

It was moved by Sir JOHN RAE REID, Bart. M.P.; seconded by P. M. STEWART, Esq. M.P., and resolved unanimously—

8. That an ample supply of suitable free labourers might nevertheless at any time have been procured from the redundant population of British India, and that a very large addition to the effective labour of the Mauritius has, in fact, been derived from that source since the period of emancipation, to the preservation and great advancement of that colony, as well as the advantage of the labourers who have found employment there. But the West India colonies, though confessedly suffering the greatest distress from the want of labour, and willing to supply the deficiency at their own expense, have never yet been permitted to resort to India for that purpose.

It was moved by Sir JOHN KINGSTON JAMES; seconded by ANDREW ARCEDECKNE, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

9. That in point of soil, climate, and all natural advantages, the British West India colonies are as favourably circumstanced for the growth of sugar and all tropical produce as any other countries in the world; and if only adequately supplied with labour, there is no reason to doubt would soon be restored to their former productiveness.

It was moved by WILLIAM BURGE, Esq. Q.C.; seconded by Colonel L. LINDSAY, M.P., and resolved unanimously—

10. That the preservation of these colonies is an object of the deepest national interest. It involves the success of the great measure of emancipation, and the civilisation and welfare of the emancipated population. And from the truly British character of these colonies—from the peculiar nature of their connexion with the mother country, and their constant and steady demand for every article of British manufacture—an exchange to the uncertain commerce of foreign dependencies would, in every respect, be highly impolitic.

It was moved by NICH MALCOLM, Esq.; seconded by Sir ROBERT HOUSTON, Bart., and resolved unanimously—

11. That the proposed measure of Her Majesty's Government is not called for by any well-founded apprehension of insufficiency in the general supply of sugar for the home consumption.

It was moved by JOHN IRVING, Esq. M.P., seconded by HENRY BARKLEY, Esq., for RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

12. That inasmuch as the West India colonies, in their present circumstances, are manifestly incapable of maintaining a competition with foreign countries where labour is very abundant and cheap, this Meeting solemnly protests against any measure which will expose the West India colonies to such unequal competition.

It was moved by JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq. M.P.; seconded by CHARLES M'GAREL, Esq., and carried unanimously—

13. That if, nevertheless, the proposed reduction of the duties on foreign produce be insisted in, it is essential to the very existence of the West India colonies that the duties on their produce be simultaneously reduced, whereby the price to the consumer might be lowered, without loss to the revenue.

It was moved by JOHN P. MAYERS, Esq.; seconded by CHARLES CAVE, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

14. That Petitions be prepared in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, for presentation to Parliament.

It was moved by HENRY DAVIDSON, Esq.; seconded by JOHN P. MAYERS, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

15. That the Right Hon. the Viscount St. Vincent be requested to present to the House of Lords, and Philip Miles, Esq. to the House of Commons, the Petitions now read

COMBERMERE, Chairman.

Viscount Combermere having quitted the Chair,

It was moved by DONALD MACLEAN, Esq., and resolved by acclamation—

16. That the best thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby presented, to our Noble Chairman, for his kindness in taking the Chair, and for the dignity and ability with which his Lordship has filled it.

GEO. SAINTSBURY, Secretary.

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Advertisements received until the 25th of each month, at the Office,  
 No. 18, CORNHILL.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Notwithstanding that we have given an extra half-sheet this month, several Articles are unavoidably postponed, among which are, Sketches of Cape Breton, No. I.---New Brunswick as an Emigration Field---Notes on the West Indies---&c.

# SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 6.]

JUNE, 1844.

[Vol. II.]

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| Places.           | Dates. | Places.             | Dates. | Places.                  | Dates. | Places.                | Dates. |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Europe - Mediterr |        | West Indies (cont.) |        | Australasia—N. Zea-      |        | Br. N. America (cont.) |        |
| Gibraltar ... ..  | May 17 | Tobago .....        | Apr 18 | land (cont.)             |        | Prince Edw. Island-    |        |
| Malta ... ..      | May 15 | Trinidad .....      | Apr 20 | Nelson .....             | Dec 13 | Charlotte town         | May 11 |
| Corfu .. ..       | Apr 20 | Africa—             |        | Wellington..             | Dec 24 | Newtown Island—        |        |
| West Indies—      |        | Algiers.....        | May 20 | East Indies, China, &c.— |        | St. John's             | May 9  |
| Antigua.....      | Apr 25 | Sierra Leone ...    |        | Mauritius..              | Feb 7  | Harb.-Grace            | May 2  |
| Bahamas ... ..    | Apr 11 | C. of Good Hope     | Mar 16 | Bombay .....             | Apr 1  | Canada                 |        |
| Barbadoes .....   | Apr 25 | Grah. Town          | Mar 9  | Calcutta .....           | Mar 23 | Montreal ...           | May 11 |
| Berbee .....      | Apr 15 | Australasia—        |        | Madras .....             | Mar 21 | Quebec . . .           | May 10 |
| Bermuda .....     | May 2  | N. South Wales—     |        | Deihi .....              | Mar 23 | Kingston ....          | May 9  |
| Dominica.....     | Apr 24 | Sydney .....        | Jan 5  | Agra .....               | Mar 23 | Toronto ....           | May 3  |
| Grenada .....     | Apr 21 | Geelong .....       | Oct 20 | Ceylon .....             | Mar 23 | United States—         |        |
| Guadaloupe ..     |        | Portland .....      | Dec 20 | Pilang .....             | Jan 5  | Boston .....           | May 16 |
| Guiana, British   | Apr 19 | Maitland .....      | Dec 31 | Singapore.....           | Feb 23 | New York . . .         | May 15 |
| Havannah .....    |        | Port Phillip        | Jan 4  | Hong kong .....          | Feb 21 | Philadelphia ...       | May 11 |
| Honduras.....     | Mar 20 | South Australia—    |        | Batavia.....             | Dec 23 | Baltimore . . .        |        |
| Jamaica, Kingst.  | Apr 23 | Adelaide .....      | Jan 4  | Manila .....             | Jan 14 | Washington..           | May 9  |
| Span Town         | Apr 18 | Western Australia—  |        | British N. America—      |        | Charleston .....       | May 11 |
| Falmouth....      | Apr 16 | Perth .....         | Oct 11 | New Brunswick—           |        | New Orleans ....       | Apr 29 |
| Mon Bay           | Apr 19 | Van Diemen's Land   |        | St. John's ...           | May 15 | Cincinnati .....       | May 10 |
| Martinique .....  |        | Hobart Town         | Jan 20 | Fredericton              | May 10 | South America—         |        |
| St. Christopher   | Apr 26 | Launceston          | Jan 10 | Nova Scotia—             |        | Rio de Janeiro .       |        |
| St. Lucia .....   | Apr 25 | New Zealand—        |        | Hshfax .....             | May 18 | Monte Video ....       | Feb 17 |
| St. Vincent ..... | Apr 25 | Auckland ...        | Dec 5  | Pictou.....              | May 16 | Buenos Ayres ...       | Feb 10 |
| St. Thomas .....  |        |                     |        | Yarmouth ...             | May 11 |                        |        |





SIMMONDS'S  
COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE DEFECTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL  
SYSTEM HITHERTO PURSUED IN JAMAICA.

BY THOMAS HENNEY, ESQ.

[Concluded from page 27.]

MANY mischievous defects exist in the system hitherto pursued in the management of laborers, and in the application and division of their labor; the former require patience, judgment, and a knowledge of human nature, and, instead of abuse for every little fault, references to the police magistrates on every difference, and hasty discharges for petty misdemeanors, the discreet manager will make many allowances for their ignorance and former condition, point out faults in good humor, suffer a little wrong rather than be always at the Court-house, and make a discharge from his service a disgrace by the rarity of its occurrence: in fine, he should, to use the words of the poet,

“ Be to their faults a little blind,  
And to their virtues very kind.”

This forbearance will be amply repaid by the respect it will ultimately call forth; and, in order further to avoid cause of dispute, he will, on all occasions, prefer piece and task work to day labor. In doing so, he will be strictly honorable, and not attempt to avail himself of the ignorance of the laborers, as to the true value of the work to be done; the latter are but poor judges of this, sometimes demanding twice the value of the work, at other times asking a price that cannot remunerate them. In the former case, the manager should reason with them, and promise something more in the event of their not earning fair wages, although industrious; and in the latter, he will give him what his better information will know to be just: this will gradually inspire mutual confidence, the real basis of *true* advantage in all the transactions of life. It would betray me into greater space than would at present be convenient, were I to advert on all the defects in this department; but it is obvious that the above, with discernment to know the exact period to convert the canes of each field into sugar, the number of hands precisely wanted for each description of work, so that no loss of labor will take place either in the field or at the works, and to keep the cultivation in full action while the manufacture is going on, require qualifi-

eations of no mean order, which leads to the consideration of the not uncommon defect, of placing inexperienced youths, or, what is much worse, ignorant "head men," in the management of estates. It is impossible either of these can carry out such a system of agriculture, as must now be adopted, to cultivate properties with advantage; and the latter, by such unnatural elevation, become altogether useless eye servants to their employers (the natural consequence of the habits formed during slavery), and hated by the laborers, who consider every assumption of authority by them as unwarranted arrogance. The same objection lies to employing such persons as book-keepers; the duties of the latter have become more important than they were, and they ought to be treated with so much more attention by the manager, who will find one, two, or three, smart intelligent assistants, according to the extent of the estate, to be worth all the pretended influence of head men, ten times told: besides, it is absolutely necessary that the manager should be relieved from the worry of keeping books, making out returns, and minute superintendence of everything, if he is to be efficient in the management of the general interests of the estates; and I will venture to assert, that where such young men are employed, they will repay their salary and keep with enormous interest. The system of head men should be as much as possible abolished, and replaced by educated book-keepers, irrespective of color, which will act as a spur to induce the laborers to educate their sons, in the hope that *they* may fill such respectable situations on the estates themselves have tilled.

The bad arrangement of the works is a fruitful cause of expense; they are seldom built with reference to the field in cultivation, and are almost always too extensive. It is impossible to give rules that can have a general application, but there are some which should be always attended to; they should be so constructed as to require as little roofing as possible, and placed compactly in order. The still-house should be under the curing-house, where practicable—the mill-house near the boiling-house, to save guttering—the trash-houses as close to the mill-house as consistent with safety, for which purpose they ought to be built out of the range of the boiling-house, and other chimneys, with the gable end to the prevailing breeze: the compost-pen should be also adjoining the still-house, and the cane-yard raised and paved. A railroad from the mill to the trash-houses can be cheaply constructed, and save many pounds yearly; and this reminds me that rail or tram-roads could be constructed, at comparatively small expense, on most estates, where the system of high cultivating a compact field close to the works, as I have always advocated, is pursued. I will merely glance at the defects in the construction of the laborers' cottages: they are generally mere hovels. Nothing would tend more to elevate the character of that class than the building of neat cottages; the floor should be a little raised above the surrounding ground, and well furnished with jealousies or windows. In the absence of shingles, the island abounds with great varieties of material for thatching, and, when this is properly put on, is neat, lasting, and comfortable.

In no business is the defect of an imperfect record of transactions more severely felt than in that of the planter. Vital as correct book-



keeping is to the merchant, it is equally important to the agriculturist—it is system and exactness that enables a man to form conclusions which may most essentially, and in innumerable ways, tend to his advantage—that alone can give value to his experience, and make it the basis of improvement—can empower him to give counsel to others, or place confidence in himself. When the Dutch proverb says, “No man ever goes to ruin who keeps a correct set of accounts,” it enunciates much that is true. The necessary books to be kept are—a cash-book, for cash received and paid, stating from and to whom; a journal, in which all work performed should be carefully noted; a stock-book, for increase and decrease; an invoice-book, for bills of account; a wages-book, for the laborers’ time, work, and wages; and a ledger, in which an account should be opened, with every cane-piece in cultivation, and the different other work, showing the expense and yielding of each field, a useful summary of which could be made on a sheet of paper, pasted on a board, and hung up in the manager’s hall, having one column for the names of the cane-pieces, the next for date of planting and cost; the third, date and cost of first cleaning, and so on till cut, and the yielding of sugar from each; which will afford much information at a glance, and will afford means of comparing the expense of any former year with the current time. I will say no more on this obviously important subject than again to impress the necessity of employing a greater number of well-educated young men to keep these books, under the manager’s eye, and to superintend the minutiae of the work. These are the hopeful materials to which we must look to form the husbandmen of a succeeding generation; and unless they are educated and enlightened, we need not expect the adoption of the improvements which are daily making in agriculture.

Numerous defects occur in taking off the crop, but as they belong to the manufacture of the produce, rather than to the agricultural system, and this Essay having extended to greater length than I intended, or than perhaps desired by the Society, I shall here conclude my remarks on the defects of sugar cultivation.

Not a few of the defects I have pointed out as being injurious to the welfare of sugar estates, apply with equal force to the conducting of coffee plantations. But the most striking defect to an agriculturist is the total want of anything like an attempt at renovating the old bearing trees by a general system of manuring. Here and there some bold innovator is to be found, who may throw the litter of his stable to the roots of the nearest field, rather than into the gully; yet, although the luxuriance thus produced gives a forcible lesson, to pen the mules to make compost is never thought of. The pulp, one of the richest vegetable substances in nature, is washed away by the water of the mill or pulper, allowed to waste in heaps,—the hoeings are left to rot uselessly in ridges between the rows, forming channels for the mountain torrents to wash out the roots from the soil, or at least deprive them of any vegetable deposit that may be lingering near them, leaving the land a prey to barrenness. As most of the mountain plantations are too steep to be converted into grazing pens, this is the more to be deplored, since it is particularly applicable to those parts of the island, the



climate of which produces a quality of coffee that must ever command such a price as will defy the rivalry of foreign produce in the European markets.

The width at which coffee is planted is often very defective; either too close in cold, or too wide in hot, climates: the proper distance depends on climate, exposure, and richness of the soil; five feet square will be good for every purpose in the lower mountains of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Manchester, St. David's, &c.; while from six to eight feet is required in the highlands of St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. George's, and others. In very wet seasons, and in virgin land, young coffee plants will be the best to put in, as when carefully drawn from the earth they take root, to use a surgical phrase, by the first intention; but in the usual seasons and soils, a stout young tree, cut off four inches from the root, will be the least likely to give way in dry weather, and may, therefore, be best depended on.

When the coffee is planted, it is often left in grass and weeds for three and four months; the first lateral branches that appear wither and die; the stem, robbed of its food by the parasitical weeds, grows *spindly*, the other branches are stunted and incline upwards, and the whole tree is sickly: the land is forthwith declared bad, and in a few years abandoned, after an immense loss of money, time, and labor. On the contrary, the young coffee plant should have at least five cleanings a year, and when two years' old the hoeings should be placed in the step, between the bushes, to hinder the washing away of the vegetable substances, that is, so soon as the young trees can bear the weight of the heaps, in the event of the rains moving them. By being kept constantly clean, the lateral branches extend so as nearly to touch the ground; the plant grows broad and bushy, and in three years will be so formed as to require *stopping*, to keep it a bush, *not a tree*: the height at which this should be done will vary with the great guides of coffee planting already mentioned; but it is safest to stop the growth low; four feet will be found an average height. In pruning there is great diversity of practice, some pruning the bushes every year, others half the field in alternate years; but the defect seems to be the pruning, as a matter of course, at a certain season, instead of waiting, after the picking is over, till the bushes recover the effects of the bearing, when the fresh vegetation will show the most ignorant pruner the wood requiring to be cut off; and at the same time to handle or open the trees properly—a matter as important to bearing as pruning itself. I am no advocate for the constant scraping of the soil, when the coffee is old enough to protect itself, in some degree, and think three cleanings a year will be enough to hinder the grass from hurting the tree, without exposing the land to be constantly wasted by the heavy rains: the careful manager will at such cleanings, or oftener if required, see the gormandisers or suckers duly wrenched off, before gaining such strength as to deprive the bush of its fruit-producing power; at the same time, too, the moss and mistletoe should be carefully removed: much injury is done by not attending to those directions. To renovate the old fields, a pen should be made, in some convenient hollow near the coffee piece intended to be operated on, and the mules penned on the hoeings from

the field, with mould from gulleys, or marl if at hand: an old person should be constantly kept cutting grass for them. The mould round the root of such bushes as show exhaustion, should be loosened by a light pick-axe, and the manure applied; where the land is steep, a trench dug in the step, and dung dropped into it, will answer every purpose, as the fibres of the roots of both trees will reach to it; but the laborers must not be allowed to put the manure to the stem of the tree, which they will do if not prevented, for, as Professor Faraday says, "we might as well attempt to feed a man by his heels, as to feed a plant by its stem." In this way guano might be tried as has been done by a friend of mine, who is loud in its praises: he mixed it with two-thirds of rich mould, and applied a quart of the mixture to each bush in one case, and with ashes in others, but prefers the latter. He also gave some to a young field, which being near the works was put in, though of inferior soil, and he says there is the most marked improvement on the part which was treated with guano. I have not tried it myself, but according to all authority, practical as well as theoretical, it must be of great benefit to have animal substances brought into contact with the roots of all exhausted fruit trees; and this truth becomes apparent, that the chemist is as much if not more required to aid the merely practical coffee planter, as he is to help the cultivator of the cane. Doubtless many soils looked upon as worthless, might be made available were they analysed; some may be deficient in carbonate of lime, which could be got from the marl of a neighboring ridge, and which enters largely into the composition of all wood; the deficiency of others for the nourishment of the coffee, on being ascertained, might be supplied with equal ease; in the mean time *all* will be benefited by compost manure: there need be no fear *here* of too much ammonia, for the more nitrogen, the more blossom and fruit. Common sense, that capital guide when joined to information, points out, that as the earth contains the constituents of the coffee bushes and fruit, the more easily the roots are enabled to penetrate in search of nutriment, the more healthy will be their growth, and the more plentiful the consequent crop. The objection is the expense; but this objection is quite as fatal to hoeing grass, or in fact to cultivating at all,—the inquiry to be made is, will it pay? The friend above alluded to, who has tried it largely, assures me it will, and I strongly recommend every coffee planter to try it, for I have been astonished at witnessing its effects. If he will only loosen the earth, and put the hoeing, mixed with the coffee-prunings chopped small round the roots, moulding all up, he will soon see his old fields with as healthy wood and as much fruit almost as his young fields: this is surely worth trying, even though it be done on ever so small a scale.

If a choice of land for planting exists, that which has a southern and western aspect should be preferred; where the field must necessarily face the east and north, planting mango, or other fast-growing umbrageous trees, along the ridges, will greatly assist in breaking the force of the breeze; in such situations, stopping low will help to protect the coffee from injury, and planting plantain suckers in every fourth row will be found useful in this as well as in other respects.

The best land for coffee is a calcareous loam, or a loose, stoney brown



mould; but that earth that seems the most fertile for all other cultivation, also suits the coffee, viz., black vegetable mould, mixed with limestone rock, on a not very tenacious clay. In St. Ann's, and some other parts of the island, the coffee-plant is allowed to grow to a tree, under the idea that the tap-root is not so apt to descend into the marl, which underlays the rich red loam of those districts, as when it is stopped. This evil might be avoided by following the practice pursued in Britain with respect to forest trees—digging through the substratum, and placing a mixture of dung and earth at the bottom of the hole, previous to planting. This would certainly be expensive, and shows our want of the agricultural chemist, who, by analysing soil, tree and fruit, could point out at once what is required, instead of thus groping in the dark. This great want of the planter is further evidenced by the fact, that in the richest soils patches of the most luxuriant coffee die away: on inquiring of the laborers for the cause, they tell you, “it is the saltpetre in the ground that kills the trees, and that when yams meet it in the soil, they rot in the same way.” By digging under the dead roots, masses of a gummy, elastic substance are found. Is this the excrement of the forest trees felled to make room for the coffee? The chemist would answer this, and probably suggest a remedy; whatever may be the case, the effect is to make an otherwise fine field straggling, and to cause much expense in keeping the vacant spaces clean, so as to prevent their becoming rat warrens; this destructive animal being as great an enemy to the coffee as to the sugar planter. The defect of having rough or broken “barbiques” should be carefully avoided, as, in that case, the parchment skin is apt to be rubbed off, and the coffee otherwise injured; the quicker the drying process is effected the better, for then less of the silver or inner skin will adhere to it. The coffee should be cured high, that is, it should be exposed to the sun till the bean loses some of its fine green appearance, and assumes a slightly greyish hue; this enables it to stand the sea voyage, without much injury to it. Great care is required in sampling, or hand picking, separating the plump from the shrivelled beans, and the latter from the broken or blasted. Here a trusty book-keeper might be most profitably employed, for much pilferage is, at this stage, carried on, and would be exceedingly useful about the barbiques, when the manager is required in the fields; but a mistaken economy has driven off all the book-keepers from the coffee plantations. Goats, hogs, and donkeys, should be peremptorily forbidden to run where coffee is cultivated; they eat the young leaves, browse on the berries, or root up the rat-eaten coffee, which is thus totally lost, though of great value.

From the hilly nature of the ground on which coffee is generally cultivated, the introduction of improved agricultural implements is probably impracticable; but where the land is level, or moderately sloping, the plough and hoe-harrow will be found of immense service, both in promoting the welfare of the tree, by stirring the earth, and in saving the expense of manual labor, in clearing the land of grass and weeds, as has been proved by Mr. Edie's use of both at Rio Magno, in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale.

After every defect has been remedied, however, the coffee planter, in



certain districts, has to encounter much mortification; finding, notwithstanding all his efforts, his coffee nearly unmarketable. Nothing but *climate* can ensure good quality; and where the thermometer ranges higher than  $75^{\circ}$ , the bean is small and shrivelled, brown in color, and insipid in flavor.

In the course of this Essay I have already had to notice several defects in the management of guinea grass and common pastures; but the most important defect in the conducting grazing pens is the fattening stock on mountain properties, and breeding of cattle on places where the grass might be more profitably employed in preparing them for the butcher, or in doing both in such respective districts, following the usual practice of the country, certainly, in attempting to combine every species of work together. Nothing proves more surely the advances a country makes in civilisation, than the prevalence of the practice of subdividing labor. It is obvious that the inhabitants of different districts will be able, by confining themselves to those occupations for the prosecution of which they have some peculiar capability, as geographical position or the physical capacities of the soil, to employ their capital and labor to much greater advantage than they can do where they engage indiscriminately in different avocations, and thus cattle, which may be profitably reared in the mountainous regions, can only be fattened in the low, sheltered, or sea-side grounds. In the mountains the grass is green and succulent, and fitted for promoting the growth of animals; the rockiness of the pastures hardens the hoof, and enables them to stand the work of the lowlands; while the grass of the latter, from its saline qualities and the warmth of the climate, lays on fat rapidly: here, again, the chemist would be most useful in doing for us what has been done on so great a scale for the British grazier, viz., point out such materials for top-dressing our pastures as enter most largely into the construction of the grass, and bestow on it the most fattening qualities.

Common defects on grazing pens are, an ill-judged parsimony in not changing the bulls; great influences of the quality of the offspring, in breeding too long from the cows; and in not weaning the calves at the proper time. I can only briefly allude to the defect of neglecting dairy farming in the delightfully temperate climate of the interior of St. Ann's, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth; butter and cheese could surely be profitably produced. Much has indeed been done for the breed of horses; and the zeal, liberality, and tact of our Moncrieffs, Davises, Hollingsworths, Robertsons, and others, will vie with that of the horse improvers of England itself, and their attention only requires to be called forth, by proper encouragement, to remedy the defect that is now so severely felt—the naturalising and breeding of draught horses, suited to the agricultural purposes of the new system of husbandry which has arisen out of the ashes of slavery.

Though much improvement has taken place in the management of sheep, and wool of good quality is now exported in considerable quantities, still many defects in that branch of pen-keeping are perceivable. More rams of the best breed should be imported—more attention should be given to the rearing of lambs, and the wool receive a better chance

in the home market, not only by the crossing of the most approved varieties, but by careful washing and regular shearing.

Agricultural subjects are naturally so interesting to a planter, that they expand under my pen, almost against my inclination; and I fear I am adding to the other defects of this Essay that of unreasonable length, so I hasten to bring it to a close. Before doing so, however, I must make a few remarks in explanation of the free manner in which I have commented on the defects of a system in which I have been brought up. When doing so, and in making the recommendations I have done, it is not meant that intelligent and enterprising managers are not to be found who have long practised the most of what is urged, or that all planters have followed the defects pointed out; I have taken the meaning of the words "defects of the system hitherto pursued," to be that which was and is so often followed; and I have endeavored to make this (which I believe the Society have in view in offering the premium) a useful reference to the young planter. Many of the defects, it is too true, are continued, not so much from a want of knowledge of their bad effects, as from the want of capital to follow out the march of improvement. Much is owing to the newness of the state of society now in existence—to the want of a resident proprietary body, who would expend the proceeds of their estates in their permanent improvement, as is done in England—to the fear of mercantile men, that further injuries are in store for us, in a competition with the foreign growers of our great staples—and to the paucity of laborers *willing to till the soil for hire*, raising labor to a higher price than can be afforded. But I humbly hope that the adoption of all the improvements of modern agriculture will invite the proprietor and capitalist to our shores; and if this Essay should in any way, however small, contribute to a consummation so desirable, the wishes of the writer will be amply fulfilled.

The impulse that has been given by national and local associations, of men of all professions, to the advancement of agriculture in Great Britain, has had, among other consequences, the effect of rousing the apathy, which is, I fear with too much justice, attributed to us, and this colony owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Charles Nicholas Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Bravo, and Mr. Hannaford, who, when men of more influence and means held back their hands from the good work in the little parish of St. Dorothy, gave an example that has fortunately been followed by every parish in the island; thus showing the great public good that men may do, however limited their sphere of action, if they will only set about it:—action should be the watchword of Jamaica. These feelings and efforts have at length found vent in the formation of "The General Agricultural Society," and my heart beats high for my adopted country, as I anticipate the proud destinies she seems called on to fill, in the influence she is likely to exercise on the happiness of the human race; for, under the cheering auspices with which this island institution has been formed, it must do good, not only to the interests of this naturally favored land, but, by promoting the development of its resources, it will prove to slave-holding States, that freedom is not only good in itself, but *profitable* to all. It would be idle to point out the usefulness of such a body—the able Report it has published



does so in plain and lucid language; but, perhaps none of its functions will be more useful than in affording a medium through which the results of experiments, and of the successful practice of new methods of cultivation, may be made authoritatively and generally known; unless, indeed, it be the introduction and encouragement of men of science, as agricultural chemists, to analyse our soils, and direct our endeavors for the improvement of our agriculture. In making these observations, I have not forgotten that the Society, at whose call I have now the honor to compete in a slight endeavor to benefit the cause of agriculture, which it has patronised with such patriotic liberality, was the *first* established in this island for the promotion of the arts and sciences connected with the cultivation of the soil. The late ploughing match, and fine show of stock, proved well what encouragement could perform, and showed that such liberality is ever the parent of success. There can never be too much stimulant in such a cause; and the more societies there are to cheer the husbandman in his onward career, the more likely is prosperity to attend the common object of every one of them—the general welfare of the island.

I have thus treated the subject proposed as comprehensively as my limits will allow. I have purposely abstained from entering into the subject of planting the Indian or great corn among the canes, for I do not consider the practice a defect, except when it is dibbled too thick, or when raised in ratoons—the latter should never be done; corn cannot possibly do harm to plants, except where the land is so miserably cultivated that there is not food in it sufficient for the cane itself; on the contrary, where land is tilled, as I have so strongly recommended, the corn will shelter the tender plant from the mid-day heat, while in wet and rainy districts, it will tend to dry up the superfluous moisture; it will take off any surplus nitrogen in the dung that might, by possibility, render the cane-juice rank, and repay the sustenance it may have taken from the soil, by the large amount of decayed stalks and leaves, that will, in banking, be ploughed into the cane-roots. And surely no stronger arguments need be used, to convince the judicious husbandman of the preference to be given to the obtaining of two crops instead of one, when scarcely any additional outlay of care, labor, or money, is required to secure them.

The leasing of estates to different planters; the rendering the situation of overseer more comfortable and independent; the education of the peasantry; the necessity for extensive immigration, and many other important topics, press on the mind; but they belong rather to our political and social economy than to “the defects of the agricultural system hitherto pursued in Jamaica.” I trust, however, I have made sufficiently evident the truth of the maxim, placed in the mouth of the “divine Socrates” by Xenophon, which is at the head of this Essay, and which I now repeat: “Where agriculture flourishes, arts and sciences flourish with equal perfection; but where slothful neglect lays waste the soil, a general stagnation in maritime as well as in commercial affairs, immediately succeeds.”



## A NARRATIVE OF THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

BY RICHARD MOUAT, ESQ.,

LATE PURSER OF H.M. STEAM-VESSEL "ALBERT."

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

OTHELLO.

At half-past nine on the morning of the 13th of August, 1841, we crossed the bar of the Nun, with the "Soudan" and the "Ameha" tender in company, accompanied by Lieutenant Levinge, commanding H.M. brigantine "Buzzard" (one of the smartest officers on the coast), who tendered his services as pilot, being well acquainted with the bar; his medical officer and several of the "Buzzard's" crew came with him: a few weeks afterwards the surgeon was added to the long list of victims to this deleterious climate. While in the midst of the breakers on the bar, a serious accident was likely to have occurred: the "Buzzard's" boat, which was towing astern with three hands in her, unfortunately slipped her painter, and was immediately swept among the roaring breakers; the men, however, did not lose their presence of mind, but laboring manfully at their oars soon got alongside the schooner, when they were taken on board; and in less than half an hour afterwards we dropped anchor in the mouth of the Nun.

The line that Dante affixed over the *porte cochère* of his Inferno, might very appropriately be placed over all the ostiaries of the Niger, as past experience in every case has most lamentably proved. On anchoring, Captain Trotter went on board the "Soudan" to sound and survey the neighboring creek; the vessel touched the ground, and remained fixed until the next day.

The scenery at the entrance of the river was extremely gloomy—a sort of harbinger of the fate which awaited this Quixotic and ill-managed affair,—and probably rendered more so by the murky sky and repeated showers. Nothing appeared in advance beyond the muddy river, but clusters of the deadly mangroves growing out of the waters of this turbid stream, while on either bank the deep and sombre foliage of the dense forest met the view. Painful feelings were awakened by the reflection

that on the sands but a few yards from us many of the adventurers of the expedition in 1833 were deposited; and, a few days after our arrival, we had the painful task of laying beside them our first victim to this climate. It was said his disease was "fever of a low typhoid type, supervening upon a constitution previously debilitated by irregular habits." But had the climate *nothing* to do with the melancholy result?

There is a small village near the mouth called Acassa, the natives for the most part officiating as pilots; the huts, like all African ones, were built without any regard to order or comfort. The village may contain between fifty and sixty such, situated among cocoa-nut trees, plantains, and bananas; their yams, I understood, they get higher up the river. They speak the Brass language, and may muster about 400, subject to King Boy, of Brass Town—a scoundrel well-known to all the palm oil traders on the coast. They brought for barter a few wretched oranges, limes, and cocoa-nuts, in exchange for which Manchester prints, knives, tobacco, bottles, and above all rum, were most in demand—went on shore to vaccinate all their juvenile progeny.

We were under the necessity of remaining here several days to repair the tails of the rudders of the vessels, all of which had been broken; during which time King Boy sent one of his head men with a message to say he could not come to visit the vessels until the *great fetische* he was making was finished. This ambassador was clad in a chocolate colored coat, with large composition buttons, looking as if it had been made for some unfortunate inmate of a Poor Law Bastile—a shocking bad hat, but neither linen, continuations, or boots; if Nugee or Hoby should ever feel disposed to open branch establishments here, they will find it a ruinous speculation. Not feeling inclined to delay for the humor of this savage, the Captain very properly declined waiting for the termination of his pagan rite, and sent him a *dash* (present).

At four in the afternoon of the 19th we got under weigh, and proceeded through Louis's Creek, the tender in tow. We ran once, or twice into the mangroves, and disturbed myriads of musquitoes and other flies, which immediately commenced a furious and vampire attack upon our faces and hands. The buzzing of the former was nearly as loud as a swarm of bees, and, to add to our comfort, not a breath of air sufficient to move the flame of a candle arose to cool the intense and suffocating heat, which was like inhaling the breath of a furnace, combined with a sickening and overpowering effluvia of vegetable miasma. Having been hard at work all the day in writing despatches, I had to wind up the evening by making three or four copies of a prayer, composed by the Chaplain of the expedition, with some alterations of Captain Trotter's,

and then finished the night by turning in with seven in a berth, stowed as close as bloaters in a barrel—pleasant, that!

We lost sight of the tufted and naked-stemmed mangroves on the ensuing morning, when we passed the limits of the sea-tide, about a dozen miles from our first anchorage. The banks now began to be studded with dwarf palms, cotton trees, and ferns, and on proceeding through a narrow branch they presented a very pleasing appearance. Trees of a majestic size, with their foliage of a deep sap green, mixed with the bright hue of the wild plantain, fern and rushes, occasionally interspersed with flowers of a gorgeous scarlet, formed a gratifying *coup d'œil* as we plashed along the muddy river.

Here Lieutenant Levinge and his party took their leave, giving us three hearty cheers. We occasionally passed among the rushes a mud hut thatched with grass, and about large enough to kennel a Newfoundland dog, if he could enter the aperture; if inhabited, the tenant must have belonged to the amphibious species. We saw a native now and then, who paddled into the bush on our approach in double quick time; one clothed in a red Liverpool shirt paddled his canoe at a furious rate against the current, keeping good pace with us; he was the man we wished to engage as pilot at Acassa, but who did not seem to relish the job. He pushed into a small village on the right bank, the inhabitants of which began an immediate retreat into the bush on our approach. They were armed with spears, bows and arrows, and an old rusty sabre or two, but no fire-arms; a clumsily cut wooden god, mounted on a frame-work, stood at the landing place, underneath which a poor female, laboring under a dislocation of the hip, was seated, doing a branch of the maternal to a wee skirling wean, and who, on our stopping, followed her clan as fast as her misfortune would admit. A few plantains and bananas were planted. There did not appear to be above forty or fifty inhabitants; we sent a boat on shore, but they were too timid to venture from the bush. At the farthest end of this village grew the largest tree we had seen as yet in the Delta; it was covered entirely by some parasitical creeper, which made it resemble a dense mass of trellis-work. We shortly afterward passed a few huts on the opposite bank, the inhabitants of which sounded an immediate retreat. On looking over the huts from the paddle-box, I perceived a man posted with an old-fashioned Spanish gun; judging from its condition had he fired, the consequences, in all probability, would have been more serious to himself than the party levelled at. The scenery continued the same, principally cotton, palm, and monkey-bread fruit trees; the river in some parts wider than others. Every night it appeared as if the insect tribes



were holding jubilee; the mournful croak of the tree-toad, combined with the wheetling of innumerable lizards, and the chirping of myriads of other insects, chased sleep from the eyelids.

On the following morning (the 21st) we passed the Rio Bento, or St. John's river, about an hour after which we cast anchor off the village of Hyama, or Kiamba. This village seemed very populous; large numbers of the natives were crowding on the beach; the major part of the men appeared armed with bill-hooks, muskets, clubs, spears, bows and arrows. One canoe, supposed to be a Bonny or Brass trader, from having several white flags bearing devices of arms, legs, bottles, and glasses, lying near the beach, had about 20 persons in it, but would not venture alongside; several others were likewise filled. The women appeared to take charge of their offspring and *penates*, ready for a dash into cover, if they saw necessary. About noon we came up with the "Soudan," and directions were given to the "Wilberforce" to try a creek on the right bank. We proceeded up the main stream in company with the "Soudan," and cast anchor about a dozen miles from where we parted from the "Wilberforce," a short distance below the village of Atachia on the right bank.

On the evening of the ensuing day (Sunday) the Captain and some of the officers proceeded to the village, but nothing of importance resulted. We could hear the jabbering of the natives all Saturday and Sunday night,—they did not appear so timid as those we had hitherto met. The village was small, and did not contain more than 50 or 60 inhabitants; and mud-built huts, with plenty of lizards coursing up and down the walls, and a few plantains and sugar canes, seemed all it produced. We shortly after went back in search of the "Wilberforce," the "Soudan" proceeding up. Being unable to gain any intelligence of the "Wilberforce," we proceeded after the "Soudan," which we found aground. Captain Allen brought a letter, which he received early in the morning, left by the other vessel, stating that she had navigated the creek, and had re-entered the main river, and proceeded up. The "Soudan" lay aground all night, but on the following morning got off. We went on, leaving her to follow, stopping for a short time at the mouth of Brass creek, and a few minutes after were abreast of a village on the left bank, where we also grounded, and remained upwards of an hour. The natives were not so shy as those we had passed. M—— and S—— went on shore, the former armed with lancets, and vaccine lymph to operate upon the children, explaining to their parents the blessed effects which would result from the operation, in securing their offspring from the malady they so much dreaded. The delighted mothers were

indulging in visions of bliss that their lovely female cherubs might now arrive at the envious lot of becoming inmates in the harem of some mud-throned potentate.

The Captain threw several quarts of cowries on shore for the natives to pick up, not one of which would they touch, although they regarded them with longing eyes. This proceeding of the skipper's was greatly to the horror of B——, who had them in charge, and did not know how he was to expend such *wastrie* in his cash-account current. On making inquiry from one of the interpreters, I found the reason the cowries were trampled under foot was, that they did not dare to touch them without the permission of their fetische-man, who was pointed out, and whose countenance was the most villanous and revolting of any that ever appeared at the Central Criminal Court. He wore a string of blue beads round his neck, and his only article of attire was a waistcloth; he was armed with a spear and an old rusty sword, and moved about among the savages (who were armed mostly with bows and arrows, the latter poisoned, no doubt), like Satan encouraging his legions to battle. After *dashing* them with several handkerchiefs and waistcloths we got afloat, and proceeded towing the schooner. We passed several villages on each bank situated on the borders of the bush, which was remarkably thick with great quantities of palm and cocoa-nut trees, and in the afternoon arrived off little Ibu. The rain was very heavy; the natives were crowding round their huts; most of them carried a piece of matting, about two feet square, on their heads—a very primitive sort of parapluie. One man in a soldier's old coat, his only article of attire, appeared to be the chief. They would not come on board, probably remembering the bitter but salutary lesson Laird taught them when they had the insolence to attack him. After passing two or three villages on the right bank, we arrived at Stirling Island, the largest we had met with since leaving Albourkah. Several vistas appeared in the forests, in which was occasionally observed a pale blue wreath of smoke, denoting the presence of a hut. We shortly afterwards passed an insignificant village on the right bank—the river widening—another village on the opposite bank, and shortly after Truro Island.

Early on the following morning we passed the Benin branch, which Captain Beecroft, who had previously navigated, found to lead to Warree. The river kept increasing in width; several large trees defunct from old age were borne down by the current, rendering the navigation awkward. Opposite the Benin branch is a village containing about 40 huts, and probably 300 inhabitants; the landing place appeared much frequented. Several canoes of a large size were lying there, capable of



containing at least 30 persons. Many of the natives pushed off, but would not venture near the vessel, although we stopped and hailed them; a large one paddled down the stream, containing many women and children; several muskets and spears were lying against the framework erected for an awning, across which a native was seated. We subsequently passed several clusters of huts, and a village called Egaboh.

This being the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the royal standard was hoisted, &c. The river increased in width, and appeared at its highest, as large quantities of ferns, rushes, and bamboos, were nearly covered up to the forest's edge. The noise of the paddles disturbed several cranes, which, uttering a cry on rising like the sharp note of a trumpet, slowly sailed ahead to plump again among the rushes, their white bodies appearing like spectres, as they noiselessly glided along; these, together with the discordant scream of a parrot, or the occasional jabbering of a monkey, were the only signs of animal life to be seen or heard. The country had the same appearance as lower down; the trees were of gigantic height, and immense circumference—had they been oaks on an English estate, they would have supplied two or three generations with funds to have carried on the war at St. James's and Frescati's.

In the afternoon we cast anchor off Ibu Creek, where we found the "Wilberforce," which had arrived there the preceding day. We learnt that Obi had been on board the "Wilberforce" in the morning, attended by his tail. Captain W. Allen and Mr. Commissioner C—— appeared to have been extremely pleased in having an opportunity of breaking ground; they got Obi into the cabin, and set about affairs in right good earnest. The object of the mission was explained to him by the Rev. Mr. Schön, after which details were entered into. Captain Allen inquired what articles of barter Obi could give in exchange for European commodities? He replied ivory, palm-oil, indigo, dye-woods, and *plenty of slaves*; thereupon the two Commissioners pointed out the heinousness of the traffic in human beings, and that articles of legitimate commerce were alone sought for. Obi declared it was very hard to give up the slave-trade, but hinted that if an equivalent were offered he should have no objection to join the ranks of the abolitionists. After a deal of palaver, Obi was curious to know if the other vessels of the expedition would be able to find their way to his country, as he had some doubts of the practicability of it; upon which Mr. Commissioner C—— assured him "that it was nothing for a white man to do, and a black man could not only do that, but anything else that a white man did, if he had, but the grace of God!" This appeared to puzzle the savage; he could not *savvy* the exact meaning, but thought it must be



something in the shape of *dash*. Obi then seemed very anxious to know what articles the vessels brought for barter; but Captain Allen informed him that the vessels were not "trade-ships," neither were they captains of trade-ships, their vessels being of a higher class, nothing less than war-ships of the Queen of England, which never condescended to trade. This remark reminded me strongly of Captain Maxwell's treatment of a Chinese, who, never having seen a man-of-war before, came on board H.M.S. "Alceste," in the innocency of his heart, to know what goods he had to dispose of—a query which put the monarch of the quarter-deck in a towering passion. "Goods, sir?" answered the enraged bashaw; "powder and shot, sir!—powder and shot, sir, are the cargo of a British man-of-war! Do you see H.M.'s pennant flying from the mast-head? That, sir, is a flag that has never been disgraced yet, and, please God, while it floats over my head, never shall. Goods, sir! powder and shot are the cargo of a British man-of-war!" The poor Chinaman tumbled into his dory, and did not feel himself at ease until there was at least a mile of water between him and the "Alceste." But, to revive Obi they promised to send him trade-ships. God knows where they were to come from, as they had no control over Jamieson's, unless the philanthropic gentlemen who were to be the proprietors of the model farm intended to engage in the trade of Central Africa. After much desultory palaver, during which the two Commissioners repeatedly observed in their report to "the Colonial Secretary, that Obi snapped his fingers thrice," they stated "that the monarch grew tired of the conversation, and, to engage his attention, they showed him the portraits of Her Most Gracious Majesty and His Royal Highness," at which Obi grinned, and, instead of snapping his fingers, "smacked his lips." The old villain! when we consider he had upwards of a hundred sable beauties in his mud harem. "Obi (they stated) then wanted to know which was the woman, and which the man." They then went on to state, in their report, "that they placed before him almonds and raisins, and assured him that the latter were nothing but dried grapes, at which Obi expressed much surprise." No doubt, when we recollect that grapes were never heard of in that part of Africa; in fact, Obi would not have expressed much more surprise had they produced a pair of skates, and informed him "that white man put them on his feet, and run on the top of the water much faster than his canoe would go with fifty pullaboys."

On the following morning preparations were made on board the "Albert" for the reception of this illustrious potentate; the Commissioners in undress uniform, except Mr. C——, who wore a *blouse*;

flags were placed aft the gun-room sky-light, to keep off vulgar eyes: the marines under arms, and the appearance of the vessel, seemed to indicate that some momentous affair was about to take place. Crowds of canoes were lying alongside, the tenants of which kept up an unceasing jabber, the harshness of whose tones grated most miserably on the ear; in fact, the drone of a buggipe, mixed with the clatter of marrow-bones and cleavers, would not be near so annoying to the tympanum of a Regent-street exquisite as their horrid discord. For the future, I will always contradict the malicious assertion, that the fair sex beat ours with the "unruly member;" and any man who has been in Africa would join me in betting long odds upon ten African men against a hundred of the European *beau sexe*, even were they selected from Billingsgate, or second Katharines of Petruchio. It is recorded of a gentleman of the Chesterfield and Grandison school, that he would pray in Spanish, address his friend in English, his mistress in Italian, and his horse in German, or High Dutch; had he been acquainted with the *lingua* of this part of Africa, I am convinced he would have considered it only fit to address a certain dark personage in.

About ten o'clock a fleet of canoes, containing on an average from ten to twenty natives, appeared winding round the creek, when the tootle-tootle-too of the Ibu flutes announced the arrival of Obi in state, who was alongside in a few minutes. He appeared about 45 years of age, nearly six feet in height, but an habitual stoop detracted from his stature; had large prominent eyes, nose not quite so broad as the generality of his subjects, countenance rather inclined to oval, and lips wide apart, not evincing much determination of character, completed his portrait. Lavater would have styled his countenance rather pleasing than otherwise, indicating some good nature, and its natural concomitant lacking some degree of sense, but he showed himself pretty keen where his interests were concerned. He was habited in an old scarlet coat, with blue facings and tarnished gold lace; from the shortness of the skirts it in all probability at one time belonged to some officer in the gallant 42nd Regiment, though the buttons bore the device of the East India Company's Naval Service; the coat was decorated with light infantry wings. A pair of very loose, red Turkish trousers (given him, I heard, by Laird), confined at the ankles, adorned his lower person. His shaven head was graced with a red Kilmarnock nightcap, over which was a strange sort of head-dress—a black leather shako, in the shape of a decanter; the part which covered his head had in front and rear the device worn on the helmets of the Household Cavalry; the top part of this *outrée* affair, in shape like the neck of a bottle, was ornamented with

a few rings of gold fringe; hose and shoes none. I am sorry to say that, from very minute examination, his Majesty did not patronise linen. Round his neck he wore two or three rows of large pipe coral, one of which descended to the bottom of his coat; several rows of the same article encircled his ankles, mixed with the canine teeth of some beast. He came attended by Chikuma, his oldest son and heir-apparent, a tall, gawky lad, about 18 years of age, with his head shaven as bald as a Franciscan, on which the organs of amativeness, destructiveness, and self-esteem were strongly developed; his attire consisted of a yellow-striped Liverpool shirt, rather the worse for wear and the want of soap and water, and a waistcloth, with a string of blue glass beads round his neck. He carried in his hand his idol, which, like that of his parents, was a piece of bullock's hide, closely sealed, in shape like the spirit-bottle sportsmen carry in their pockets; it contained, according to his belief, a living fire. Two brothers of Obi's, Aribunda and Ajeh, one of whom wore a piece of country cloth, carried somewhat like a Roman toga (the other left him in the canoe), together with his high priest, some few wives and concubines, children and grandchildren, nephews and nieces, slaves and pull-boys, accompanied him in his state barge—a canoe hollowed out from a cotton tree, about eight yards in length, in the prow of which, on a bed of sand lashed by some withes, was an old 12-pounder, so honeycombed that in the event of its ever being discharged, gun and gunner would inevitably meet one fate. Obi brought as a present some provisions, expecting, as a matter of course, to receive ten times their value in return. He was received on the poop in due state, shaking hands all round; plenty of good cheer was placed before him—except spirits, which he was most anxious for—to which Obi did ample justice.

The Commissioners, with all their *suite*, having been duly seated with the monarch in solemn conclave, the business was commenced by explaining the objects of the expedition to him in a similar manner as the two Commissioners did yesterday, informing him that if he were agreeable to enter into a treaty with them for the furtherance of their objects, he should be considered as the friend of the Queen of England, and they would, on his signing such treaty, make him a present. That settled the affair at once,—Obi was agreeable to anything. Captain Trotter then made the same inquiry as his brethren in the Commission did yesterday, regarding what articles Obi could give in barter for European goods, who made a similar reply as he did to them, and though he had been already well drilled into the objects of the mission, added, "*And plenty slave.*" It was very imprudent of Obi not being more guarded, as that assertion completely threw the Commissioners on their beam-ends. To be



sure he had taken a *hearty luncheon*, however, after a little more conversation, Obi declared his perfect willingness to abandon trading in the "bones and muscles of his fellow man." The Commissioners then wished to know if he possessed the power of doing it without the sanction of any of his headmen—to which he very soon let them know that his government was *monarchie pure*.

The Rev. Mr. Schon then commenced reading a translation of the "Address to the Chiefs and People of Africa," which Obi soon cut short by saying "the palaver was too much—he was sick of it, he had heard all before; he say he no buy or sell slave, what they want more? palaver too much," and then left the presence: high time he did. During his absence, Captain B. Allen moved, "That in consideration of the amicable feelings displayed by Obi, and his entire willingness to subscribe to the views of the mission, he would beg to propose that Obi should receive a handsome present." This being put to the vote was carried *sem. con.*, and a handsome present he *did* receive. On Obi's return he was informed of what had passed in his absence, and, something like a chairman of a convivial party, who has had his health drunk during a temporary retirement, Obi, "though unaccustomed to public speaking," expressed his gratitude, and all that sort of thing.

After making a tour of the vessel, and expressing his astonishment at all he saw, he took his departure, promising to come on the morrow to sign the treaty.

The Commissioners then proceeded to the cabin to arrange the form in which the treaty was to be drawn up, an outline of which, embracing all the technicalities, had been provided by the Solicitor of the Admiralty or Colonial Office. A very momentous and highly interesting discussion now took place, which lasted a long time, regarding the name of this country—Eboe, Ibu, or Abòh, the former being a country about a hundred miles in the interior in rear of Bonny, but speaking the same language as Obi's clan. Ibu was the name Captain Wm. Allen gave it on his ascent with Laird in 1833. After a lengthened palaver, Captain Trotter, as first Commissioner (having a casting vote if necessary), exclaimed "Yes, I think it highly desirable that it should be called Abòh," and Abòh it accordingly was baptised.

"Sad that such difference should be,  
"Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dec."

Long before I sought my narrow bed, I wished the treaties and all were at the devil, being engaged until very late in writing them out in triplicate for the Colonial Office, besides making a copy or two for the

African Society, I suppose; all useless labor, as it afterwards proved; however, I give the public the benefit of my lucubration.

The next day at nine o'clock Obi again came on board, attended by the same staff; he breakfasted with the Commissioners, at which I had the honor of being a guest. Obi had doffed his mountebank attire, and appeared in a white calico jacket and trowsers; the latter very full, and neither very clean; the strings of coral as yesterday, but in lieu of his nondescript head covering, he wore over his red nightcap a Light Infantry shako, presented to him yesterday by the Commissioners, of which he seemed not a little proud. The Commissioners much wished to know from Obi the manner in which the slave-trade was carried on, but Obi would supply no information, although they pumped him hard; he soon settled them by observing, "Slave palaver all over now!" They likewise tackled him upon the subject of his selling Lander, when the scoundrel denied all knowledge of the circumstance, and told them in rather unequivocal language, that it was an "embellished truth"—*vulgo*, a lie. The treaties not being entirely to Captain Trotter's approval, had to be done over again—no unusual thing with him; neither letter or despatch that had not to be corrected and re-written half a dozen times before he considered it *comme il faut*, and even then you were not sure, unless it was already posted. Obi was in the meantime wandering about the vessel, as pleased as a child at a raree-show. He amused me much with his antics before the glass. After taking a good and satisfactory survey of his personal attractions, and screwing his visage into all possible manner of contortions, he gave a grunt of approval at his examination, and then plumped himself down on a sofa, little regarding whether his muddy feet improved the whiteness of the covering.

During the progress of drawing out the treaties, Obi had to listen to one of the chief objects in view, that of introducing Christianity into his benighted country, to which he listened very attentively, confessing that "although he was ignorant of the white man's God, and his mode of worshipping him, he would much wish to learn, and also his people; and if white man would come and teach him, he would find high and healthy ground for him to live on; as his town was too bad, he could not live long there." Where these "delectable mountains" are I know not, as all around appeared one impenetrable swamp; but probably Obi has the organ of ideality. Mr. Schön told him there were plenty of black men at Sierra Leone, who were all the same as white man in regard to knowing and worshipping white man's God, many of whom would be glad to come and instruct him and his people. Mr. S. then produced Simon Jonas, the Eboe interpreter, who translated several verses in the

New Testament, which astonished Obi not a little; that a black man should be able to read white man's book, was to him the *to kalon* of wonder. He then wished Simon to stay with him, which proposition put the poor fellow in a deuce of a fright: having already tasted of the horrors of slavery, he very naturally got alarmed lest he might have to undergo the same ordeal again, in event of the vessels not returning by the same *route*. Mr. Schon used all his rhetoric to convince him how groundless his fears were; at last he consented, with about the same degree of reluctance as Sandy to be hanged, although his mother implored him to undergo the operation quietly, "like a gude bairn, to please the laird." However, fortunately for poor Simon's peace of mind, it was decided that when the vessels returned he should then be left with Obi.

The treaties being at last pronounced quite correct, the monarch was invited into the cabin to sign; it was then announced that it was customary for white man to ask a blessing from his God upon all their undertakings. The Commissioners and the rest accordingly knelt down, Obi following their example, although he appeared rather puzzled, but probably reflected "that when at Rome it is best to do as Rome does;" when Mr. Muller, the Chaplain of the expedition, offered up a prayer, during the progress of which the monarch appeared as uneasy as if he were kneeling upon pins, and at its conclusion rose in a tremendous fright, shaking in every joint as if laboring under a double tertian, while the perspiration poured down his regal face. The moment he could articulate he began to bellow out most lustily for his idol, wanting to make *fetische* to counteract the white man's charm, which, directly his priest arrived with, he, *sans cérémonie*, set about performing, imagining the Commissioners had been *doing* him; but as the sequel proved he *did* them, and they only *did* the country. Could Obi read Virgil, he would then have translated the line Laocoon utters, "Timco Danaos et dona ferentes,"—"I fear the white men, even with the *dashes* they bring." It, however, took some time to satisfy him and remove his fears; when at last successful, it was truly delightful to see the pleasure with which the Commissioners and he hopped and nobbed together in palm wine. After the treaty had been duly signed, a copy was put into a tin case for Obi; they then proceeded on deck, where the presents were lying, and although Obi had never been *dashed* so handsomely before, and never will again, his avarice was not satisfied—he wanted everything he saw, particularly one of the guns, observing that it was impossible he could seize any canoes carrying slaves without having one; but his request in this place was not listened to, he being in the same situation as a voter already polled. He then



appeared extremely anxious to know when the promised "trade-ships" would arrive, upon which head he was very naturally put off with an equivocal answer, the Commissioners well knowing that they possessed no power of sending vessels up the Delta; and their promise to send them must be considered a mere *ruse de guerre*, not very honorable certainly in the abstract, but as all stratagems are allowed to be fair in war and love, they probably thought the like benefit might be extended to treaty-making. Obi finding nothing more was to be obtained, wished to quit with what he had already got, and after being paid for a quantity of palm oil he brought, began making preparations for getting underweigh, by bundling pell-mell into his canoe velvets, maddapolans, muslins, bejutapants, bandanas, guns, knives, &c., totally regardless that his barge contained three or four inches of water. Upon the top of all this pile was tossed a splendidly bound Arabic Bible and the precious treaty, the former totally useless, as no person in his territory understands a word of Arabic, and the latter not worth the foolscap it was written upon. The vessel was dressed out in flags, and several guns were fired, which Captain Trotter took good care to inform the monarch were intended in honor of him; but Obi was in too great a hurry to go, so stepping into his canoe, accompanied by his staff, and amidst a confusion of tongues as great as that of Babel, his pullaboys dipped their paddles, singing out, "Tshu, Tshu!" at every stroke, and away went Obi, with several hundreds of his subjects at his tail, congratulating himself upon his good fortune. Had the Thames Police met his canoe in their waters, he would have stood a good chance of figuring before Messrs. Ballantine and Broderip upon strong suspicions of burglary.

The following is a copy of the treaty, together with a list of the presents Obi received:—

A TREATY BETWEEN THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OBI OSAI, CHIEF OF  
ABOH (EBOE, OR IBO).

There shall be peace and friendship between the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh, and the slave-trade shall be put down for ever in the Aboh country; and the people of Great Britain and the people of Aboh shall trade together innocently, justly, kindly, and usefully; and Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esq., Commissioners on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, and Obi Osei, on his own part, and that of his people, as the Chief of the Aboh country, do make the following agreement for these purposes:—

1. The slave-trade shall be utterly abolished in the Aboh country; and, from the signing of this agreement, no person whatever shall be removed out of the country for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves; nor shall any persons whatever be allowed to be brought through the country, or any part thereof, for the purpose of being treated or dealt with as slaves, by way of exportation, or otherwise;

nor shall any persons whatever be imported into the country for the purpose of being dealt with as slaves, and no subject of the Abòh country shall be in any way concerned in the exporting or importing slaves, or carrying on the slave-trade, either within or without the limits of the country. The Chief promises to inflict a reasonable punishment on all his subjects who may break this law.

II. The officers of the Queen of Great Britain may seize every vessel or boat of Abòh found anywhere carrying on the trade in slaves; and may also seize every vessel or boat of other nations (with whom a similar agreement has been made) found carrying on the trade in slaves in the waters belonging to the Chief of Abòh: upon such seizure, and after regular condemnation, according to the provisions of this agreement, the slaves shall be made free, and the vessels or boats shall be destroyed.

III. That in all cases of the seizure of vessels and boats with the slaves on board, under the provisions of this agreement, the said Commissioners, or those of them who may be present, and in their absence the commissioned or commanding officer on board the British vessel making the seizure, or any agent authorised for that purpose, shall, in presence of the chief or headman appointed by him, make due examination and inquiry into the case, and shall condemn the said vessel or boat with the slaves on board, if satisfied that the provisions of this agreement have been thus contravened; or otherwise acquit and restore the same.

IV. That from and after the signing of this agreement, no person whatever coming into the country shall be reduced into slavery, or treated or used as slaves. All white persons whatever, and all British subjects of whatever color, at present detained in slavery, shall be immediately set free.

V. British people may freely come into the Abòh country, and may stay in it or pass through it, and they shall be treated as friends while in it, and they may leave the country with their property when they please.

VI. Christians of whatever nation or country peaceably conducting themselves in the dominions of the Chief of Abòh shall be left in the free enjoyment and exercise of the Christian religion, and shall not be hindered or molested in their endeavors to teach the same to all persons whatever willing and desirous to be taught; nor shall any subject of Abòh who may embrace the Christian faith, be on that account, or on account of the teaching or exercise thereof, molested or troubled in any manner whatsoever.

VII. British people may always trade freely with the people of Abòh in every article which they may wish to buy or sell, and neither the British people nor the people of Abòh shall ever be forced to buy or sell any article, nor shall they be prevented from buying or selling any article with whomsoever they please, and they shall not be compelled to employ an agent; and the customs and dues taken by the Chief of Abòh shall in no case be more altogether than one-twentieth part of the goods so imported or their ascertained value, and there shall be no duty, toll, or custom, levied on goods exported.

VIII. The paths shall be kept open through the Abòh country to other countries, so that British traders may carry goods of all kinds through the Abòh country to sell them elsewhere, and the traders of other countries may bring their goods through the Abòh country to trade with the British people.

IX. British people may buy and sell, or hire lands and houses in the Abòh country; and their houses shall not be entered without their consent, nor shall their goods be seized, nor their persons touched; and if British people are wronged or ill-treated by the people of Abòh, the Chief of Abòh shall punish those doing such wrong.



X. But the British people must not break the laws of the Abòh country; and when they are accused of breaking the laws the Chief may detain the persons charged with committing any grievous crime in safe custody, taking care that he be treated with humanity, and shall send a true account of the matter to the nearest place where there is a British force, and the commander of such British force shall send for the British person, who shall be tried according to British law, and shall be punished, if found guilty, and a report of such punishment shall be forwarded to the Chief for his satisfaction.

XI. If the Abòh people should take away the property of a British person, or should not pay their just debts to a British person, the Chief of Abòh shall do all he can to make the Abòh people restore the property and pay the debt; and if British persons should take away the property of the Abòh people, or shall not pay their just debts to the Abòh people, he shall be subject to the laws of the country for the recovery of the same; provided always that no injury be done to his person. The Chief of Abòh shall make known the fact to the commander of the British force nearest to the Abòh country, or to the resident agent, if there is one, and the British commander or agent, whichever it may be, shall do all he can to make the British persons restore the property and pay the debt.

XII. The Queen of Great Britain may appoint an agent to visit Abòh, or to reside there, in order to watch over the interests of the British people, and to see that this agreement is fulfilled; and such agent shall always receive honor and protection in the Abòh country, and the Abòh Chief shall pay attention to what the agent says; and the person and property of the agent shall be sacred.

XIII. It is understood that all British vessels or boats are at liberty to navigate the river Niger, its branches and tributaries, without the payment of any duties, tolls, or customs whatsoever. The Chief of Abòh promises to use his utmost endeavors to facilitate the conveyance of messengers and despatches to or from British people.

XIV. The power of sanctioning or modifying this treaty is expressly reserved to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

XV. Any infringement of this treaty will subject the Chief of Abòh to the severe displeasure of the Queen of Great Britain, and the loss of the duties herein stipulated for.

XVI. The Chief of Abòh shall, within forty-eight hours of the date of this agreement, make a law for carrying the whole of it into effect, and shall proclaim that law, and the Chief of Abòh shall put that law in force from that time for ever.

XVII. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Abòh, and because the Chief of Abòh has made this agreement, gives him the following articles:—

- |                                                             |                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Ornamented velvet cap.                                    | 2 Pieces of printed Manchester goods.          |
| 1 Double-barrelled gun, German silver mounted, flint locks. | ½ Piece of caricature handkerchiefs.           |
| 1 Pair of pistols, German silver mounted, flint locks.      | 5 Yards superfine scarlet cloth.               |
| 1 Gilt-mounted sabre.                                       | 5 Yards superfine blue cloth.                  |
| 6 Yards of cotton velvet.                                   | 36 Bead necklaces, of sorts.                   |
| 1 Piece of Maddapolan.                                      | 100 Flints.                                    |
|                                                             | 1 Case containing razors, knife, and scissors. |



- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 32 Small looking-glasses.           | 1 Padlock.                       |
| 1 Large interesting umbrella.       | 6 Pocket knives.                 |
| 1 Telescope.                        | 1 Saw.                           |
| 1 Serjeant Major's dress, complete. | 2 Pieces of Pondicherry.         |
| 4 Red caps.                         | 1 Piece of Naganapots.           |
| 1 Red jackets (baize).              | 2 Pieces of Brawls.              |
| 4 Shirts.                           | 1 Piece of Madras handkerchiefs. |
| 4 Black jacks.                      | 1 Piece of brown shirting.       |
| 1½ Piece of Romal handkerchiefs.    | 2 Pieces of Bejutapant.          |
| 1 Pewter basin.                     | Piece of cotton Bandanas.        |
| 4 Brass bracelets (bangles).        | Piece of Niceance.               |
| 1 Brass snuff-box.                  | Piece of Chilloe.                |
| 2 Dozen gilt buttons.               | Tin horns.                       |
| 6 Large pewter spoons.              | Arabic Bible.                    |
| 6 Small ditto.                      | Oil press.                       |
| 2 Brass lamps.                      |                                  |

And the Chief of Abòh hereby acknowledges he has received these articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, William Cook, Esq., and Obi Osai, Chief of Abòh, have made this agreement, and have signed it on board of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Albert," off Abòh, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and this agreement shall stand for ever.

Signed, H. D. Trotter, Commissioner.

Wm. Allen, Commissioner.  
Bird Allen, Commissioner.  
Wm. Cook, Commissioner.

WITNESSES.

J.O.M. William, M.D., Surgeon.  
Jas. Fred. Schon, Missionary.  
Obi Osai, } Chief of the  
his ✕ mark } Abòh country.

WITNESSES.

Signed, Aribunda,  
his ✕ mark } King Obi's  
Ajeh, } brothers.  
his ✕ mark }  
Ghikuma, } King Obi's  
his ✕ mark } eldest son.

(Signed) Wm. Bowden, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The Chief of Abòh declares that no human beings are sacrificed on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs in the Abòh country; and hereby stipulates, that he will prevent the introduction of such barbarous and inhuman customs and ceremonies into his country. [Signed as above.]

African Merchants of London and Liverpool!—Read Article VII., and say what do you think of one-twentieth part of your *bars* being given to Obi as custom? You would, at any rate, be sure of small profits, if not of quick returns.

[To be continued.]

PRODROMUS  
TOWARDS A PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY INTO THE  
INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF THE NEGRO.

BY EDWARD BINNS, M.D., FELLOW OF THE SOC. OF ANTIQ. OF SCOTLAND,  
AUTHOR OF "THE ANATOMY OF SLEEP," ETC., ETC.

[Concluded from p. 59.]

I MUST now introduce to my reader no less a personage than a poetess, in the person of a young African girl, named Phillis Wheatley. She was a slave to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, New England, whose surname, as was usual in America and Jamaica when a slave was baptized, she assumed on being received into the Protestant Church. In 1773 she published a volume of poems, which are now very scarce. By accident I possess a copy,\* which is in very good preservation. The frontispiece is a portrait of Phillis, dressed after the fashion of our grandmothers. The sleeves of the gown reach only to the elbows, where they have either ruffles or lace. She has a cap of the orthodox grand-dam style upon her head, and round her neck a narrow ribbon tied behind. She wears a kerchief, and an apron. She is represented sitting in an old-fashioned chair, at an old-fashioned oblong table, in a thoughtful attitude, looking up to heaven, her chin resting on her left hand, and her elbow on the table. In her right hand she holds a pen, with which she has been writing on a sheet of paper; beside her is a small volume, and a leaden inkstand of the form and make of those common in schools. Her features, with the exception of her lips, are not so remarkably African as the generality of negroes, notwithstanding that they are in profile. The forehead is high, the eyes expressive, the nose like the Memnons'; and altogether the portrait, after a little examination, is rather pleasing. The volume is dedicated to the Countess of Huntingdon, so well known from her connexion with the celebrated George Whitefield. The following letter, detailing the history of Phillis, was sent by Mr. Wheatley to the publisher:—

"Phillis was brought from Africa to America in the year 1761, between seven and eight years of age. Without any assistance from school education, and by only what she was taught in the family, 'she, in sixteen months' time from her arrival, attained the English language, to which she was an utter stranger before, to such a degree as to read any, the most difficult, parts of the Sacred Writings, to the great astonishment of all who heard her. As to her writing, her own curiosity led her to it, and this she learned in so short a time, that in the year 1765 she wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Occam, the *Indian* minister, while he was in England. She has a great inclination to learn the Latin tongue, and has made some progress in it.—This relation is given by her master who bought her, and with whom she now lives,

"Boston, Nov. 14th, 1772.

"JOHN WHEATLEY."

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\* *Poems on various Subjects, Religious and Moral.* By Phillis Wheatley, negro servant to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, in New England. London: A. Bell, 1773. Small 8vo.

This account is attested by his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, the governor of Boston, the Hon. Andrew Oliver, lieutenant-governor; sixteen gentlemen chiefly in official situations, and seven clergymen. I quote the following stanzas as a specimen of the style of this talented and unfortunate black girl.—

## ON BEING BROUGHT FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA.

'Twas mercy brought me from my pagan land—  
 Taught my benighted soul to understand  
 That there's a God—that there's a Saviour too  
 Once I redemption neither sought nor knew  
 Some view our sable race with scornful eye,  
 "Their color is a diabolic dye."  
 Remember, Christians! negroes, black as Cain,  
 May be refined, and join th' angelic train.

Her lines on the death of Whitesfield, who, it is very possible, she knew and conversed with, are above what might have been expected from a young girl reclaimed from savage life but a few short years before. They breathe a kindly pious spirit; and if they approach not the tender softness and melancholy sweetness of Miss Landon, or remind us not of the beautiful imagery and lonely thoughts of that delightful charmer, Felicia Hemans, they nevertheless recall to mind some of those exquisite, because heartfelt, effusions of Hannah More. But I shall offer no further criticism, let the reader judge for himself—but let him not forget the age, the country, the station of the poor creature when she penned those lines—possibly in bitter agony of soul, and amidst burning thoughts of distant friends, remembered glades, and unforgotten scenes.—

## ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. MR. GEORGE WHITESFIELD, 1770

Hail, happy saint! on thine immortal throne,  
 Possess'd of glory, life, and bliss unknown,  
 We hear no more the music of thy tongue,  
 Thy wonted auditories cease to throng  
 Thy sermons in unequalled accents flow'd,  
 And every bosom with devotion glow'd,  
 Thou didst, in strains of eloquence refined,  
 In flame the heart, and captivate the mind.  
 Unhappy me the setting sun deplore,  
 So glorious once, but, ah! it shines no more  
 Behold the prophet in his lowering sight!  
 He leaves the earth for heaven's unmeasured height,  
 And worlds unknown receive him from our sight

There *Whitesfield* wags with rapid course his way,  
 And sails to *Zion* through vast seas of day;  
 Thy prayers, great saint! and thine incessant cries  
 Have pierc'd the bosom of thy native skies.  
 Thou, moon, hast seen, and all the stars of light,  
 How he has wrestled with his God at night.  
 He pray'd that grace in every heart might dwell,  
 He long'd to see *America* excel;  
 He charg'd its youth that every grace divine  
 Should with full lustre in their conduct shine;



That Saviour which his soul did first receive—  
 The greatest gift that even God can give—  
 He freely offer'd to the numerous throng  
 That on his lips with listening pleasure hung.

“ Take him, ye wretched, for your only good,  
 “ Take him, ye starving sinners, for your food ;  
 “ Ye thirsty, come to this life-giving stream ;  
 “ Ye preachers, take him for your joyful theme ;  
 “ Take him, my dear Americans,” he said,  
 “ Be your complaints on his kind bosom laid ;  
 “ Take him, ye Africans, he longs for you,  
 “ *Impartial Saviour*, is his title due ;  
 “ Wash'd in the fountain of redeeming blood,  
 “ You shall be sons, and kings, and priests to God.”

*Great Countess!*\* we Americans revere  
 Thy name, and mingle in thy grief sincere ;  
 New England deeply feels, the orphans mourn,  
 Their more than father will no more return.  
 But though arrested by the hand of death,  
*Whitefield* no more exerts his laboring breath,  
 Yet let us view him in th' eternal skies,  
 Let ev'ry heart to this bright vision rise ;  
 While the tomb safe retains its sacred trust,  
 Till life divine re-animates his dust.

It may be said that there is lack of imagination and deficiency of spirit in these lines ; but surely their tenderness and piety will compensate for the absence of the more glowing images of poesy. The expression of grief is simple and natural. In the elegy, more cannot be said than that we bewail the death of a friend—that we mourn his decease—that we forget his foibles—and remember only his virtues. This is soon told, and when we have told it, all perhaps is said that can be said on the trite subject of death. This is all *Phillis Wheatley* intended to do, and no one can complain that she had not attempted more. To have interwoven any biographical sketch, or any anecdotal episode, in the simple elegy, would have been to trench upon the province of the biographer, in assuming the sceptre of the poet. *Whitefield* was too well known to have required more of a wretched slave than the tribute of tears and the offering of song. In some lines, however, addressed to Lord Dartmouth, his Majesty's then Principal Secretary for North America, the poetess discovers more fire, and betrays considerable feeling. The following lines are very expressive of her unhappy lot:—

“ Should you, my lord, while you peruse my song,  
 Wonder from whence my love of *freedom* sprung,  
 Whence flow these wishes for the common good,  
 By feeling hearts alone best understood.  
 I, young in life, by seeming cruel fate,  
 Was snatch'd from *Affric's* fancied happy seat :  
 What pangs excruciating must molest,  
 What sorrows labor in my parent's breast !

\* The Countess of Huntingdon, to whom Mr. *Whitefield* was chaplain.

hospital, but had read much, seen more, and "in the original perused mankind." It will be seen also, from what I am about to quote, that the master was equal, if not superior, to the servant; and that the Sheik possessed not only the negative quality of choosing able ministers, but exhibited also, when required, that high sense of superiority only betrayed by great minds on grave occasions or urgent affairs, and that he was as jealous of his prerogative, and as susceptible of its infringement, at the same time that he was not insensible to the softer emotions of friendship as even the unfortunate and Christian-souled James the Second. In the following anecdote of Barca Gana, we can perceive that the Sheik was as determined to exert his authority, and to display his power, as his general was ready to admit, and as prompt to obey his commands. I shall again quote Denham's own words:—

"In giving presents to the chiefs, the Sheik had inadvertently sent him a horse which he had previously promised to some one else, and on Barca Gana being requested to give it up, he took such offence, that he sent back all the horses that the Sheik had previously given him, saying that he would in future walk, or ride his own. On this, the Sheik immediately sent for him, had him stripped in his presence, and the leathern girdle put round his loins; and after reproaching him with his ingratitude, ordered that he should be forthwith sold to the Tibboo merchants, for he was still a slave. The favorite, thus humbled and disgraced, fell upon his knees, and acknowledged the justice of his punishment. He begged for forgiveness for himself, but entreated that his wives and children might be provided for, out of the riches of his master's bounty. But on the following day, when preparations were made for carrying this sentence into effect, the Ragananha (black Mamelukes), and Shoua chiefs about the Sheik's person, fell at his feet, and, notwithstanding the haughtiness of Barca Gana's carriage to them since his advancement, entreated to a man pardon for his offences, and that he might be restored to favor. The culprit at this moment appearing to take leave, the Sheik threw himself on his carpet, wept like a child, and suffered Barca Gana, who had crept close to him, to embrace his knees, and calling to his sons, pardoned his repentant slave!"—(Pp. 172, 173.)

The Major's remarks upon this striking illustration of what the negro mind is susceptible of, under proper cultivation and good government, is worthy of him, and releases me from the task of appending any reflections upon a proceeding at once honorable to the feelings, and indicative of the wisdom of the parties involved.

\* No prince of the most civilised nation can be better beloved by his subjects than this chief; and he is a most *extraordinary instance* in the civilised world of *fearless bravery, virtue, and simplicity*. In the evening there was a great and general rejoicing. The timbrels beat—the Kanemboos yelled, and struck their shields; everything bespoke joy—and Barca Gana, in new robes and rich bornouse, rode round the camp, followed by all the chiefs of the army!"—(*Idem.*) But this was not a solitary act of a praiseworthy nature on the part of *El Kanemy*, the chief of whom I have been speaking, which was witnessed by Major Denham. Here is one as illustrative of a love of justice, and as corrob-



rative of strict impartiality in its administration, as the former was a proof that he knew what was due to him as a prince, and what was expected from him as a friend:—"The slave of one man had been caught with the wife of another, a freeman, and the injured husband demanded justice. The Sheik condemned both the man and woman to be hanged, side by side; the owner of the slave, however, remonstrated, and said that the decision, as far as respected the woman, was just; for she was always endeavoring to seduce his slave from his work; and that if he (the Sheik) condemned his slave to death, the man, whose wife was the cause of it, ought to give him the value of his slave, as he was poor. This the husband objected to. 'Ah!' exclaimed the Sheik; 'how often is a man driven to destruction by a woman—yet of his happiness she is the root or the branch.' *He himself paid the value of the slave to the owner*, and the next morning the guilty pair were suspended outside the walls."—(Pp. 183, 184.) We have also another instance of El Kanemy's strict adherence both to the law of his prophet and the custom of his people. In reference to this curious circumstance Major Denham says, "the result furnished a singular proof of his (El Kanemy's) simplicity and submission to the will of the prophet. The circumstances were these:—A Shoua had stabbed a man the night before, upon some disagreement, and death was the consequence. The brother of the defunct demanded blood, and, on application to the kadi, it came out in evidence that the Shoua had desired the deceased to quit his door three several times, if he had any faith in the prophet; but he still continued to resist, and aggravated him, till at last he stabbed him in six several places. The kadi's decision was, that upon so sacred a caution, the unfortunate man should have retired; that his not doing so, was a proof that he had no faith in the prophet, was a kafir, and was the cause of his own death; and, therefore, that the murderer should not suffer punishment. The accuser, however, applied to the Sheik, who told him, that certainly by God's law, communicated to the prophet, and written in the *g'lab* (the book), an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life, should be given—but recommended his taking a fine instead of blood. The sturdy Arab, however, was unmoved, and called loudly for justice; and the Sheik then said, he had the law in his own hands, and might do as he pleased. The prisoner was then taken outside the walls of the town, and the brother of the deceased beat his brains out with an iron-headed club, which the Shouans sometimes carry. This was considered a very extraordinary occurrence at Bournou."—(P. 182.)

The following anecdote illustrates still farther the kindly, and even gentlemanly conduct of this representative of a race so long condemned as inferior, both in physical and mental qualifications to the boasted proles of the Caucasian family. Our author says, "The Sheik sent this morning to say, that, as we mentioned yesterday the state of our funds, any money that we should stand in need of he would immediately furnish us with; that while we were under his protection, we should want nothing; we, however, said, with every feeling of gratitude, that, as we were not quite penniless, we would wait a few days until all the people arrived from Soudan. It is quite impossible to describe the



value of his kindness to us on all occasions; and this last *proof of his liberality to poor wanderers, whose country he scarcely knew the name of, before our arrival, surpassed all we could have expected.* Knowing us through the Bashaw of Tripoli only, his disinterested conduct could alone have been the dictation of a generous confidence; and his own penetration and sagacity had long convinced him of the innocence of our intentions in visiting his country, notwithstanding the injurious reports to the contrary, which had been communicated to his subjects, through the ill-will or ignorance of some of the Fezzan merchants. He had sent me apparel from his own house, on hearing the news of my forlorn state, after escaping out of the hands of the Felatahs, and had astonished the people about him by his acclamations of sorrow on the first report reaching him of my death. \* \* \* \* \* Every part of his conduct tended to convince us, that his protection and confidence proceeded from the opinions he had formed of the grandeur and generosity of the English nation (and we were willing to flatter ourselves from his approbation of our conduct), than from any hope of repayment or remuneration from his ally the Bashaw."—(Pp. 185-6.)

But we are to view the character of El Kanemy in another light; as an executive magistrate, an active philanthropist, and an attached friend, we have already seen him taking the lead even from the most zealous of European princes. We next find him a political economist, endeavoring to introduce, for the first time, a metallic currency into his dominions, for the purpose of improving the trade, and developing the internal resources of his country. In furtherance of this object, he committed to the care of Major Denham designs for three several coins, requesting that the apparatus for striking the coin should be forwarded to him. I know not if this commission was ever executed by Major Denham; I hope it was, as it would have been a stride, not a step, in the civilisation of the interior of Africa. But El Kanemy did not confine himself to what the worldly-minded will naturally conclude was as much the calculation of interest, as the dictate of philanthropy; for, contrary to what might have been expected from a *negro*—the representative of a race all nations have conspired to degrade—the hereditary buyer and seller of slaves—the master of thousands of his fellow-creatures—He wished to *abolish the slave trade*, and even consulted Major Denham upon the feasibility of the abolition—conduct strikingly contrasted with that of the Imperial Government of England, when in reply to the petition from Jamaica for the abolition of the same indefensible traffic, that galaxy of enlightened statesmen (!) declared the trade was too profitable to its merchants to be hastily abandoned! Nay, this really enlightened negro gave the most unequivocal proof of the sincerity of his declaration, by tendering his assistance to the English Government, through Major Denham, to put down this most cruel and most horrible trade.

In conclusion, were I not quoting from the pages of a well-known work, from the narrative of an English gentleman, a traveller and an officer, it might be suspected—when I add that this highly-gifted and singularly-talented negro added to his abilities as a statesman, and his claims as a philanthropist, the distinction and lustre of a poet—that I

had plucked "that mighty instrument of little men," with which I now record these facts, from the pinion of romance, and dipped it, not in the ordinary ink of a plain matter-of-fact article, but had plunged it into the fountain of "the thousand and one nights," and stolen thence the storied fable of El Kanemy—the whole narrative and particulars of which was but the invention of fancy, the day-dream of credulity. But, happily for the integrity of the argument, and consolatory for the friends of the negro, the work of Denham is to be found in the library of every scholar, and may be consulted at any time. Nor has the Major contented himself with bare assertion, nor expected his readers to take for granted all that he has related of El Kanemy, without good and sufficient proof; and with this view he has inserted in his appendix a translation of one of El Kanemy's poems, which is too lengthy, I regret to say, for insertion here.

Conscious, also, that he was addressing a prejudiced public, he deprecates their criticism, and thus concludes his remarks upon the character of this amiable and talented prince, and his enlightened and promising subjects. "If it be thought that I have spoken too favorably of the natives we were amongst, I can only answer that I described them as I found them—hospitable, kind-hearted, honest, and liberal. To the latest hour of my life I shall remember them with affectionate regard; and many are the untutored children of Central Africa, who possess feelings and principles that would do honor to the most civilised Christian."—(Pp. 311.)

What reply Mr. Lawrence may make to these statements, or facts, I will not undertake to say; but I think that he will scarcely persist in attributing the failure of negro conspiracies to precipitation, to cowardice, or to lack of talent, as peculiar to the negro race, in any future edition of his "Lectures" which may be published. He will rather, I should hope, attribute non-success on these occasions to the debased condition of the negro, the want of education, and consequently of judgment; but, above all, to the nature of slavery itself, which cramps, confines, distorts, destroys, and desecrates the human mind, eliminating from it everything that is noble and good, and leaving behind but the scoria and dross of humanity, the *caput mortuum* of an exhausted base.

I shall, for the sake of brevity, feeling that I have already exceeded the limits of an article, pass over what has been recorded by Park, and what has been told us by Campbell and other missionaries of some other nations of Africa, and certain individual negroes who have distinguished themselves, and give a very rapid sketch of those chieftains in St. Domingo who were mainly instrumental in erecting a republic in that island. And here I disclaim all political inquiry, whether involving the abstract theory of natural freedom, or the conventional rule of obedience to the powers that be; whether the slaves were justified in taking up arms to enfranchise themselves, or the planters were unjustly treated in being deprived of their legal property by the fiat of a revolutionary tribunal. All I propose to myself is the inquiry as to the amount of talent displayed by those negroes, who, with arms in their hands, asserted, and subsequently obtained, their freedom.



It has been frequently remarked that great emergencies call forth great talent, and that during revolutions, or violent re-actions, or mutations in public opinion, men who would otherwise have passed their lives in indolence and obscurity, display a nobility of soul, a vigor of mind, and a fixedness of purpose previously unsuspected even by those whose opportunities of mixing with them were neither "few nor far between;" and whose sagacity and penetration were considered to be of the highest order, and entitled to our confidence and respect, up to the moment of proving their deficiency both in the one and the other. There is, generally speaking, more talent, energy, and genius near and about us than our self-love is at all times prepared to admit; for unless this be confessed, and *per saltum*, how shall we account for the labored panegyric which not only the daily, weekly, and monthly publications pour out with such profuse liberality; but even those works, called "Memoirs" or "Biographies," which lay claim to greater weight and endurance than the ephemeral productions alluded to, catter with no niggard hand upon the tomb of departed talent, or departed genius. But it is fruitless to dwell upon so trite a fact. The histories of all nations testify to it. The shades of the first Brutus, Tell, and Washington, with other heroes of the American struggle, start up before us. The marshals of "the empire" appear in all their pomp and pride, and the founders of more ancient dynasties swell the throng. What need, therefore, to pursue the illustration further? It must not, however, be imagined that these daring and successful spirits suddenly sprung from the chaos encompassing them in a light of their own making. They were for the most part theoretically or practically educated—that is, they had, either in the academies peculiar to their several countries, acquired elementary knowledge of their times, or in the school of action and enterprise, instructed themselves in the science of conduct and observation, while their prudence was strengthened by frequent disappointment, and their confidence established by occasional success. Such are the men, then, who must on all occasions of great convulsive struggles in the body politic possess themselves of the power to moderate and direct the irregular movements of large masses of a people. On such occasions action is everything; for, as quickness of conception is the germ, and rapidity of execution, the fruit of success in all military and political movements, when overwhelming forces are opposed, or a government is about to pass from the hands of one section of a nation into those of another, it is only the firm and the resolute who can then hope to succeed.

Of this description of men were Cromwell, Napoleon, Bolivar, Morisau, Santa Anna, and even the less known and less celebrated generals of Haiti. They were men who had enjoyed very fair educations. The latter had been sent to Paris, at that time the very focus of action, where, unhappily, however, the rays of liberty diverged to license, and that which was noble in itself became, because abused, the most ignoble. It was amidst the members of the *Société des Amis des Noirs*, which at that time, among another novelties, started up in the capital of France, that Ojé, a colored man, first imbibed those principles, and acquired that tact which subsequently raised him to an enviable rank



among his fellow-countrymen at St. Domingo. He was still more fortunate in having La Fayette for a teacher, and Robespierre for a patron. Sent to France by an indulgent mother, whose wealth equalled her ambition, he was introduced, it is said through the instrumentality of La Fayette, to the *Société des Amis Noirs*, who, perceiving, or having previously acquired a knowledge of his bold, daring, and impetuous temper, fixed upon him as a person endued by nature, and qualified by instruction, to carry into execution their intended plan to revolutionise the colony, and enfranchise the slaves of St. Domingo. For this purpose, and that Ojé might not appear among his countrymen as a person of little or no consideration, or as the *novus homo* of a not unimpeachable line, they purchased for him the rank of lieutenant-colonel in one of the armies of Germany. Thus titled, and properly instructed in the important part he was about to enact, Ojé prepared to set out for the scene of action; but an after resolution of his friends, or probably his own prudence, determined him not to sail direct to St. Domingo, but to go first to America, and thence to proceed to, and land privately in Haiti, where his pupilage, so far as the society were concerned, was to terminate, and he was to be left to his own judgment. Notwithstanding, however, the caution of himself and his advisers, news of his intended arrival, together with the object of his visit, transpired before he could land in St. Domingo. But this report of his intentions did not frustrate his plan, or prevent his landing privately; in which privacy he might have continued to remain for any length of time, had he not penned a violent and impolitic letter to the governor, reviling him, and demanding an equalisation with the whites, of rights and privileges for himself and his colored fellow "citizens," threatening, at the same time, that, should his demand not be acceded to, he would have recourse to arms.

But notwithstanding this congenial display of spirit, few of the class of whom he instituted himself the patron and protector, either embraced the cause, or attached themselves to his person. He could collect from the large population of St. Domingo but three hundred disposed to join him in his daring enterprise, among whom were his brothers; but with these he determined to commence the struggle. If it were rash—it was, nevertheless, a prompt and decisive step; and, having disciplined this small number as well as time and circumstances admitted, he boldly encamped on the banks of a river, called Grande Rivière, in the neighborhood of which his brothers, and a chief called Chevane, instigating his followers to commit many irregularities, greatly weakened his cause, as most of these outrages were perpetrated on the persons of those colored persons who had refused to join him in the revolt against the existing authorities. But while Ojé was thus prompt in throwing down the gauntlet, the governor was not slow in taking it up. The regular troops, enforced by the militia, attacked him in his camp, broke through his entrenchments, and with overwhelming force carried all before them. Many of his followers were killed, some were taken prisoners, and he himself, accompanied by Chevane, escaped only by dauntless bravery and skill. But it was but a temporary escape. He retired to the Spanish part of the island, and this being ascertained by the governor, he was demanded as a subject of France, delivered to the authorities, was tried, condemned, and executed March, 1791.

There are circumstances connected with the conduct of the governor, relative to Ojé's execution, which I cannot pass over without designating as abhorrent to every sense of justice, and disgusting to every sentiment of honor. With a view to obtain the fullest information as to the intentions of Ojé, and the plans of his transatlantic friends, Blanchlaude, the governor, promised him that if he would fully and faithfully reveal all he knew, and who were the instigators of the revolt—who had supplied the money, arms, and ammunition, and what were the ulterior intentions of his party—he would grant him a full, free, and perfect pardon for all offences contemplated or committed. This he pledged on his word and honor as a gentleman, and on his character and conduct as a governor. Ojé, with the fatal tree in sight, and the prospect of liberty before him, chose the latter—he confessed everything, explained in what manner the friends of the blacks intended to act; exposed their projects and intentions; revealed the resources of his supplies; and betrayed the attempt which the colored inhabitants intended to make to incite the slaves to rise against their masters. Blanchlaude having obtained all the information he required, broke his word as a gentleman, and sullied his honor as an officer. In spite of every sacred sentiment of good faith, in the very teeth of his promise—in defiance of virtue—the execration of contemporaries—the obloquy of his country, and the contempt of posterity—immediately after he had obtained the object of his desires, he ordered him for execution! Was not this a deed unworthy even of a savage?

It is said that Ojé did not behave with that fortitude and spirit which should have been displayed by the leader of a great national movement; and that he compromised himself and friends, not only by his submission and entreaties for life, but by his unreserved confession of all he knew of their plans. The fact must be admitted, as I believe it cannot be denied; but it can be palliated, if not defended, by example, in the case of the Duke of Monmouth, who not only implored his life in the most abject manner from his justly-incensed and betrayed sovereign, but even exposed the secrets of those who were cognizant of, and intimately connected with, his ill-advised and rash attempt. Ojé's conduct may well be ascribed to his position, and not to the nature of the African as an African; but to his fears and feelings as a member of the human family. For if his conduct had been the natural result of his physical organisation, it follows that that of Chevane should have been similar. But this is contradicted by the most respectable authorities, who all agree in admitting that he behaved in every way becoming a man who had linked his fortunes to so desperate an enterprise—who knew that the die was cast, and who felt that all was lost; but that firmness and heroism which distinguished his conduct in his last moments, and which was alike honorable to himself and consolatory to those who had joined him in the revolt;—nay, it was such, without exaggeration, that a Roman might have envied him.

The fact is, we have never yet had, and I suppose never shall have, a correct account of that unfortunate and sanguinary struggle in St. Domingo, which has ended in a still more unsatisfactory form of government for the people than that from which accident, and the talents and abili-



ties of a few daring and vigorous spirits, had rescued them. The history of the contest submitted to us, is the work of those who could not be expected to speak "the truth, the whole truth, and *nothing but the truth!*" Their feelings were enlisted against their impartiality, and their losses pitted against their judgment. They speak rather what their passion dictates, than their sense of justice warrants. They write bitterly, because they suffered deeply; they impugn the character of a *people*, because some individuals of the nation acted wickedly and atrociously. In the ardor of their wrongs—and they *were* severe and for the most part unmerited—they condemned the innocent with the guilty; and in narrating the case of Gautier, forgot to place in juxta-position the conduct of Tartuffe.\* They seem to have forgotten, notwithstanding the supposed wrongs of the negro, that their most vindictive acts scarcely equalled, and never surpassed, the atrocities of the Revolution in the mother country; that there was no goddess of reason in solemn concave of the nation, inaugurated in the ancient faue of Christianity; no citizen *sans culottes* claiming rewards for immolating his father; no execrable wretches, as in Paris, denying and denouncing the being of a God, the existence of right and wrong, the natural and social affections, the duty of children to their parents, obedience to constituted authorities, and, in short, attempting to demolish all the virtues, and to sacrifice all the decencies of life to the wild and hideous demon of Democracy; whose very essence is envy, whose breath is envy, whose offerings are blood, and whose appetite for destruction fixes alike upon the good and the bad, the noble and the ignoble, the prince and peer, till having destroyed every one wise or virtuous within his reach, turns upon his followers, and devours them with the same appeaseless lust for gore, as that which distinguished him when he slaughtered those he was pleased to designate his enemies. No; there were no such wretches among the successful rebels of St. Domingo, though many of their acts were acts of blood; and many of their measures, measures of cruelty, folly, and inaptitude to the purposes for which they were enforced.

Among many of those writers who have dwelt upon the subject of the conflict in St. Domingo is De Vasty, or Vastey, a negro. He is not exempt from the charge of having written rather under the guidance of passion, than the rule of judgment; and Franklin, with justice, accuses him of exhibiting "the worst side of the picture, without noticing the better one," when he would have us infer, that "the brute creation (in St. Domingo) received infinitely more kindness and indulgence from their masters than was shown towards their slaves." This is one of those senseless charges against the French and other slave-holders, which refute themselves. On the showing of De Vastey himself, the planters paid attention to their cattle and horses, which are acknowledged brutes; if they thought the negroes none other but brutes, it is plain, as being more valuable, they would use them better than horses and cattle. But, on the whole, they were not ill-used as a body, as the numerous examples of those who not only adhered to, but actually accompanied

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\* See Franklin's *St. Domingo*.



their masters in flight, can testify; for they voluntarily remained in bondage when they might have been free. Some of these slaves I saw, myself, in Jamaica, still in bondage, but by no means dissatisfied, or, apparently, desirous of changing their condition. Here, however, I find I have, inadvertently, strayed from the immediate subject. De Vastey was a man of some acquirements, and much shrewdness. He felt what he wrote, and therefore wrote strongly. As an historian, when compared with Europeans, he cannot be ranked in the first class; but as a chronicler of events and occurrences, he is inferior to few writers. His work is more of a memoir than a history, and, doubtless, the facts that he relates are well founded, however highly colored. Viewed simply as an African, his learning and talents are highly respectable; and if we except some few faults of diction, and some acerbity of temper, we cannot refuse him the meed of literary homage. *Non cui vis homini contingit adire Corinthum.*

IN TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, also a child of the Revolution, we meet with a spirit of a far different calibre, and a mind more expansive, ardent, generous, brave, noble, and prudent, than Ojé. The English were first indebted for a knowledge that conduct and skill might be united even in a negro general, to the unsuccessful expedition under General Williams, and, subsequently, under Generals Howe and Forbes. But General Simcoe was the officer more especially opposed to Toussaint, who baffled him in every manœuvre, defeated him in every movement, and anticipated him in every stratagem, till he forced him to retire through the plains of Cul de Sac into Port au Prince, leaving the country in his possession, well stored with provisions, and all the necessaries of an army. Subsequently, Simcoe, after some fruitless attempts to regain the laurels he had lost, evacuated the island, and his formidable and successful rival was thus left undisputed master of a luxuriant tract of country, and the chief of a numerous and well-appointed army.

Blessed with a solid and comprehensive genius, thoroughly acquainted with the manners, customs, and character of the people over whom, by a strange freak of fortune, he seemed destined to rule, he immediately applied himself to the reform of abuses, and to the promulgation of wise and salutary laws for carrying that reform into effect. He enforced the cultivation of the ground, which had been wadly interrupted by a long, servile, and sanguinary war; by offers of rewards and honors; by example, persuasion, and reason; and when these failed, and not till then, compulsory measures were invoked. Deeply impressed with the self-obvious fact, that "the science of agriculture, if not the first, is at least the most necessary to a nation, he was most attentive," Franklin informs us, "to the state of population, which he was most anxious to increase by every possible means. He held out to those who had emigrated during the contest, every encouragement to return, pledging himself to reinstate them in their properties, and assuring them that their agricultural avocations should receive all the support which it was possible for him to afford." \* \* \* "He also endeavored to impress upon the people a sense of their improper conduct, when they addicted themselves to sensuality and voluptuousness, and made great efforts to prevent their extension, by recommending marriage through

his country; he was aware of the evil effects of the system of polygamy, which prevailed amongst his brethren, and he knew that it was a severe check on the increase of population; for he had discovered innumerable instances, in which the offsprings were but few where concubinage was so unlimited; and after a short time, it became evident that an increased population resulted from his salutary regulations."

Rainsford, who was taken prisoner by Toussaint, and enjoyed ample opportunities of observing his conduct and studying his character, speaks still more strongly than Franklin of the virtues and abilities of this estimable negro. "This illustrious man," he says, "proceeded like the simple acorn, first promiscuously scattered by the winds in its slow but beautiful progress, to the gigantic oak, spreading its foliage with august grandeur above the minor growth of the forest, defending the humble shrub, and braving the fury of contending elements." \* \* \* \* "He was, without doubt, a man possessed of many virtues, and performed many very good and very generous acts; and, what must be admitted to have redounded greatly to his reputation, he was always grateful, and never left an obligation unrequited. To those planters whom he induced to return to the island, and whom he restored to their properties, he was generous, kind, and indulgent; and of the confidence which they placed in his assurances, they had never cause to repent. Taking him altogether, he was a most extraordinary character; and whatever might have been the extent of his vices, they were certainly counterbalanced and atoned for by many virtues." But I can adduce a still more flattering character of Toussaint, which, though from the pen of an anonymous writer, is rendered authoritative by being received, and quoted by Franklin, as good testimony. This writer says, "The excellences of his character unfolded themselves more and more, as opportunities were afforded for their development. The same humanity and benevolence which had adorned his humble life, continued to distinguish him in his elevation. He never imitated the conduct of other leaders, in flattering the multitude, encouraging them in crimes, or urging them to revenge and slaughter; on the contrary, mercy, industry, and order were always inculcated by his counsels, recommended by his examples, and enforced by his authority. The fertility of his inventions, the correctness of his judgments, the celerity of his movements, the extent of his labors in the combined and multifarious business of war and government, astonished both friends and foes." \* \* \* \* "If there was one trait in his character more conspicuous than the rest, it was his unsullied integrity. That he never broke his word, was a proverbial expression common in the mouths of the white inhabitants of the island, and of the English officers who were employed in hostilities against him."

There is an anecdote related by Bridges, in his *Annals of Jamaica*, highly honorable to Toussaint. It places him in the same rank with Fabricius and Camillus, who both preferred reputation to interest, and nobly vindicated the virtues of the human heart, while they established the power of the Roman name—the former refusing the offer of Pyrrhus's physician to poison his sovereign; the latter rejecting with proper indignation the infamous proposal of a schoolmaster of Falisci, to deliver as hostages into his hands the sons of the nobility who had been entrusted



to him for instruction. Bridges, whose settled dislike to the African race betrays itself in every page of his "Annals," and whose reflections upon the characters of two colored gentlemen of Jamaica, merely because they were colored, caused his work to be interdicted by the Chancellor, speaks in terms no less laudatory of Toussaint than Franklin, and the anonymous author last quoted. He says: "The character of Toussaint and the French commanders were exemplified in an attempt at treachery, which shows the reigning principle of the times. The former had paid a visit of ceremony to the British General, where he was received with military honors, and at a table sumptuously covered: it was even deemed expedient to present him with a splendid service of plate, and a magnificent apparel of furniture for his house. The visit was returned, and Toussaint advised by the perfidious commissioner to seize the person of his guest, as an act of duty to the Republic. General Maitland received secret information of the treacherous proposal; but he found his confidence in the honor of the governor not misplaced, for Toussaint put into his hands two unsealed letters: 'There,' said he, 'before we talk, read these—one from the French Commissary, the other my reply; I could not see you till I had written it, that you might be satisfied how safe you are with me.' "

Had so base a proposal been made by the negro chief, in place of the French Commissary, it would have been quoted as a proof of negro fraud and negro treachery, and not considered, as I feel it is, the act of a despicable spirit, which might have equally animated the body of a Frenchman or a negro, and is no more to be taken as a proof of treachery being common to the French as a nation, than the bribes of Lord Bacon could be admitted as evidence of corruption in a Chancellor *ex-officio*. It is from a neglect of this view of the question, that so much mischief arises, so much false reasoning, unjust accusations, and senseless clamor against particular nations, professions, or trades.

Toussaint was a man of no ordinary mind: he was above the narrow views of his time and country. He persecuted no sect, interdicted no form of religion, and, though a rigid Catholic, permitted the Methodists the free and unmolested exercise of their own form or mode of worship. He had a method in everything he did. Nothing was out of place. All things were done in due and proper time, so that, notwithstanding the multitudinous duties in which he was engaged, he had always a spare hour for the service of a friend, and leisure sufficient to devote to those little amenities of life, which constitute the sum of human happiness; and which, properly attended to, go further in winning the hearts and securing the affections of subjects, than the most glorious deeds, or the most profound legislation. All his arrangements were excellent. His troops, contrary to what might have been expected, were well fed and clothed, and disciplined in such nice conformity with European tactics, as to surprise and astonish the British officers. It is said, "at a whistle, a whole brigade would run three or four hundred yards, then separating, throw themselves flat on the ground, changing to their backs or their sides, keeping up a strong fire the whole of the time, till they were recalled, then they would form again in an instant with their wonted regularity."

Yet, notwithstanding the virtues, the talents, the genius of Toussaint, he was destined to fall by treachery, and to meet nearly the same fate in



an obscure prison on the gelid Alps, as the wonderful man who immured him in it, met on a distant, a dreary, and a dreadful rock. Toussaint died in a prison—Napoleon on a rock. The latter I can think but justly, if alone for his conduct in this single instance; the other perished by the will of that inscrutable Being, who guides, directs, and orders all things, and no doubt with the same justness, though the facts of the case are not so apparent to us weak and narrow-sighted men. Which of us, if weighed in the balance, would not be found wanting? and though Napoleon and Toussaint may have sinned grievously, they sinned not as many would have done, had they filled their high and dazzling destinies.

The history of Toussaint's fall may thus be stated:—Napoleon, instigated by the representations of the colonists, and anxious to consolidate his power by obliging his friends, and silencing many who might have been irksome to his authority, or who might have sided with the exiled family, determined to send a powerful armament against St. Domingo, under the command of Le Clerc, who had married his favorite sister, Pauline. His intention was to surprise and utterly destroy the nascent power of Toussaint. No declaration of war was published; no demand for restitution of property was made; no claims for indemnities for arrears of tribute, or prospective subsidies of men or money were advanced; but the treacherous fleet set sail, and appearing in the offing, was viewed as a friendly ally by Toussaint, for Haiti and the French Republic were then on terms of mutual friendship, and orders were accordingly issued to the proper authorities to receive the admiral and officers with all the honor due to the representatives of a state with which the island was in amity. But, notwithstanding that the olive-branch was held out to the invaders, General Rochambeau, who landed with his troops in the neighborhood of Fort Dauphin, and was honorably received, charged a crowd of persons, who, with the curiosity natural to islanders, assembled unarmed to view his debarkation, and killed and wounded many. This disgraceful outrage on the law of nations induced Christophe, who was in the immediate vicinity of Fort Dauphin, to make such a disposition of his forces as to frustrate the surprise Le Clerc had intended for Toussaint. Anticipating Rostopchin, he fired the town of Cape François to prevent Le Clerc occupying it; and taking with him many whites as hostages retired from the coast, and entrenched himself in a strong position.

In the meanwhile, Toussaint was apprised of what had transpired, and prepared, with his wonted energy, to repel the invaders. Additional troops were levied, and the points of offence and defence visited in person, and such repair or strengthening as they required was instantly commenced, and expeditiously concluded. In a word, nothing that the most consummate skill, judgment, and military tactics could effect, was left undone; and in a very short time Toussaint found himself in a position to defy his enemy.

But the negro general had not alone to contend against the avowed enemies of his country, but his paternal feelings were arrayed against him. His sons had been sent to Paris for their education, and there, under the tutorage of Coisson, they were instructed in what manner they were to attack their father, so that his feelings of paternity being excited, he might, on their representation and persuasion, coupled with

specious and splendid offers of rewards and honors, submit without a struggle to the arms of the invaders. But a sense of duty was paramount in the breast of Toussaint. He refused the offers made him, notwithstanding that they were tendered by Napoleon in an autograph letter, clothed in his usual captivating style, and breathing, as it were, a spirit of military frankness, and a tone of Christian philosophy. I extract the following paragraph from this celebrated letter, which is more remarkable for its Jesuitry, than its candor:—

“ We have made known the sentiments to your children, and to their preceptor, by which we are animated. We send them back to you. Assist, with your counsel, your influence and talents the Captain General. What can you desire? The freedom of the blacks? You know that in all the countries we have been in we have given it to the people who have it not. Do you desire consideration, honors, fortune? It is after the services you have rendered, the services you still render, and with the personal estimation we have for you, that you ought not to be doubtful with respect to your consideration, your fortune, and the honors which await you.”

Is it not shocking to be obliged to admit that this letter was but a fiction—a lure by which Napoleon expected to lead Toussaint into captivity without striking a blow? Surely, Napoleon could afford to be magnanimous on such an occasion—surely, the great principle of honor, which he affected to worship, should have stepped in between him and his love of power, his thirst for applause, and his greediness of what was falsely termed glory. But, alas! he was blinded to the true sense of his own dignity, and what he owed to the nation of which he was at that time the sovereign. Did reflection of the fate of Toussaint cross his mind?—of Toussaint in his miserable captivity in a miserable fortress in a distant land, away not only from wife, children, friends, family, and kindred, but exposed to the rigors of an inhospitable clime, when as he paced, what was to him a narrow space, from Longwood to the margin of the rocks, he could see the rolling billows of the vast Atlantic in frantic freedom leaping round the cliffs, as if in mockery of his chains? At those hours did no remembrance, no dire recollection of the false faith plighted to Toussaint come upon him, like the shadow of a dark cloud upon the face of day, and shake that mighty soul whose “ebbs and flows were tides to the rest of mankind?” I would fain hope so, and that that bitter captivity which he was made to feel so ruthless, softened his heart, and forced him, though late, to repent of his cruel conduct to this noble negro. Bitter indeed was the fate of Napoleon, but he provoked that destiny which the negro chieftain seemed only to fulfil; and if the immortal spirit derive any consolation from worldly things, honors and laurels have rewarded and shadowed his tomb; but the grave of the forgotten negro is covered by the eternal snows of winter, and even the spot is scarcely known to those who have rarely wandered a furlong from the fortress in which he expired!

Whether Toussaint was apprised of the intended treachery of Napoleon, or his own intuitive sagacity exposed to him the machinations of the French Consul, I cannot pretend to say; but it is certain that he



strenuously refused all offers of advancement and rewards, tendered under circumstances so suspicious and so treacherous. He even continued firm under circumstances where greater men have yielded, for, when every apparent engine of art or persuasion had been exhausted, the crafty Coisson introduced his wife and children; the former, by entreaties and supplications, the latter by tears and sobs, endeavoring to work upon his feelings, and induce him to cancel his resolution. But though affected even to tears, he was resolved. Commanding his wife and children to retire, he assumed a firm and dignified demeanor, far removed from that bland manner and suasive tone of voice which marked his general carriage on ordinary occasions, and seizing Coisson by the hand, he exclaimed, "Take—take back my children since it must be so. For me—I will be faithful to my country and my God!"

No good, therefore, resulted from this very questionable mission, except a three days' truce; at the expiration of which Toussaint and Christophe, not having surrendered to the officers of the armament, as they were required to do, were proclaimed enemies of the Republic, and preparations immediately commenced to compel them to submit by force of arms.

Of the campaign which followed, it does not enter into my present plan to say anything. It is sufficient that the ruin of Toussaint was in a great measure more owing to the faithlessness of his own people, goaded to treachery by the lavish expenditure of French gold, than the superior military tactics of Le Clerc, though a commander of no contemptible abilities. Reduced to extremity, his troops disbanded, his officers scattered, himself a fugitive, Toussaint, nevertheless, preserved his fortitude and presence of mind upon every occasion where it was necessary to exert either the one or the other. He still cherished in his bosom hopes of ultimately restoring his country to freedom, and compelling the haughty Republic to acknowledge Haiti among the nations of the free. nor was it long before Le Clerc afforded him an opportunity of realising these anticipations. Conceiving that the army of Toussaint was irrevocably dispersed, and that there was no opposition to the completion of his instructions, he threw off the mask by which he had concealed his real designs, and attempted to reinstate the old proprietors in their former possessions, and to reduce the population from the freedom which he himself had acknowledged, and guaranteed by proclamation, to absolute serfdom and slavery. This iniquitous attempt opened the eyes of the deluded Haitians, and in their extremity they turned their attention to Toussaint. Animated by patriotic and noble motives, he was not slow in responding to their call. In an incredibly short period he collected together a respectable force, and with admirable skill and conduct, formed a junction with Christophe, who, more wary, and more suspicious than himself, had never entirely disbanded his little army. With this force they marched to the north, rousing the whole country as they proceeded by their cries for liberty, and their calls for vengeance on the treachery of the invaders. Le Clerc was ignominiously driven from stronghold to stronghold, till at length he was hopelessly shut up in Cape Francois, which had been partially rebuilt. Here to add to his difficulties, the plague broke out, and finding himself opposed to a



superior enemy without, and surrounded by concealed foes within the walls, he had recourse to a counter proclamation to that which had condemned the Haitians to perpetual slavery. In this proclamation, the remarkable words, "Liberty and Equality to all the inhabitants of St. Domingo, without regard to color," were introduced with a view of enlisting their self-love in behalf of the beleaguered army—but it came too late, and it was not till some time after that the inhabitants, either of the town or country, returned to their several occupations. This was the work of time, but as necessity compelled Le Clerc to adhere to the letter of his proclamation, things reverted back in some measure to what they were previous to the invasion. Toussaint, with Dessalines and Christophe, yielded to the popular cry for peace, and a treaty was accordingly concluded, which, among other clauses advantageous to the Haitians, permitted the respective generals to retire unmolested to their homes. Christophe and Dessalines, who had all along suspected the hollow professions of the French, removed from the immediate vicinity of the governor, and kept themselves on the defensive. Not so the honorable and unsuspecting Toussaint. Incapable of treachery himself, he could not believe its existence in others, and fatigued with a long and tedious campaign, he retired to his country house, accompanied by his wife and children. Here he fondly hoped to pass the remainder of his days—*solutus omni favore*. But it was otherwise ordained. At the dead of night, in the midst of fancied security, he was torn from the arms of his distracted wife by the myrmidons of the Republic, and hurried on board a frigate which awaited his capture in the harbour. The vessel immediately weighed anchor, and Toussaint borne over the waters of the wide Atlantic, was landed in France, and plunged into prison. It is remarkable that he made no resistance, offered no violence, attempted no escape, but yielding himself into the custody of the wretches who seized and bound him, submitted without a murmur to his fate. All he asked, all he prayed for, the only favor which he condescended to ask his heartless incarcerator, was the safety of his family. They were, however, very shortly after borne from the shores of their beloved St. Domingo, and consigned to the same fate!

Any comment on treachery so foul, or any expression of disgust, at conduct so unworthy a great nation, would be superfluous. No man, be he white or black, Jew or Gentile, Christian or Pagan, but must execrate an act so derogatory to the dignity of a civilised government, so repugnant to the feelings of all good men, and so offensive in the eyes of God. It needs only to be mentioned that it may be scouted—only to be heard that it may be execrated.

Much speculation was formerly afloat as to the ultimate fate of Toussaint; it being at one time supposed that he met with a violent death in the dungeons of the Republic; at another, that he was not carried into France, but was thrown into the sea. The treachery which dictated his seizure might justly give rise to such rumors, but they do not appear to be founded in fact. The author of *The History of Napoleon Buonaparte*, published in *The Family Library*, says, "he was shut up in a dungeon, where either the midnight cord or dagger, or the withering

influence of confinement and hopeless misery, ere long put an end to his life." This conjecture is not borne out by evidence. The author of *Ten Years' Exile* seems to give the true version of the fate of Toussaint. He says, "At the entrance into Switzerland, on the top of the mountains which separate it from France, you see the castle of *Joux*, in which the prisoners of State are detained, whose names never reach the ears of their relations. *In this prison Toussaint L'Ouverture actually perished of cold*; he deserved his fate on account of his cruelty, but the Emperor had the least right to inflict it on him, as he had engaged to guarantee him his life and his liberty. I passed a day at the foot of this castle, during very dreadful weather, and could not help thinking of this negro transported all at once into the Alps, and to whom this residence was the very hell of ice."

Having already, I think, adduced sufficient evidence to make out a case, I am the less solicitous to dwell at any length upon the career of Dessalines, La Plume, Christophe, and Boyer, who has lately abdicated the presidency of Haiti, it is sufficient for my argument that it is admitted on all hands that they were not ordinary men.

Two anecdotes related of Christophe, however, I cannot avoid mentioning. I believe they have been already printed, but I do not recollect to have read them. My authority is an officer in Her Majesty's navy. It seems that on a particular occasion, either from necessity or economy, a ration, either of less weight or inferior quality, was served out to the troops, at the command of Christophe. Thus they refused to receive. The affair was reported by the colonel of the regiment to the commander-in-chief. He immediately ordered him to present the rations a second time to the men, and to return and report the results. The men again refused, and their refusal was reported to Christophe. He made no reply, but ordering his aides-de-camp and the colonel to attend him, rode up to the refractory troops, and presented a ration with his own hand to one of the men. The man refused, and Christophe instantly blew his brains out. The ration was then offered to the next man, who accepted it. Then turning to the colonel, Christophe said, in a stern voice, "Why did you not do this? Now *this* is to teach others to do *their* duty," and with those words shot him dead on the spot. The mutiny was thus repressed, and the soldiers returned to their duty.

The last act of his life was also characteristic of his temperament. About to attack the enemy he fell ill, and was confined for some days; impatient of confinement, he summoned his medical attendant to his presence. "Doctor," he said, "I must attack the enemy on a certain day, or all will be lost. Shall I be fit to lead the troops on that day?" "Decidedly not," replied the surgeon. "Then my mortal career is finished!" and leaning back he shot himself before any one was aware of his intention, or could interpose to prevent him. I mention these anecdotes to prove that decision of character is not always wanting among individuals of the negro race, notwithstanding Mr. Lawrence's opinion.

Without the fear of being thought tedious, I quote, as corroborative testimony in support of the opinion I have endeavored to establish, what Lord Kames says on the subject of negro intellect. It is the more



valuable, because his lordship arrived at the conclusion only after he had well examined the question.

"The color of the negroes," says his lordship, "affords a strong presumption of their being a different race from the whites; and I once thought that the presumption was supported by inferiority in their understanding. But it appears to me doubtful, upon second thoughts, whether the inferiority of their understanding may not be occasioned by their condition. A man never ripens in judgment nor in prudence, but by exercising these powers; at home the negroes have little occasion to exercise either of them; they live upon fruits and roots, which grow without culture; they need little clothing, and they erect houses without trouble or art. Abroad they are miserable slaves, having no encouragement to think or act. Who can say how far they might improve, in a state of freedom, were they obliged, like the Europeans, to procure bread by the sweat of their brow? Some kingdoms in Negroland, particularly that of Whidah, have made great improvements in government, in policy and in manners. The negroes, particularly on the Gold Coast, are naturally gay; they are industrious, apprehend readily what is said to them, have a good judgment, are equitable in their dealings, and accommodate themselves readily to the manners of strangers."

How much opposed is this philosophic writer to the prejudging and prejudiced Long!—to Bryan Edwards, whose interest obscured his judgment, and induced him, it is alleged, to alter or interpolate the text of Mungo Park—and Bridges, who, in the very teeth of authorities, such as Kames, Denham, and Clapperton, declares, without the slightest reservation, that the natives of Whidah are among the most barbarous of the African nations! Such off-hand declarations remind me of what Herodotus says of the Ethiopians, which is too futile to repeat; and of the Abbé Raynal, whose love of the marvellous caused him to improve on the fable of this historian, and to write—

"The negroes have the skin much hotter, and, as it were, oily; the blood of a blackish (!) hue, the bile very deep colored, the pulse quicker, a sweat which yields a strong and disagreeable smell, and a *perspiration which blackens the substance it comes in contact with!*"—(*Polit. and Phil. Hist. of the Europ. Settlements in the E. and W. Indies.*) I verily believe these ridiculous remarks are but an amplification of the information which Herodotus pretends to give us, of the secretion of the reproductive organs in the male negro, being of a *black color*. The Abbé, who was not remarkable for probity in his actions, as his conduct to Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, relative to the theological department of the *Encyclopedie* amply proves, or of veracity in his statements, as this description of the negro testifies, entertained no scruples of conscience; and when a startling fact was required to surprise the reader or confound an antagonist, boldly invented, or artfully amplified, distorting probability as it suited his wants or supported his views. On such occasions he contented himself with stating as true what he believed to be possible, and of recording as fact what was clearly just probable. Labored sentences, rounded periods, and swelling lines, were the Abbé's *forte*. So that the language was pompous and lofty, he cared little how far the fact he pretended to



relate was opposed to truth, repugnant to probability, incongruous in detail, monstrous in reason, or catachrestic in the aggregate. He was anxious to write a "big" book, a learned book, and a startling book; and, keeping Mandeville and Mendez Pinto in view, succeeded in producing one of the most fertile and most mendacious works that ever issued from the press. There is only *The Adventures of Baron Munchausen* that can compete with it. As such, and in such company, let it rest; but never let it be named among reputable works, or be introduced into the same page with veritable history.

There are some other negroes whose distinguished actions entitle them to be mentioned, did space permit, among the most conspicuous of whom are Juan de Bola, who, with De Fassi, the Spanish governor, kept the first English invaders of Jamaica at bay for a long period; Cudjoe, the Maroon chief, whose actions have been vividly depicted by Dallas and Abou Bekr, the Sheik, who, after a captivity of many years in Jamaica, was discovered by Dr. Madden and generously enfranchised. I can barely allude to De Bola and Cudjoe. Of Abou Bekr I would have been glad to speak at some length, as I had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Madden, and was in Kingston when he bought Abou from his master, Mr. Anderson, but that I am acquainted with little of his subsequent history. All that is known of Abou after he left Kingston, where he was much respected, though a slave, and kept his master's books—those of a general merchant—in the Arabic character, is that he attended Clapperton in his last expedition to Africa, and was taken prisoner in a fray with some of the nomadic tribes, sold again into slavery, and never heard of after. I have in my possession a letter written in Arabic by Abou to his master after his arrival in London. It is in a clear and beautiful hand, and is characteristic of the man.\*

Thus I have endeavored, so far as opportunity permitted, to collect together, I believe for the first time, a mass of materials which may serve as a prodromus to a philosophical inquiry into negro intellect, leaving it either to a future day to resume the consideration of the subject, or delegating it to others, whose powers of generalisation are greater than mine, and whose leisure and learning prepare and dispose them for the task. Confident am I, however, in my own mind, from long observation, from frequent and continuous intercourse with the negroes; from careful examination of the quickness and cleverness of the replies of black and colored children at numerous schools which I visited in the West Indies (especially in Jamaica), and from the general form, size, and mould of the cerebral bones, that there exists neither physical, physiological, nor psychological causes why the negro race, as a race, should not arrive at

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\* It does not seem to have been very uncommon to meet with Africans, slaves in the West Indies, who, like Abou, were well educated, at least in the tenets of the Mahomedan religion. Edwards says that he had a Mandingo slave who read and wrote Arabic fluently; but dying soon after he came into his possession, he had no means of judging if his learning extended further than the Koran, passages from which he seems to have been in the habit of writing down, probably, poor fellow, to relieve that horrible satiety of mind which must have been induced by association with his fellow bondmen, rendered still more intolerable by the recollection of the bliss that had flown, and the days that would never return.

the same degree of perfection in the phrenal science as they have long since evinced in many of the manual arts; or that they should not equal, if they cannot surpass, the natives of Europe, and their descendants in the West Indies, in the more extended and deeper range of philosophy, mathematics, and poetry. The grand experiment now progressing in the West Indies, so far as it has proceeded, is satisfactory; and if, as I hope and trust in God will be the case, a college or university should be founded in Jamaica, similar to that which has worked so much good in Barbados, I have not the slightest doubt but that the negro, or his derivative, will follow the white man *passibus aquis*.

In conclusion, I may state that, to avoid being charged with partiality, or a desire to elevate the attainments and merits of one man over another, or of one class of subjects over those of its neighbor, I have purposely refrained from making any allusion to numerous colored gentlemen of Jamaica, Barbados, and the other West India Islands, who fill the offices of senators, stipendiaries, secretaries, practitioners of medicine, editors of newspapers, barristers, solicitors, and clergymen. Many of these black and colored gentlemen would be an ornament to any society in which they might happen to fall; while in their own persons they give the direct contradiction to the opinion of Mr. Lawrence, and many who, like him, wrote more under the influence of prejudice than observation, and who were more anxious to repeat the dicta of others than to expose themselves to the charge of novelty, by examining for themselves.

For any further information which the reader may desire, he may consult *Buchanan's Account of the Black Jews in Cochin*; *Humboldt's Personal Narrative*, *Col. Galindo's Paper*, published in the *Trans. of the Roy. Geograph. Soc.*; *Chambers's Edin. Journ.*, No. 46; *Kirby, in the Bridgewater Treatises*, p. 43; *White, Pritchard, Clapperton, Denham, and Blumenbach, Richerand, Raspail*, and other physiologists, not forgetting *Mr. Lawrence*. In *Vimont* some additional information may be gleaned, and a portrait of Eustachius, a negro, may be seen.

## WILD SCENES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY ABRAHAM GESNER, ESQ., F.G.S., ETC.

To those who have never visited the immense forests and uncultivated tracts of North America, a plain relation of facts by persons who have penetrated the gloomy tracts, and traversed the troubled streams of the British provinces, may seem startling; but as almost every adventurer in the present age seems unwilling to conceal his discoveries so long as they contribute to the amusement of others, the writer is induced to



offer a few details of an excursion, made by public authority, along one of the American rivers to its terminal lakes and sources.

Numerous accounts have been written of Canada and the "far west," and sketches of almost every curious fact seen on the Great Continent have been laid before the public; but in the general thirst for knowledge and novelty, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick appear to have escaped observation—a fact to be ascribed, in some degree, to the great currents of emigration which have been directed towards Canada and the American States, rather than to the equally fertile regions of the Lower Provinces.

The scene of my adventure was on a river called the St. Croix (or Shoodie of the Indians), which separates the territory of the United States from the British province of New Brunswick, and along the lakes from which the river takes its rise. The whole district is uninhabited by human beings, and presents some of the wildest and most interesting scenery in the world.

Our party consisted of myself, two young aspirants for back-woods' honors, and three expert Indians of the *Melicete* tribe. A small map of the country, drawn upon birch bark by the father of one of our red companions, and the sagacity of our canoemen, were to be our guides across the country, from the Atlantic shore to the River St. John, 150 miles above its exit into the Bay of Fundy.

On the 21st day of June, when the heat of the sun had begun to descend with great power, our canoes were launched upon the rapid water of the St. Croix. These frail vessels, constructed of the bark of the birch tree, bent over hoops of fir, are elegantly modelled, and more graceful in their appearance than the canoes of any other savage tribe. One of them will carry eight men, while the canoe itself is so light that an Indian will transport it to any distance upon his shoulders, together with an axe, a gun, and a blanket. Provisions, camp baggage, guns, fishing tackle, philosophical instruments, extra paddles, and a variety of articles for different uses, were all carefully stowed away; and we commenced our journey.

In the afternoon of the second day's voyage our progress was arrested by a singular waterfall. Canoes, baggage, &c., were transported on our backs half a mile. This carrying is called making a "portage," which having been completed with no other loss than the smashing of a basket of fresh eggs, we encamped for the night in a grove of hemlock. The Noir at this place is seventy yards wide, and ten feet deep; the whole mass of water falls fourteen feet perpendicularly, and in its descent is thrown into a narrow gorge, from which it rebounds with



almost inconceivable fury; it then runs over an inclined plane to the distance of a quarter of a mile, and rolls over another cliff into the more tranquil water beneath. From the quantity of hewed timber and logs seen passing the falls, we knew that a party of "stream drivers" was at hand. Large pieces of timber and trees seventy feet in length were frequently seen poised high in the spray above the cataract, and then plunged into the foaming pool beneath. Pine trees of immense size are often broken in several pieces in passing this frightful gorge, and the sounds produced by the concussion of masses of timber against the rocks and each other, are like those of artillery at a distance. The margin of the stream is fringed with white foam below the falls, and moving rainbows seem to sport over the troubled pool.

After the sun had descended behind the mountains in the distance, and darkness had begun to spread its gloomy mantle over the vapors of the cataract; after we had set up our mosquito smoke, and stretched our weary limbs upon perfumed beds of cedar boughs; we were suddenly startled by a loud yell and shout from numerous voices, which echoed in the forest like the war-whoop of the American savage. One of our red brethren immediately sprang upon his feet, seized his tomahawk, and stood in a listening attitude. After a moment's reflection he gave a loud grunt like that of a well-fed pig, and said, "Him Yankee always makem great deal noise." The stream-drivers had arrived, floating on rafts and pieces of timber to the very brink of the falls, and the thundering of the rafts over the submerged cliffs was evidence of their successful labor. Their shout was a salute to our encampment, the bright fire of which had served them as a beacon at their landing-place.

Few of those who have endeavored to reduce the price of American timber know the labor and peril of felling the trees in the interior of the country, and transporting them to market through the deep snows of winter, and along the rapid and rocky streams that descend from the mountains towards the sea. Having passed the coldest month in the year in the icy gorges and ravines of the wilderness, felling and collecting the lofty pine, the hardy lumberman retreats to the river as the summer advances, where he meets the dangers of the fall and rapid, bringing with him those vast supplies of timber by which the British market is chiefly supplied.

Pursuing our journey, we passed through tracts of low land, covered with high wild grass. The water above every fall to considerable distance is generally tranquil. This is a fortunate circumstance for navigation, for it is far more advantageous that the water should

descend by a succession of steps or falls, rather than pass rapidly down an inclined plane, whereby its violence along the course of its channel would prevent the passage of even the lightest barks. It was at the termination of the quiet waters above the falls mentioned, that young G—— threw out his "gorgeous fly" to allure the finny inhabitants of the stream. The temptation to trout "unfished-for" was irresistible. But a solitary fish spoiled his sport, and detained the whole party an hour. His canoe was allowed to drift, and a long and strong line was quickly drawn out, and made to sweep across the stream in all directions. With some assistance the caught sportsman succeeded in securing his prize; it was a trout twenty-six inches in length, and as heavy as a salmon of similar dimensions.

In advancing up the river we met with numerous rapids, many of which are rendered extremely dangerous by the numbers of large boulders lodged in the bottom of the stream. Such rapids demand all the strength and skill of the Indian, who balances himself in the stern of his canoe, and, fixing his light slender pole upon the bottom, forces his bark upwards, guiding it between the dangerous whirlpools into the calmer eddies. Struggling with the impetuous waters, he will frequently stand poised in his tottering vessel for the space of two minutes, in which time he regains his courage and strength, and then, with an almost superhuman effort, he thrusts his moveable load up the "pitch," and glides smoothly away above the dashing vortex. Should his pole slip, or the head of the canoe be swung around by the current, a capsize and loss of baggage are the consequences. This accident also involves the lives of those in the canoe. \* The eye of the Indian is fixed upon the prow of the bark, as he raises his pole for a new foothold. All his motions, even in the midst of danger, are extremely easy and graceful; but in such circumstances he speaks not, nor heeds the roaring of the water as it plunges downwards, mantling itself with wreaths of sparkling foam. After the peril is past, the red man quietly seats himself to his paddle, and giving the usual preliminary "Ugh!" he remarks, "Bery quick, water—water crazy—water fly!"

In many instances we were compelled to land and draw the canoe up the rapids with tow-lines, and our moveables were constantly soaked with the flying spray. Day after day was spent in this state of jeopardy, to which the mind at last becomes reconciled, and remains calm, even on the brink of the fall. It is hence that the Indian obtains his coolness under the most unexpected trials and dangers.

We had been informed by the stream-drivers that they had left a barrel of flour three days before on that side of the river. As we

approached the spot a large bear was seen treating himself to a little "American superfine." He had torn out the head of the barrel, and with the flour, which was rather too dry for mastication, his head was completely powdered; and he appeared in all the gravity of a full-bottomed wig. The shot in our guns was immediately changed for balls, and we fired a volley, something in the style of militia men, upon poor Bruin, who, from the unfriendly salute, immediately retreated into a thick cedar swamp, leaving us to console ourselves with the sportsman's ready excuse, "too far off." To our credit there was blood upon the ground, but our efforts to find the bear were unsuccessful.

Having passed several branches of the main stream that flow from lakes in the wilderness of the interior, we met with another fall, called by the aborigines, Cheputnecticook. The river here makes a leap of twelve feet. Just above the fall there is a small, but very beautiful, island, which completes the resemblance of this fall to the far more magnificent cataract of Niagara. The portage path is an excavation in the rock, over which the Indian hunters travelled long before the white man set his foot upon the continent.

About ten miles further the river passes through a low "interval" and meadow, penetrated by many creeks, and crowded with wild grass. Numerous broods of half-fledged wild ducks, of different kinds, were alarmed by our approach, and their useless efforts to fly were very amusing to our Indian companions. Herds of deer were also seen sporting on the shore.

A short distance above the meadows there is a chain of violent rapids, four miles in length; in the most dangerous of these the river runs down a long slope, and with sufficient force to carry water-mills. The canoes were drawn up this part of the stream with tow-lines, and as soon as we had passed the last "pitch" of water, our Indians gave a loud shout, and we were gliding over the surface of the first Cheputnecticook lake, whose glassy surface and gloomy stillness is strongly contrasted with the roaring and dashing of the river below. This lake is about eighty miles from the mouth of St. Croix. The rocks over which we had passed were chiefly grauwacke, and varieties of slate, frequently penetrated by eruptive masses of trap rock and serpentine. On the surface of the country there are large boulders of granite, that have been transported from the north.

Having escaped all the dangers of the fall and rapid, and entered the placid sheet of water above, we pitched our light oilcloth tent upon a beautiful little island, situated at a spot where the opposite shores of



the lake approach each other so nearly as to leave only a very narrow channel between the main land and the island.

We here spent two days in a violent storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Our tent, from having been much torn during the voyage, let the water down freely, and the whole party were frequently seen sitting perched up like so many squirrels under some favored spot, where the cloth still offered protection against the water.

During the last night of our abode at this place we were disturbed from our slumbers by the heavy footsteps of some large animal trampling within four yards of our expiring camp-fire. Io Lola, the captain of my canoe, seized his gun (this was the signal for others), but in the bustle and confusion of the moment, the enormous elk or moose deer who had paid us a nocturnal visit bounded into the lake, and reached the opposite shore. Notwithstanding the darkness of the night, the *élite* of our party fired in the direction the animal had taken; but they were informed of their unsuccessful shooting by a loud snort from the moose, and the increased rushing of the water which was thrown back upon the shore in quick undulations. "Berry well," exclaimed Io Lola, as he dipped his pipe into the half-extinguished embers; "he no come again to give Indian bad dream; grin makem bery much quick walkem."

A long chapter might be written on the biting and stinging insects that infest the woods during the summer months. In the heat of the day black flies bid defiance to mosquito nets, ointments, and every kind of cosmetic. No sooner had we landed than the blood began to flow down our faces from the bites of these merciless tormentors. At sunset the unseen midge commences operations, and the more musical mosquito begins to sing and perforate the skin with his blood-pump. A Yankee backwoodsman told us that he could "*stand* the mosquitoes and black flies, but, as to the midges, he despised them." We, however, found that our estimation of these small creatures had little influence upon their biting propensities; the only remedy for them is to stand in a thick smoke of cedar bark. This, it is true, is somewhat inconvenient for those who put a high value upon a fine complexion, as the skin thus smoked soon resembles a piece of Irish bacon. In some of the low swampy grounds, the mosquitoes are so numerous that they are inhaled by every breath drawn by the traveller. Each of our party were compelled to carry a large torch of cedar bark, and the constant flourishing of these smoking firebrands around our heads reminded me of the menaces made by an Irish mob with their shillalaha.

Between the second and third lakes there is a narrow and tortuous

channel, and the water rushes over a lofty fall and rapid, which prevented us from passing. By making a portage of half a mile, we ascended into the third lake—an expanded and beautiful sheet of water, situated three hundred feet above the level of the sea. In the upper part of the river, and in these narrow outlets of the lakes, trout and other kinds of fish are most abundant. At many places the whole bottom of the stream is spread over with a thick layer of the finny tribes, which make a rush like a living wave upon the sudden approach of the paddle. As our stock of provisions was much reduced, and our progress slow, it was proposed to “fish for the pot,” for be it known that where game is very plentiful, all sport ceases. It is only where there is now and then a “nibble,” or occasionally the prospect of having “a bite,” that angling becomes interesting. The pleasure of expectation is generally greater than that of reality. Three well-trimmed lines, each armed with a pair of hackle, were thrown upon the rippled surface of the water; but as each of the flies was instantly seized by a large trout, the lines were broken, and it was found necessary to fish with single flies. No sooner was the artificial bait flying upon the stream, than there was a general rush of fish, and it was gorged; sometimes a trout would jump five feet into the air with the fly in his mouth, and the line suspended from his gill, and the surface of the water, where even a piece of red flannel was substituted for a fly, was immediately broken by the voracious inhabitants of the lake.

The trout here had never before been tempted, nor had they ever seen the gaudy flies of the London shops, and from their lack of cunning several hundreds of them were taken from their native element, and lodged in the bottoms of our canoes, which were soon loaded. Having feasted upon three fish, the remainder of our stock was afterwards given to a poor settler, who, from having heard the sound of our bugle and guns, had been attracted to the shore. Eighty of them were as many as he could carry, and we gave him two loads. Upon an average these trout were fifteen inches in length, many were two feet, and they are superior in flavor to any I had ever tasted. In these lakes there are three varieties. Yellow and white trout frequent the running streams; besides these there is another, called “Toque” (*Salmo Lacustris*). This is a large fish, whose haunts are the bottoms of the largest lakes. It was supposed by Cuvier that this kind was peculiar to the Lake of Geneva, but they are found in the principal collections of fresh water in all North America, and their weight is from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. A gentleman of my acquaintance afterwards appealed to one of our Indians respecting these trout as compared with



those he had caught in a branch of the St. John. The red man immediately replied, "Trout you catchem makem bery good bait for trout *Noochin-peel-waat* (Doctor) catchem."

These lakes are forty-five miles in length. They are ornamented with numerous small islands and deep placid bays, whose shores are decorated with rocks of snowy whiteness; mountain after mountain and hill after hill rise in the distance, where the physical features of the country remain as they were when the aboriginal savages were lords of the soil. But it is difficult not to view these beautiful inland sheets of water as they will appear when the hand of industry shall have cleared the virgin soil,—when market towns, manufactories, and rural inland retreats shall be seen in every direction; when steamboats and barges shall ply upon the waters of this now almost unknown district, and when agriculture shall have covered each slope and valley with green fields and fertile meadows.

These lakes are now the summer resort of the eagle, fishhawk, tern, and several species of ducks, numerous broods of which were disturbed by our visit. Herds of cariboo and deer were also seen to start from the shores, where they often plunge into the water to cool their heated limbs, or to evade the incessant stings of the black fly and mosquito. The sulky bear and gigantic elk here roam at large, and at night the howlings of droves of wolves is truly terrific. The shores are also inhabited by tortoises, the eggs of which are delicious food.

While I was pencilling down these facts and observations, our canoe was gliding along the side of the Cheputneticook Lake. My Indian Io, who always led the little fleet, hissed through his teeth, "*shee-ee*, me see em—back water, quick!" and our canoes were instantly thrown inwards to the beech, which was overhung with drooping branches of cedar and pine. A herd of deer was basking upon a small sand bar, and were discovered by my Indian in turning a small projection in the white granite rock. Our guns were again charged with bullets, and well prepared; the little flotilla moved forward beneath the spreading branches of the trees; green bushes were placed in the bows of the canoes, behind which we all took shelter. A herd of deer was basking and sporting in the water regardless of our approach, which was made in profound silence. Each person in charge of a gun had selected his animal; mine was a large male, with lofty branching antlers, which had waded so far that only his head and shoulders were seen above the water. The signal for firing was the Indians' "deer call,"—*choo loo*. No excuse for a bad shot was here afforded, for we had approached within thirty yards of the unsuspecting herd. At the sound of the



signal, crack as one went our fowling-pieces, and the astonished deer lifted their heads in wonder and amazement; but, ere we could reload, all but the dead and dying galloped off into the forest. Our shot had taken effect; my large buck lay floundering in the water, having a ball from each barrel of my gun driven through his shoulders; each of the firing party had also hit his object, and three fine deer were soon drawn lifeless to the beach. The Indians set up a loud shout and hearty laugh, exclaiming, "All good, whiteman shootem all same as Indian!" Having removed the horns, skins, and hams, the remainder of these animals was left to be devoured by the bears and wolves, but not until after our Melicete Indians had placed secret heavy wooden traps to crush them in the attempt.

The observations I was called upon to make in this quarter having been completed, we proceeded to the northern part of the lake, from whence there is a portage of four miles to Eel River Lake, emptying into the St. John. As the ancient path of the aborigines was obscured by trees and long grass, difficulty was apprehended in discovering the proper route. From this embarrassment we were relieved by the discovery of Indian hieroglyphics. Upon the wood of a large cedar there was a rude drawing, in durable black ink, of an Indian carrying a canoe, and the direction indicated by the figures was exactly that of the ancient trail. This information was important, and strictly correct. On another occasion, when we were about to descend a dangerous rapid and fall, and our lives were in jeopardy, we discovered a large drawing of the Indians with their keels uppermost, and their canoes capsized, engraved upon a cedar fronting the stream. This warning was quite sufficient, and we landed immediately, to avoid the danger before us. The information conveyed through the medium of these hieroglyphics is often very remarkable, and for brevity the characters exceed those of a written language.

The vast tracts of land in this part of the province are watered by numerous lakes and streams, which, from nearly communicating with others, afford great facilities for internal communication. The whole surface is covered with the wild forest, and presents to the eye an interminable wilderness. Millions of acres are capable of cultivation, and thousands of the surplus population of the mother country might with industry and frugality here base an honest independence. In their present state these lands are worthless to the Government, and it is much to be regretted that the spirit of immigration is not cherished in New Brunswick, where an opinion prevails that all these lands will be required in time to supply the descendants of the present

generation, whose settlements are now chiefly confined to the banks of some of the principal rivers.

Our descent of Eel River was attended with a series of adventures similar to those already related. There is, nevertheless, an exploit that may be mentioned here. In situations where there is not an abrupt fall in a river, and the water rushes downwards over an inclined plane, canoes may sometimes descend, if great skill is exercised in their management. At all such places, the current of course runs with great velocity; and if the bark should chance to be brought crosswise the stream, it is immediately overturned in the dashing breakers. This kind of descent is called "shooting a rapid;" more properly, it might be denominated, being shot by a rapid. In shooting a rapid, the swiftness by which the passenger is carried along, the breakers rolling above the sides of the canoe, the jeopardy of the situation, &c., render it a scene of great excitement, in which every person has a singular inclination to hold his breath. Such feats are by no means agreeable to the Indians themselves, who are well-practised in almost every kind of wild adventure.

By making another portage of eight miles we finally reached the noble St. John, where we lashed our canoes together side by side, hoisted our oilcloth tent for a sail, under a favorable breeze, and moved quickly towards Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick.

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## THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

IN our February Number we had an article upon the "State of Affairs in New Zealand," which was followed by another in April. Since then much and important matter has occurred that is necessary to place on record as a matter of reference in this Magazine, and which is of the highest interest to our numerous Anglo-New Zealand readers, both at home and at the Antipodes. Those who will take the trouble to read the two former articles which we have named, will perceive that they were written with kind feelings towards the Colonial Minister, and it is with sincere regret that we shall be obliged to state in this place many facts, as to the part which he has taken towards the settlers in Cook's Straits, which have and must be attended with the most melancholy results to both life and property.

Early in April Lord Malmesbury presented to the House of Lords the petition of the inhabitants of Wellington, of which, no doubt, the Colonial Minister was aware, as Lord Ripon was instructed to reply to it. His lordship first said, "that a force had by the orders of Government been sent from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land:" this was the act of the Governor of those colonies—the distance precludes the interference of the government at home. About 100 soldiers and marines were sent to each place, but with strict orders to the officers who commanded them not to suffer them to land, unless the settlers and the natives were in actual conflict. Such orders appear inexplicable—we merely state the fact. The Colonial Minister at home could have nothing to do with it, and it is only mentioned here to show that this part of Lord Ripon's speech was no reply to the Wellington petitioners. Lord Ripon said that troops could not remain. "There certainly were means within the reach of the Colonists, which they might adopt for their own safety:" this, no doubt, alluded to a volunteer arming. Now this has been twice done, and as many times forbid by the local government.\* Lord Ripon proceeded:—"The Governor was authorised to levy a militia, and to establish a constabulary force, as in Ireland, for their safety; and, when there were 10,000 inhabitants, he could not see why such a course might not readily be adopted." Why, the complaint of the settlers is, that although Lord John Russell instructed Governor Hobson to adopt it, so long back as 25th December, 1840, it had never been executed by the local government † Such an observation might satisfy the Peers who were present, but it was a most dissatisfactory reply to the connections of 22 murdered Englishmen, who had lost their lives in consequence of the Governor and his successor never having paid the slightest attention to this direction. "With respect to the other question which related to the settlement of titles to land, he could only say that instructions had been furnished to Captain Fitz-Roy, which it was hoped would prove satisfactory. If misunderstanding had occurred,

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\* See page 81 of House of Commons papers of 11th May, 1841, a notice as follows:—"Now, therefore, I, Willoughby Shortland, a magistrate and Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, do caution all persons from assembling under arms on any pretence whatever, without being duly authorised so to do, upon the allegiance they owe to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; dated 27th of August, 1840." Again, when, after the massacre at Cloudy Bay, above 600 settlers at Wellington armed and were drilling daily, Major Richmond, signing himself "Chief Police Magistrate," dated 26th of July, 1843, proclaims that "persons so unlawfully assembling, will be proceeded against according to law."

† See Lord John Russell's Despatch to Governor Hobson, printed at page 23 of Parliamentary Papers, 11th May, 1841.



so far as the Government here or in the island were concerned, no blame whatever attached to them." "If misunderstanding!"—murdering Her Majesty's representative, in the person of Mr. Thompson, and killing 21 others, is only a misunderstanding, and that preceded by an *if*, is a representation which we could not have imagined that any Englishman would have offered to any assembly of his countrymen, much more to the House of Lords; and if this is the tone which Lord Stanley means to adopt as to this afflicting affair, we envy him not his un-English feelings. We began this series of papers confident in Lord Stanley's integrity and independence, and such, we happen to know, were Lord Malmesbury's opinions when he presented the petition; but we shall have, in the course of the present article, to lay before our readers facts which will not only startle them, but probably change opinions, which they would have gladly had cause to continue and to cherish. There is a short paper, entitled "Lord Ripon and the Wellington Petition," in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 112, page 441, 13th of April, 1844, which refutes every sentence uttered by his lordship.

On the 19th of April the Colonial Budget was brought forward, when Lord Stanley took the opportunity to say, speaking of New Zealand, "that it was difficult to carry on the affairs of a colony with advantage, when there were two authorities in existence independent of each other." The truth of this as a principle we fully admit; still, as regards the application of it to New Zealand, as the Scotchman says, "we doubt the fact." That there has been a wicked interference by individuals assuming the cloak of missionaries, and disgracing the good men who sent them out, is true; but who but Lord Stanley himself is to blame for permitting that interference to continue? If, however, Lord Stanley hinted at the New Zealand Company or their settlers, it is a statement unworthy of himself—*they neither assume or ask for any authority*—all they ask is protection—that protection which the All-wise Power, that gave life to man, planted in the breasts of parents towards their helpless offspring during infancy. The man who undertakes the responsible office of Colonial Minister is exactly placed towards all Colonists as a parent to a child, and he who neglects it incurs the condemnation of all right-thinking persons. So far from Lord Stanley complaining of the authority of the Company, it would have done him more credit to have treated it as an attached, faithful, and devoted servant, guiding and assisting his infant children under his own authority, providing them with food and raiment when first weaned from their mother country. This is no figure of speech, but the true relation in which the Company and the settlers stand towards the Colonial Minister—their agents at

the Antipodes, rocking the cradle of the infant Hercules—watching its growth, and guarding it from real and not fabled snakes. Mythology describes them as imaginary, whilst in Cook's Straits they have not merely been alive, but most venomous. The faithful page of history will have to relate that they were hatched from the warmth which existed in the domicile of the unnatural parent at home—jealous of the precocious strength of the infant, dreading lest the symptoms, exhibited thus early of its astonishing powers, might not at a future day render it unruly and difficult to manage. If the Minister had been possessed of the talents of Chatham, he would, perhaps, have acted upon the advice which that statesman gave to the Parliament of England, when he applied the advice which Prior had left in poetry as to a wife, to the Colonists of America:—

“ Be to her virtues very kind,  
To her faults very blind ;”

and, although we quote this sentence, we deny that the colonists in question have had any faults: they have been abandoned to slaughter, in return for their allegiance\* and their loyalty; it is not merely property, but life, which is at stake, and no party politics must be suffered to interfere. Mr. Aglionby seized with avidity the opportunity which Lord Stanley had thus given him to propose that a committee should be appointed to inquire into New Zealand affairs, and report the evidence to the House. Probably some private communication had passed between Mr. Aglionby and the Colonial Minister, since the former, when proposing the committee, said that he understood that no objection would be made to it by the Government,—and so it proved; and we

\* When Colonel Wakefield dissolved the Provisional Government, of which he had been the President previous to the proclamation of the Queen of England's sovereignty, he addressed his fellow-Colonists as follows:—“ Allegiance was not a duty which could be laid down and taken up at pleasure; he thought that the time was now arrived when they should make a demonstration of their loyalty; and he urged it upon them from no fear of shrinking from the responsibility of past acts, neither denying or retracting any act or word to which he had been a party; and to prove, that although, whilst left to themselves, they knew how to maintain law and order, they seized the first opportunity to claim the protection of the Government, whose authority they never disputed, and in whose support they were as ready as ever, notwithstanding what may have been said to the contrary, to tender their cordial and dutiful services.” (Extracted from his Speech at a public meeting of 1,500 Colonists, reported in the *New Zealand Gazette* of July 4, 1840.) This was the man, and these the settlers, to intimidate whom mounted police were sent some hundred miles from Auckland to patrol the beach with fetters in their hands.—(See *Heaphy's Narrative of a Residence in various Parts of New Zealand*, p. 9)

wish to point it out, as most creditable to Lord Stanley, to whom it is our desire to do strict justice, however unpleasant to our own feelings. There is a duty towards the memory of twenty-two slaughtered countrymen—towards 10,000 English settlers at the Antipodes; and we will not shrink from doing them justice also, by telling the truth. Mr. Labouchere raised a quibble, that it was not usual to move for a committee without previous notice; and Mr. Vernon Smith subsequently, that it was irregular, without entering into reasons: these gentlemen have both been Under Secretaries in the Colonial Office. Was it unknown to them that twenty-two valuable lives had been lost? We know it is very common for public men to despise newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and pretend that they never read them; if Mr. Vernon Smith was ignorant of the dreadful massacre, we are sure that he is the only man in England who has been left behind in the mist; everybody else knows, and the universal Press has months back most justly demanded a searching inquiry as to its causes; and although it was expected that it would have been amongst one of the first objects when Parliament met, still public interest has not diminished, and the relatives and friends of the dead and the wounded, and of the 10,000 living settlers, are waiting with eager anxiety the result of the examination of the committee. It consists of the following fifteen noblemen and gentlemen:—Mr. Aglionby, Lord Francis Egerton, Viscount Howick, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. George William Hope, Mr. Robert Clive, Mr. Hawes, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Viscount Ebrington, Hon. Mr. Charteris, Sir John Hanmer, Mr. Milnes, Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Wilson Patten. Mr. Vernon Smith complained that there were ten Ministerial members, and that they were about “to inquire into the acts and deeds of many Colonial Ministers;” and that there was one “who was notorious” (Mr. Roebuck) “for attacking every Colonial administration that ever existed.” We take this speech of Mr. Vernon Smith’s to be a good symptom: such is the confidence which we have in the case, that to us it is a matter of indifference who are the gentlemen who compose the committee. We have an entire, implicit reliance in their honor; they are about to report upon a very serious charge, and we are satisfied that none will judge it; but from the facts brought before them, and not as party politicians, it is very evident that Mr. Vernon Smith evinces a fear of what must be said as to the Marquis of Normanby’s instructions; but they must be reported on as they merit. Of the Ministerial prints, the *Morning Herald* calls them “scandalous;” and the *Standard*, in February last, said that they were at the bottom of all the mischief: we believe it; it may turn out, on examination that Lord Stanley



has corrected them—we trust he has; that none of the blame which attaches to Lord Normanby remains with the present Colonial Minister. Still, let that be as it may, the proclamation of British Sovereignty at once changed the whole case; from that hour all the silly game of exchanging blankets for signatures of the cession of Sovereignty—of which the natives never had an idea—ceased. It is a disgrace in the present age, that such nonsense was ever acted;\* it is just such an act as a man taken out of Bedlam would have performed; but it is our history, and the Marquis of Normanby was the Colonial Minister who sent Governor Hobson out to thus play the fool. The British Sovereignty of New Zealand was proclaimed on the 25th May, 1840: the date is most important. From that time it was the duty of a Colonial Minister to treat the whole group of islands as a British dependency. Mr. Roebuck has talked of “fraud and folly:” it is well he is one of the Committee,—he was not sufficiently explicit in the House. Let him relate the “blanket folly,” and we will admit he speaks truth; then for the fraud, he will find something of that if he will turn to a speech of Sir G. Gipps to his Council,† in which he will learn that Mr. Burby, by a “manceuvre,” “concocted” and “prepared” an apparent native Government, which was seriously reported on oath to a Committee of the House of Lords, by Mr. Coates and the Rev. Mr. Beecham, to constitute an independent native state.‡ We should be very glad, for the sake of these gentlemen, to be able to believe that they were not aware, at the very time they made this statement, that a petition had been presented to His Majesty King William IV., in which it was stated—“Your petitioners would observe, that it has been considered that the confederate tribes of New Zealand were competent to enact laws for the proper government of this land, whereby protection would be afforded in all cases of necessity; but experience evidently shows that, in the infant state of the country, this cannot be accomplished or expected. It is acknowledged by the chiefs themselves to be imprac-

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\* See Mr. Blacket's evidence before Lord Eliot's Committee, p. 63 of *House of Commons' Papers*, 3rd August, 1840: “You can buy any chief over for a blanket in New Zealand, to any opinion you think proper; they are all to be bought over.”

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, p. 107, *Lords' Report*. “The chief would say anything that he wished, if he would give him a blanket.”

† This speech is printed at p. 63 of the *Par. Papers*, of 11th May, 1841, but the particular passage will be found at p. 75.

‡ See the evidence of Mr. Coates and the Rev. Mr. Beecham, at p. 244 of the *Lords' Committee*, 1838, given on the 14th May in that year.

licable."\* Indeed, there is proof that these gentlemen did know of it, for it was named to them, subsequently, on the same day, by Lord Devon. Mr. Coates replied, "I believe that in the original there is no signature with a designation appended to it."† We do not understand what an addition of C.M.S. to some of the names had to do with the fact. Mr. Coates, in the early part of his examination, with the Rev. Mr. Beecham at his side, stated to a Committee of the Peers of England, "that New Zealand was, to all intents and purposes, an independent state," although, at the time he made it, he must have been aware that most of the missionaries, and nearly all the English residents, had, in a petition to the King, explained that it was no such thing. It may be that these gentlemen were not aware of the "manœuvre" which had been "concocted" and "prepared," and which was used as an instrument to gull the British public, and prevent the colonisation of these fine islands. It is well that Sir Robert Inglis is on the Committee; he will at once perceive that real Christianity can never be advanced by such practices. These matters are frequently buried in a large Parliamentary Blue Book; but the Press has of late nobly vindicated the truth, and the Committees of the two Missionary Societies, we are satisfied, consist of too many excellent and honorable noblemen and gentlemen not to examine for themselves into the correctness of these allegations. We know nothing of them but what we read in Parliamentary Reports. The very best judge of title to the land is Sir George Gipps, a gentleman of remarkable talent, known integrity, great experience, and uninterested in any way—and, more than all, intimately acquainted with the native race, from having come constantly in contact with them for many years back; and he inquires, "first, whether uncivilised tribes, not having any settled form of government, and not having any individual property in the land, can confer valid titles to land, on individuals not of their own tribes; and, secondly, whether the right of extinguishing the native title, or the right of pre-emption, as it is technically called, does, or does not, exclusively exist in the government of the nation, which may form a settlement in the country occupied by such uncivilised tribes?"‡ This is an opinion which will have great weight. A plan was suggested in the Lords'

\* The outline of this petition, with all the signatures, including most of the missionaries, will be found at p. 431 of the 2nd vol. of *Polack's New Zealand*.

† *Lords' Report*, p. 267.

‡ Extract from Sir Geo. Gipps' Speech to his Council, printed at p. 65 of *Par. Papers*, 11th May, 1841.

Committee, on the 11th of May, 1838, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, in a question to Captain Fitz-Roy:—"William Penn took the proprietorship and ownership of the country; but he did not take it without a bargain with the tribes, receiving from the Crown the right that no other person should bargain with the tribes but himself." To this Captain Fitz-Roy replied, "Some such plan would answer, probably, in New Zealand."\* Now this is exactly what Colonel Wakefield did, on the part of the Company, on the 27th September, 1839, in a public assembly of the resident tribes;† but it wanted one thing—the sanction of the Crown, that no other person should bargain with the tribes; and this was attained in equity, in honor, and in every just feeling which governs honest men, when a charter was granted by Her Majesty for incorporating the Company, in the spring of 1811.‡ The words of the charter itself, as to the purpose for which it was granted, are very strong, but it is what our space does not allow us to enter into;—we will only speak of the practice. The settlers in Cook's Straits lived in perfect amity until August, 1811, when Governor Hobson arrived with Mr. George Clark, the Lay Agent of the Church of England Missionary Society, whose report to the Governor, as principal Protector of the Aborigines, went to set aside the treaty between the Company and the natives.§ Let it be remembered—it cannot be too often repeated—that from that hour to the present moment the local government has exercised every possible hostility to the settlers; remonstrance on the part of the Company to the Government has been in vain; the massacre in Cloudy Bay has made no difference; the Colonial Minister has afforded no redress; the opinion of the distance of the seat of Government being as far off as Sydney, by so respectable a man as Dr. Selwyn,|| has had no effect;—the Government, and even the duties of the Colonial Minister at home, appear to be turned over to the correspondent of Mr. Danderson Coates, and his youthful son. Do not let it be forgotten that Mr. Coates promised to thwart the colonisation of New Zealand in every way in his power. We know not what Mr. Coates has done; but it is obvious that his correspondent, Mr. Clark, has carried his threat into execution. The New Zealand Company is, however, fairly served; its Directors

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\* *Lords' Committee*, p. 176.

† See the account of this, printed at p. 143 of *Par. Papers*, 11th May, 1841.

‡ This charter is printed at p. 90 of *Par. Papers*, 11th May, 1841.

§ This report will be found printed at p. 171 of the *Par. Papers*, 12th August, 1842.

|| In his *Letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, p. 6.



consist of some of the best, most able, and important men in the empire, but the Company comprises many other gentlemen of the first consequence, many of them warm supporters to Sir Robert Peel's Administration, and they one and all appeal from Lord Stanley to Her Majesty's Cabinet, and this in a Report addressed to the proprietors of the capital stock of the Company. That Company was formed at the suggestion of Lord Glenelg, contrary to the inclination of those noblemen and gentlemen who first associated for the purpose of colonising New Zealand, and to this (the 12th) Report it is our duty to call the attention of our readers,—it is too long to place in the *Colonial Magazine*. We understand that it has been extensively circulated; still, there will be many amongst our friends who will first hear of it through our pages. It is a great public document—a melancholy one; it is an accusation of the most serious nature against a Minister for whom we not merely entertained a high respect, but a predilection; but we feel that we have higher duties to discharge than to suffer our private feelings to screen the necessary publicity to facts which combine to render this one of the most flagrant cases ever brought before Parliament. We therefore join the Lyalls, the Russell Elliccs, the Alderman Thompsons, the Sir John Piries, the Lord Ingestries, the Lord Courtenays, the Sir Robert Harlands, the Joseph Someses, and many other ministerial supporters of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, in demanding a strict examination into the truth of the charges thus brought against the Colonial Minister and his Under Secretary, Mr. Stephen, mentioned in this Report by name in a manner which must be most painful to himself, inasmuch as it questions his veracity. There are many public men whose personal honor renders it necessary that they should take part in the afflicting affair. We will begin with—

Lord Eliot, who not only took a leading part, at a Plymouth dinner, upon the departure of emigrants, on the 30th of October, 1810,\* but subsequently, at a dinner given to Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield, May 1, 1841, said, “that he had been early convinced of the great advantages which the Wakefield system of colonisation must confer on the people of this country, and he had not hesitated to avow that conviction, and in whatever position he might be placed hereafter he should always be found ready to follow up the course he had begun;”† and he was the

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\* See an account of this meeting, with the speeches of Lords Devon, Eliot, and Courtenay, the Rev. Mr. Luney, Messrs. Bulteel, Gill, M.P., Captain King, &c., reported in the *Devonport Independent* newspaper, and copied at vol. i. *New Zealand Journal*, p. 263 (being No. 21) of Nov. 7, 1840.

† See the report of this meeting in vol. ii. p. 113 of *New Zealand Journal* (being No. 34) of May 8, 1841.

Chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons, the report of which was printed on the 3rd of August, 1810.

Earl Devon, the Chairman of the Plymouth Meeting, the President of the West of England Branch of the New Zealand Company, the President of the New Zealand Society.

The Hon. W. Bingham Baring, M.P., Secretary to the Board of Control, brother to the Hon. Francis Baring, Deputy Governor of the New Zealand Company, the proposer in Parliament of the colonisation of New Zealand on the 19th of June, 1838; and both these gentlemen the sons of the sagacious Lord Ashburton, whom the *Times* calls the Prince of Merchants, and who gave the strongest opinion in favor of colonising New Zealand, by means of the chartered Company, at the great City gathering of the 13th of February, 1841.\*

Lord John Russell, who advised Her Majesty to grant the charter, who, as Colonial Minister, made the agreement, and who never would have been chosen Member for London but with the hope that he would be the leader in Parliament of Colonial interests. Will he suffer his private friendship for Lord Stanley to hold him back? It was expected of him that he would have brought forward an inquiry as to the causes of this lamentable massacre the first week that Parliament met. The public eye in the City is watching him, and will never be content at his remaining dumb.

We could fill a volume in describing the public men who have taken an interest in colonising New Zealand, and who, we are satisfied, now that the brave settlers are at an extremity, and worse than abandoned by their natural protectors, will step forward to rescue them from their perilous situation. Nor is this all.

The Queen's representative, Mr. Thompson, has been murdered. It is very unlike the Duke of Wellington to suffer such a circumstance to slumber.

The Queen's signature to a charter has been treated by the local government at New Zealand with contempt.

An agreement was made by Lord John Russell with a body of capitalists, formed in consequence of the recommendation of his predecessor, and is not carried out by his successor.

A great English statesman once said, "Let England perish sooner than she should commit an act of injustice;" and this will not be forgotten by any Member of either House, when he reads the recent Report

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\* A report of what passed at this great and influential meeting will be found at p. 45, vol. ii. of the *New Zealand Journal* (being No. 28) of Feb. 15, 1841.

of the New Zealand Company. Justice to the Aborigines demands that the treaty between them and the Company's agent should be fulfilled, with which they were contented and happy, until a foolish boy was appointed by the local government to disturb all the relations of amity and peace which had been established between the races by the wise and benevolent regulations of the Company.

Fixing upon Aucland by the late Governor Hobson was without authority or orders from home, and was the means by which—through a public grant of 10,000 acres, which he could not give at Wellington—he paid his debt to Clendon, created in consequence of Sir Geo. Gipps most properly having thrown his insane purchase at the Bay of Islands upon himself personally.\* To maintain the maddest scheme ever attempted,† it was necessary to ruin the settlements in the Straits, many hundred miles distant; and the plea for breaking the treaty made with the natives there was, the treaty which Hobson had made with the natives in the north, based upon the manœuvre which has since been exposed by Sir George Gipps: delay has been the object—murder has been the consequence. Captain Kitz-Roy, instead of going to Bahia, Cape of Good Hope, and Sydney, should have been sent by the Overland route, and there taken the first Queen's ship direct to Cook's Straits. However, everything is now before Parliament; responsibility rests there.

W.

## DR. BINNS ON COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR—As there appears now to be a general feeling among your West India readers that other products than that of the sugar-cane must be cultivated in the West India Colonies, to enable the proprietors to turn their land to any account, will you permit me to call their attention to the cocoa—(*Theobroma Cacao*)—one of the most valuable and useful tropical productions with which I am acquainted? The sources from which the following facts are drawn are principally from works in the

\* This has been fully explained at p. 173 of the February Number of this Magazine.

† See chapter 2 of *Terry*, p. 147. Mr. Terry was a partisan of Hobson's, and one of the shareholders of the Government newspaper.



hands of most of your readers, but who have perhaps neither time nor inclination to collect together, in one convenient monograph, all that has been said in praise, and all that is known of the culture of this plant, and, consequently, I am not without hopes that this communication will be productive of good effects. To prevent any misapprehension, I may as well mention that an article similar to this was written by me in 1841, and published in the second number of the *Alligator*.

What is generally called cocoa is merely the berries of *Theobroma Cacao*, pounded and drank either with water or milk, or with both. *Chocolate* (of which I shall speak by and by) is a compound drink, and is manufactured chiefly from the kernels of this plant, whose natural habitat would seem to be Guayaquil, in South America, though it flourishes in great perfection in the West Indies. It grows also spontaneously and luxuriantly on the banks of the Magdalena, in South America; but the fruit of those trees that are found in the district of Carthagená is preferred to all others, probably from a superior mode of cultivation. Mr. Schomburgh, in his recent expedition into the interior of British Guiana, found the country abounding in cocoa, "which the Indians were most anxious to secure, as the pulpy arillus surrounding the seed has an agreeable, vinous taste. Singular to say, however, they appeared perfectly ignorant of the qualities of the seed which possesses the most delightful aroma. Mr. Schomburgh states, they evinced the greatest astonishment when they beheld him and Mr. Goodall collecting these seeds and using them as chocolate, which was the most delicious they had ever tasted. These indigenous cocoa trees were met with in innumerable quantities on the 5th of June, 1813, and the following day; and he adds, that these inexhaustible stores of a highly-prized luxury are here reaped solely by the wild hog, the aguri, monkeys, and the rats of the interior."—(*Simmonds's Col. Mag.*, vol. i., p. 41.)

The height of the cocoa shrub is generally from eighteen to twenty feet; the leaf is between four and six inches long, and its breadth three or four, very smooth, and terminating in a point like that of the orange tree, but differing from it in color; of a dull green, without gloss, and not so thickly set upon the branches. The blossom is first white, then reddish, and contains the rudiments of the kernels or berries. When fully developed, the pericarp or seed-vessel is a pod, which grows not only from the branches, but the stem of the tree, and is from six to seven inches in length, and shaped like a cucumber. Its color is green when growing, like that of the leaf; but, when ripe, is yellow, smooth, clear, and thin. When arrived at its full growth, and before it is ripe,

it is gathered and eaten like any other fruit, the taste being subacid. If allowed to ripen, the kernels become hard; and, when taken out of the seed-vessel, are preserved in skins, or, more frequently, laid on the



vijahua leaves, and placed in the air to dry. When fully dry, they are put in leather bags, and sent to market: this is the Spanish mode of taking in the crop. A somewhat different method is followed in Trinidad and Jamaica (in the latter island it can scarcely be said to be cultivated); but it differs in no essential degree from the principle of gradual exsiccation, and protection from moisture.

*Chocolate*, so called, and so prized both in the Spanish continent and in the West Indies, never reaches Great Britain except as a contraband article, being, like nearly all colonial manufactured articles, prohibited by the Custom-house laws. What is generally drank under that name is simply the cocoa boiled in milk, gruel, or even water, and is as much like the Spanish or West India chocolate as vinegar is to Burgundy. It is, without any exception, of all domestic drinks the most alimentary; and the Spaniards esteem it so necessary to the health and support of the body, that it is considered the severest punishment to withhold it, even from criminals; nay, to be unable to procure chocolate, is deemed the greatest misfortune in life! Yet, notwithstanding this estimation

in which it is held, the quantity made in the neighborhood of Carthage is insufficient for the demands of the population, and is so highly priced that none is exported but as presents! The manner in which the Spaniards first manufactured this veritable Theobroma—this food for gods (from *θεος*, God, and *βρωμα*, food)—was very simple. They employed the cocoa, maize, Indian corn (*Zea Mays*), and raw cane-juice, and colored it with annatto, which they called *achiotti* or *rocou*, but which was known in Europe at that time by the name of *Terra Orellana*. These four substances were levigated between two stones, and afterwards, in certain proportions, mixed together in one mass, which mass was subsequently divided into little cakes, and used as required, both in the solid and fluid form.

The Indians used one pound of the wasted nuts, half a pound of sugar, and half a pound of ground corn (maize) each, and then added rose-water to make it palatable. This the Mexicans called *Chocolate*, from two words in their language, signifying the noise made by the instruments used to mill and prepare it in the water. Many other ingredients were subsequently added; but with the exception of *Vanilla*, in the opinions of most persons, they spoil, rather than improve it. Chocolate as used in Mexico is thus prepared:—The kernels are roasted in an iron pot pierced with holes; they are then pounded in a mortar, and afterwards ground between two stones, generally of marble, till it is brought to a paste, to which sugar is added, according to the taste of the manufacturer. From time to time, as the paste assumes consistency, they add long pepper, annatto, and lastly, vanilla. Some manufacturers vary these ingredients, and substitute cinnamon, cloves, or aniseed, and sometimes musk and ambergris—the two latter on account of their aphrodisiac qualities. The following is the formula given by a late writer. To six pounds of the nut add three and a half pounds of sugar, seven pods of vanilla, one and a half pounds of corn meal (maize ground), half a pound of cinnamon, six cloves, one dram of capsicums (bird pepper), and as much of the rocou or annatto as is sufficient to color it, together with ambergris or musk, to enforce (as he says) the flavor, but in reality to stimulate the system.\* There is another chocolate made of filberts and

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\* In the case of a soldier afflicted with general debility, macies and insomnia, who came into the hospital when I had charge of a detachment of the 8th Regiment, after having prescribed some very gentle laxative for him, followed by tonics, chocolate as made above I found produced the most beneficial effects. His recovery was rapid; but, after being discharged from the hospital, he complained of *anaphrodisia*. I recommended the same chocolate, directing him to take in it one-eighth of a grain of phosphorus, which was served out to him by the hospital steward night and morning:



almonds, but this is not considered genuine. In old Spain it is somewhat differently made; two or three kinds of flowers, also the pods of Campeche, almonds, and hazel-nuts, being mixed up with it, while the paste is worked with orange-water.

The effects of this prescription were prodigious. The medical qualities of cocoa, or chocolate, are not justly appreciated. On the Continent it is considered an excellent analeptic prophylactic, or anti-epileptic drink. The oil concreted is used in phlegmasia of the pulmonary and urinary organs, externally to hæmorrhoidal tumors, chaps of the hands, and the painful cracking of the nipples of women during lactation. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a very valuable adjunct to other remedies in coughs, consumptions, and *Tubercularis*. The Paris Pharmacopœia contains the following pectoral mixture:—*Cream de Tronchis*—which I have found useful in the phthisical coughs of children and grown persons—

|                 |    |    |    |    |    |      |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| ℞ Butyri Cacao  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒij. |
| Syrupi Tolutani | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |      |
| —— Capillaris   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |      |
| Sacchari, aa    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ʒj.  |

Dosis cochleare magnum subinde.

For a child of six or eight, a dessert spoonful; for younger children, a tea spoonful, several times a day. The *butter of cocoa* here prescribed is to be distinguished from the *Cocos Butyracea*, which is a palm, and is known in Jamaica by the name of the *Mackaw fat*; it is called in Europe the *Mackaw tree*, or *Great Macaw tree* (*Cocos fusiformis* of Jacquin and other intertropical botanists). This tree is not only a native of Jamaica but of South America, and the oil extracted from the nuts is known in the Edinb. Pharm. as *Oleum fixum coci Butyraceæ ex nucibus*: it is the "Palm Oil" of the shops. The method of extracting the oil is as follows:—The nut or kernel is slightly roasted and cleaned, then ground to a paste, first in a mill, and then on a levigating stone. This paste gently heated, and mixed with 3-10ths of its weight of boiling water, is put into a bag, and the oil expressed between two heated plates of iron: it yields about 7-10ths or 8-10ths of oil. If discolored, it can be purified when melted by filtration. It is then of the consistence of butter—thence its name—of a golden yellow hue, odor that of violets, and the taste sweetish. If well preserved it will keep several years without spoiling, which is known to have taken place by the loss of its golden hue and delightful aroma. A very spurious article I bought not long since for the palm oil; it was hog's lard, colored with turmeric, and scented with the Florentine Iris root (the *orris root* of the shops). I remonstrated with the chemist on taking it back, when he smiled and said, "For one that knows the real palm oil, there are a hundred who do not." As an emollient it is useful in some painful affections of the joints. The negroes deem it a sovereign remedy in "bone-ache." Of late it has entered largely into the composition of toilet soaps. The nut itself is sometimes fancifully carved by the negroes, and is highly ornamental, being of a shining jet black, and susceptible of a very high polish. The tree is very common in Jamaica, and I remember two very fine specimens at Thorn Hill near Lucea, and at Barbary Hill, my brother's seat, in that island.

With regard to the manner in which chocolate is prepared in England, nothing need be said, as it is too well known to require description. That which has appeared to me the best is "*Fry's Chocolate*," which requires only to be rubbed up with a little boiling water, and scalded milk added to it with sugar, according to the taste of the drinker; there is a flavor, however, in this chocolate sometimes of *suet*, which is probably added to give it a richness which the cocoa employed may not possess of itself. In the West Indies they rarely add anything to cocoa but *arnatto* (sometimes a little fresh butter), though it is often scented and sweetened, and sold in little rolls at five-pence and ten-pence each, old currency. It is always boiled with milk, which, though very indigestible when boiled and taken alone, seems to lose this quality when mixed with chocolate. Chocolate thus made is much drunk, when cold, in the middle of the day, and is considered, both by the negroes and the old settlers, as a most nutritive and salutary beverage.

The signs by which *good chocolate* or cocoa is known are these:— It should dissolve entirely in water, and be without sediment; it should be oily, and yet melt in the mouth; and if genuine, and carefully prepared, should deposit no grits or grounds. That made in the West Indies, and in some parts of Cuba, is dark; but that manufactured in Jamaica is of a bright brick color, owing to the greater quantity of *arnatto* which is used in the preparation, and which, I think, gives it a richer and a more agreeable flavor.

In an economical point of view, chocolate is a very important article of diet, as it may be literally termed meat and drink; and were our half-starved artisans, over-wrought factory children, and ricketty millinery girls, induced to drink it instead of the innutritious and unwholesome beverage called "tea," its nutritive qualities would soon develop themselves in their improved looks and more robust constitution. The price, too, is in its favor, cocoa being 10d. per pound; while the cheapest black tea, such as even the Chinese beggar would despise, drank by milliners, washerwomen, and the poorer class in the metropolis, is four shillings a pound, or three hundred and ten per cent dearer, while it is decidedly injurious to health.

The heads of the naval and military medical departments in England have been so impressed with the wholesomeness and superior nutriment of cocoa, that they have judiciously directed that it shall be served out twice or thrice a week to regiments of the line, and to the seamen on board Her Majesty's ships, and this wise regulation has evinced its salutary effects in the improved health and condition of the men.

Indeed, this has been most satisfactorily established in Jamaica among the troops; and a remarkable fact corroborating this statement is, that, by returns to the Horse Guards, it is shown that only one death took place at Newcastle Barracks, in that island, out of a force of 700 men, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1842; and the same may be asserted of other regiments in the West Indies and of the seamen in Her Majesty's ships on the coast.

But the excellent qualities of chocolate were known not only to the Mexicans and Peruvians, from whom, as a matter of course, the Spaniards acquired a knowledge of its properties; but European nations also acknowledged its virtues. The Portuguese, French, Germans, and Dutch, considered it an exceedingly valuable article of diet, and Hoffman looked upon it both as a food and a medicine. In his monograph, entitled *Potus Chocolate*, he recommends it in all diseases of general weakness, macies, low spirits, and in hypochondriacal complaints, and what since his time have been termed nervous diseases. As one example of the good effects of cocoa, he adduces the case of Cardinal Richelieu, who was cured of *eramacausis*, or a general wasting away of the body, by drinking chocolate.\* And Edwards informs us

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\* Liebig and other chemists have demonstrated beyond question that no part of an organ which possesses motion and life is destitute of nitrogen:—"All parts of the animal body which have a decided shape, which form parts of organs, contain nitrogen;" and the chief ingredients of the blood contain 17 per cent. of nitrogen, and no part of an organ less than 17 per cent. It follows, therefore, that nitrogen is that principle of the body which, being in the greatest quantity, and pervading all tissues, is that most frequently wasted, and most frequently in need of renewal. This must be admitted. It follows, then, that those substances which possess this principle in the greatest quantity in a given bulk, are those which must be best calculated to renew that which has been lost or wasted by the operations of the body. Now, caffeine (the principle of coffee) and theobromine (the principle of theobroma, cocoa,) are the most highly nitrogenised products in nature, as the following analysis will show:—

*Caffeine*, according to Pfaff and Liebig, contains—

|           |       |                  |       |
|-----------|-------|------------------|-------|
| Carbon .. | 19.77 | <i>Nitrogen</i>  | 28.78 |
| Hydrogen  | 5.33  | <i>Oxygen</i> .. | 16.12 |

*Theobromine*, according to Woskresensky, contains—

|                  |       |  |                         |       |
|------------------|-------|--|-------------------------|-------|
| Carbon.. .. .    | 47.21 | \| | <i>Nitrogen</i> .. .. . | 35.38 |
| Hydrogen .. .. . | 4.53  |  | <i>Oxygen</i> .. .. .   | 12.80 |

Of the two, cocoa contains the larger quantity of nitrogen; and this chemical fact explains why cocoa should be so much more nutritive than tea, though the principle of tea (theine) is nearly identical with the principle of cocoa—tea containing in 100 parts 29.009 of nitrogen. On this subject Liebig has made an observation which I



that Colonel Montague James, one of my remote ancestors—the first white person born in Jamaica after the occupation of the island by the English—lived to the great age of 104; and for the last thirty years of his life took scarcely any other food but chocolate.\* It is also certain that those who indulge in excesses find their vigor more speedily restored by the alternate use of chocolate and coffee than by any other ingesta; and pigs, goats, and horses, which are fed even on the spoiled berries, are observed to become very speedily fat, and in good condition.

But cocoa has not only the property of rapidly restoring the invalid to health, strength, and condition, but a very inconsiderable quantity of it will sustain life for a long period. The South American Indians perform extraordinary journeys, subsisting, during their prolonged travels, on an incredibly small quantity of chocolate—so small, indeed,

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cannot avoid noticing. He says, "We shall never certainly be able to discover how men were led to the use of the hot infusion of the leaves of a certain shrub (tea), or of a decoction of certain roasted seeds (coffee). Some cause there must be, which would explain how the practice has become a necessary of life to whole nations. But it is surely still more remarkable that the beneficial effects of both plants on the health must be ascribed to one and the same substance, the presence of which in two vegetables, belonging to different natural families, and the produce of different quarters of the globe, could hardly have presented itself to the boldest imagination. Yet recent researches have shown, in such a manner as to exclude all doubt, that caffeine, the peculiar principle of coffee, and theine, that of tea, are in all respects identical."—(*Anim. Chem*, pp. 178-9.) We really can see nothing in all this but the manifestation of that instinct which, implanted in us by the Almighty, led the untutored Indian (as we are pleased to call him) to breathe into the nostril of the buffalo or the wild horse, and by that single act to subdue his angry rage, or that impelled the first discoverer of combustion to extract fire from the attrition of two pieces of wood. The American Indian, living entirely on flesh, "discovered for himself in tobacco smoke a means of retarding the change of matter in the tissues of the body, and thereby of making hunger more endurable."—(P. 179.) But the wonder ceases, when we reflect that man was endued with certain properties by his Maker which must have been at some remote period, of which we can form no idea, active and manifest the moment he breathed the breath of life. To inquire how he lost this property is not our business at present, but it is only by supposing the *quondam* existence of such a property, active and manifest, that can in any way explain a first knowledge of the therapeutick, or threptick, qualities of plants and shrubs. With regard to the identity of theine, caffeine, theobromine, &c., it would be as well that our readers keep in mind that it is so chemically *only*, for in appearance, taste, weight, odor, &c., no substances can differ more. Does the palate exert some peculiar action on the ingesta, so as to give to each a distinct sapor? Or *vice versa*?

\* A relative, who lived to be 97, drank her chocolate regularly every day for many years before she died; and a patient, who at 95 was, and I believe is to this day, as hale as a man of 60, attributed his health and strength to the use of chocolate.

as to render the accounts of travellers upon the subject almost marvellous. In this respect it resembles coffee, which also possesses the estimable property of sustaining the powers of life, while it modifies and restrains the passion of hunger.

It is a curious fact, and how far this condition may be connected with its powers of sustenance is worthy of inquiry, that chocolate recently boiled, if the operation be performed in a tin pan, is highly electrical; and this property may be frequently manifested by repeating the process.

Cocoa, according to Bridges, "was the favorite staple of the Spanish commerce, trifling as that commerce was; and when the English took possession of the island of Jamaica, it was that which first engaged their attention. The extensive plantations left by their predecessors, who had made it their principal food and only support, soon, however, began to fail. They were renewed; but whether it might be from the want of attention, or of information in the new colonists, the plants never succeeded under their management; so that, disgusted with the troublesome and unprofitable cultivation, they soon substituted indigo" (which, as I have shown in a former number of your Magazine, they abandoned also for sugar). "Yet forests of cocoa trees grew wild in the Isthmus of Darien, Yucatan, Honduras, Guatemala, Chiapa, and Nicaragua; while in Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica, it was once an indigenous plant."

The following were the expenses of a cocoa plantation in Jamaica during the early period of British possession:—

|                                                        |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                        | £ stg. |
| Letters patent of five hundred acres of land.....      | 10     |
| Six negroes.....                                       | 120    |
| Four white persons, their passage and maintenance..... | 80     |
| Maintenance of six slaves for six months.....          | 18     |
| Working implements.....                                | 5      |
|                                                        | <hr/>  |
|                                                        | £233 • |
|                                                        | <hr/>  |

In four to five years the produce of one hundred acres would usually sell for £4,240 sterling. This was a monstrous and most unlooked-for return; but then, what was it to the profits of sugar, which, owing to the prodigious increase of the slave trade, was fast coming into active operation, and eating up and destroying all other sources and springs of industry? How dearly have the West Indians paid for the short-lived affluence which the sugar cane conferred!

Blome, in his brief account of Jamaica, published in 1672, speaks of cocoa as being one of the chief articles of export. He states that there

were sixty cocoa-walks or plantations, and many more planting; but, for many years, no cocoa plantation has existed in Jamaica, all the chocolate used being made from imported berries, or the chance growth of a munificent climate and redundant soil! A few scattered trees, Edwards says, (and as I myself know,) here and there, are all that remain of those flourishing and beautiful groves, which were once the pride and boast of the country. They have withered with the indigo manufactory, under the heavy hand of ministerial exaction. *The excise on cocoa, when made into cakes, rose to no less than £12 12s. per cwt., exclusive of 11s. 11½d. paid at the Custom-house: amounting together to upwards of £840 per cent. on its marketable value!* After reading this statement, and coupling it with what I have previously said of indigo, and the duty of £20 per ton levied on that commodity, and the consequent destruction of both of these manufactures, is it to be wondered at that the West Indians feel sore that their last means of existence (the manufacture of sugar) is threatened, or is about to be taken away from them? Thus, one after another, have former manufactures or products of Jamaica disappeared before the presence of financial cupidity; and thus, in its order, will the cultivation of the cane, unless means are very shortly taken to prevent it.

The mode of cultivating the cocoa is given at some length by Edwards; it is that of the Spaniards, a process strictly followed in Trinidad, where, of all the West India islands, it constitutes a considerable item of exports. It is thus described:—"A spot of level land being chosen—preference is always given to a deep black mould, sheltered by a hedge or thicket, so as to be screened by the wind, especially the north, and cleared of all weeds and stumps of trees—a number of holes are dug, at ten or twelve feet distance from each other, each hole being about a foot in length, and six or eight inches deep. A very important matter is the selection of the seeds for planting, and this is done in the following manner: the finest and largest pods of the cocoa are selected when full ripe, and the grains taken out and placed in a vessel of water. Those which swim are rejected; those chosen are washed clean from the pulp, skinned, and then replaced in the water till they begin to sprout; Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*), or some other large leaves, those of the sea-side-grape for instance (*Cocoloba ubifera*), are then taken, and each hole is lined with one of them, leaving, however, the sides of the leaves some inches above ground; after which the mould is rubbed in gently till the hole is filled; three nuts are then selected for each hole, and they are set triangularly in the earth, by making a small opening with the finger about two inches deep, into which the



nuts are put, with that end downwards from which the sprout issues." They are then covered lightly with mould, the leaf folded over, and a small stone placed on the top, to prevent its opening; in eight or ten days the young shoots appear above the ground; the leaves are then opened to give them light and air, and a shelter from the sun, either in the shape of plantain or banana leaves, is not forgotten; but the cocoa-nut and other species of palm, on account of their fibrous structure and great durability, are always preferred. This artificial shelter is continued for five or six months. But, as a further security to the young plants, for they are very delicate, other trees or shrubs are planted to the south-west of the plants, that they may grow up with and shelter it, for young cocoa will grow and flourish only in the shade. For this purpose, the bean-tree (*Erythrina speciosa*) is chosen. I should presume there are other trees and plants equally eligible for this purpose, and more useful; but my experience does not enable me to speak positively upon the subject. Should the three nuts placed in each hole spring up, it is thought necessary, when the plants are eighteen or twenty inches high, to cut one of them down. The two others, if they devaricate, are sometimes suffered to remain, but it does not always happen that even *one* of the three springs above the earth; consequently this additional labor is not invariably requisite.

On the fourth or fifth year the tree begins to bear, and attains perfection by the eighth, continuing to produce two crops of fruit per annum, yielding at each crop from 10 lbs. to 20 lbs., according to the nature of the soil. It will continue bearing for twenty years; but, as it is a delicate plant, it suffers from drought, and is liable to blight. In these respects, however, it does not differ from many other plants, which are even more subject to disease, though not half so valuable. Besides, a proper system of irrigation, such as could be had recourse to in many parts of Jamaica, would obviate and prevent these evils.

The import of cocoa from Jamaica in 1834 was 52,910 lbs.; since then the produce has been very small.

Grenada produced in—

|      | Pounds. |      | Pounds. |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1830 | 337,905 | 1837 | 343,308 |
| 1836 | 301,172 |      |         |

The following are the exports of cocoa from Trinidad since 1821:—

|        | Pounds.   |         | Pounds.   |
|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1821 . | 1,214,093 | 1825 .. | 2,760,603 |
| 1822 . | 1,780,379 | 1826 .. | 2,951,171 |
| 1823 . | 2,121,703 | 1827 .. | 3,696,111 |
| 1824 . | 2,661,628 | 1828 .. | 2,582,323 |

|      |    |    |    | Pounds.   |      |    |    |    | Pounds.   |
|------|----|----|----|-----------|------|----|----|----|-----------|
| 1829 | .. | .. | .. | 2,756,603 | 1836 | .. | .. | .. | 3,188,870 |
| 1830 | .. | .. | .. | 1,646,531 | 1837 | .. | .. | .. | 2,507,183 |
| 1831 | .. | .. | .. | 1,888,852 | 1838 | .. | .. | .. | +         |
| 1832 | .. | .. | .. | 1,530,990 | 1839 | .. | .. | .. | *         |
| 1833 | .. | .. | .. | 2,400,196 | 1840 | .. | .. | .. | *         |
| 1834 | .. | .. | .. | 2,315,957 | 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 2,493,302 |
| 1835 | .. | .. | .. | *         |      |    |    |    |           |

The produce of cocoa in St. Vincent is as follows:—

|      |    |    |    | Pounds. |      |    |    |    | Pounds. |
|------|----|----|----|---------|------|----|----|----|---------|
| 1828 | .. | .. | .. | 17,381  | 1836 | .. | .. | .. | 7,721   |
| 1829 | .. | .. | .. | 12,216  | 1837 | .. | .. | .. |         |
| 1830 | .. | .. | .. | 9,989   | 1838 | .. | .. | .. | 6,588   |
| 1831 | .. | .. | .. | 7,861   | 1839 | .. | .. | .. |         |
| 1832 | .. | .. | .. | 538     | 1840 | .. | .. | .. | 3,956   |
| 1833 | .. | .. | .. | 1,005   | 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 3,874   |
| 1834 | .. | .. | .. | 2,197   | 1842 | .. | .. | .. | 7,268   |
| 1835 | .. | .. | .. | 5,876   |      |    |    |    |         |

The exports from St. Lucia were in—

|      |    |    |    | Pounds. |      |    |    |    | Pounds. |
|------|----|----|----|---------|------|----|----|----|---------|
| 1839 | .. | .. | .. | 54,630  | 1842 | .. | .. | .. | 17,625  |
| 1840 | .. | .. | .. | 82,293  | 1843 | .. | .. | .. | 41,169  |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 78,225  |      |    |    |    |         |

The whole quantity imported from the West Indies during the last thirteen years, has been as follows:—

|      |    |    |    | Pounds.   |      |    |    |    | Pounds.   |
|------|----|----|----|-----------|------|----|----|----|-----------|
| 1831 | .. | .. | .. | 1,491,947 | 1838 | .. | .. | .. | 2,149,367 |
| 1832 | .. | .. | .. | 618,215   | 1839 | .. | .. | .. | 959,641   |
| 1833 | .. | .. | .. | 2,125,656 | 1840 | .. | .. | .. | 2,374,301 |
| 1834 | .. | .. | .. | 1,360,325 | 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 2,920,298 |
| 1835 | .. | .. | .. | 439,447   | 1842 | .. | .. | .. | 2,499,488 |
| 1836 | .. | .. | .. | 1,012,304 | 1843 | .. | .. | .. | 6,501,126 |
| 1837 | .. | .. | .. | 1,847,145 |      |    |    |    |           |

Thus it will be seen that few tropical products are more valuable or more useful as food to man than cocoa. It is *without any exception* the cheapest food that we can conceive, and were it more generally employed, so that the berries should not be more than two, three, or, at most, six months old, from the time of gathering (for, if kept longer, they lose their nutritive properties), even a smaller quantity than that usually taken in a cup would suffice: in fact, cocoa cannot be *too* new.

\* We have no returns at hand for these years.—[Ed.]

Briefly, I may say that in *all* diseases connected with the liver, or rather arising from a deficiency of bile, and generally called bilious, cocoa, if taken as common drink, after the bowels have been freely opened, will tend more to the recovery of the patient than all the medicine in the world, with every medicinal spring at their heels.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BINNS, M.D.

Bellevue, near Hounslow, May, 1844.

## ON THE AGRICULTURE OF HINDOSTAN.

BY GEORGE W. JOHNSON, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

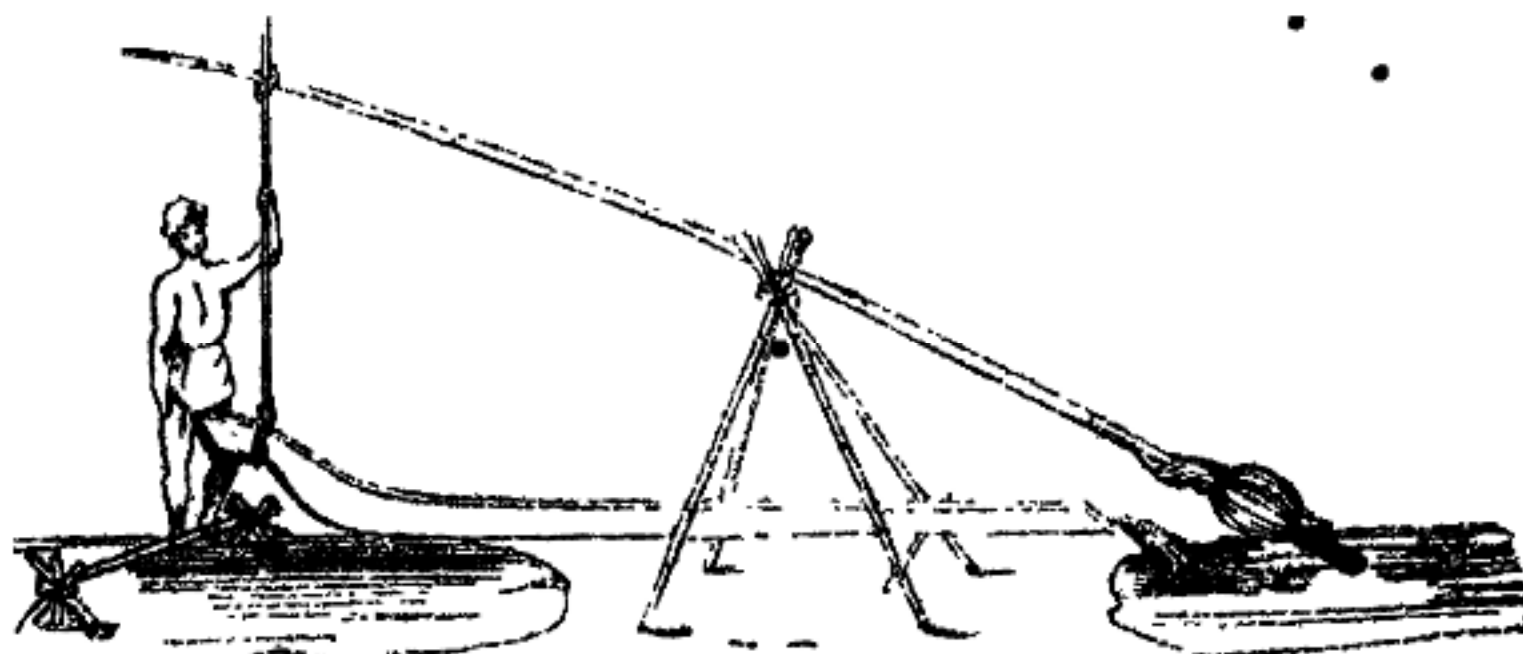
FELLOW OF THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ETC.

[Continued from p. 74.]

**IRRIGATION.**—In every district of Hindostan, as in all other tropical climates, irrigation is the most effectual mode of promoting fertility.

In places favored by Nature whole plains are occasionally flooded merely by the construction of a dam across the outlet of some mountain stream; or it is confined nearer to its source, so as to form a reservoir from which the water may be obtained at the most desirable seasons.

In less favorable situations the water frequently has to be raised to a considerable height, in order to obtain an elevation level with, or



THE JANT, FOR RAISING WATER, USED IN DINAJPUR, ETC.



slightly above, the cultivated land. This is very generally effected by a scoop of matting, suspended between ropes, the ends of which are held by two men, who bale it from the reservoir into a hole some feet above it, and from thence it is similarly baled by others, from hole to hole, until the desired height is attained.

Sometimes the scoop is suspended between poles erected in the form of a gallows; at others, as represented in the accompanying sketch of the *Jánt Wells*.

The extensive canals formed in the neighborhood of Delhi and in the Punjab are no longer employed.

The machinery so general in China, says Dr. Tennant, writing in 1797, is nowhere used in India for raising water. Reservoirs, water-courses, and dykes, are more generally in a progress of decay than of improvement.—(*Ind. Rec.*, ii. 15.)

In the lands about Mongheer and Patna, which are too high above the level of the Burrampooter to be flooded with facility, yet, lying at the foot of the hills, are capable of being benefited by their streams, industry and skill is more remarkably exhibited in the conduct of irrigation, than where the soil is naturally more easily subjected to the flooding.

In 1798, Dr. Tennant relates that the practice of the natives then was, and it is still followed, after ploughing the fields in the usual manner, but before sowing, to divide them into regular small squares, like a chess-board. Each square is surrounded with a shelving border, about four inches high, capable of preventing the escape of water. Between these square enclosures small dykes are formed for conveying a rivulet over the whole field. When the water has stood a sufficient time in one square, it is let off into the surrounding dyke and conveyed to another, and so on in succession through the whole field.

The fertility induced amply recompenses the labor, and the neatness imparted to the country by this husbandry is very striking.—(*Ind. Rec.*, ii. 167.)

In some places, where the water has to be raised from the deep wells, several of which are in the most elevated parts of each field, the work of drawing the water is performed by two bullocks, not travelling round in a mill, but pacing in a direct line<sup>c</sup> from the well, and raising from it a leathern bag, by means of a rope which passes over a pulley suspended above the well's mouth. The various little trenches already mentioned all radiate from these wells.

About Patna the irrigation water is raised from the wells by means of a bamboo lever, with its fulcrum on a frame about ten feet high, a

weight at the opposite end being employed to assist the workmen in counterpoising the leathern bag of water.

This plan is only resorted to when the wells are shallow, and the water near the surface of the earth, and then not bags but buckets are used, sometimes of leather, but more frequently of iron.

Four bullocks and three laborers are engaged nine days in irrigating one acre of land thoroughly.—(*Ind. Rec.*, ii. 276.)

On the Coromandel coast, where the soil is thin and sandy, and the water scarce, irrigation is accomplished by much exertion, and yet the crops are very light.—(*Ibid*, i. 85.)

The importance of this branch of agriculture is evidenced by the great number of wells, which even these most indolent of people sink in districts deficient in streams. You cannot ride out in the neighborhood of Cawnpore, says Dr. Tennant, without meeting with such great numbers, that accidents are not unfrequent of horses tumbling into them with their riders.

Near Madras, at Saymbrumbacum, a reservoir more than seven miles long, and three broad, for the purposes of irrigation, has been formed, by merely raising a bank across a natural ravine. In the Tamul language, a reservoir of this kind is called an *Eray*. This supplies thirty-two villages, containing 5,000 persons employed in agriculture (should the rains fail) for eighteen months. Sluices, lined with bricks, pass under the bank to supply the fields. The inner opening of the sluice is covered by a flat stone, in which is cut a circular hole, through which the water is allowed to pass as required, by means of a plug, fixed to a bamboo, and secured from escape by means of stone pillars and cross bars.—(*Buchanan's Journey through Mysore, &c.*, i. 4.)

Captain W. Brown, writing on the statistics of Dehra Dhoon, says, the waters of the Dhoon have been used to a greater extent in former times than at present, as appears from the remains of old canals; but it has been mostly applied for flooding rice fields, or for the use of the inhabitants and their herds of cattle, and rain falls so frequently, that water is seldom required for the purposes of irrigation for spring crops.

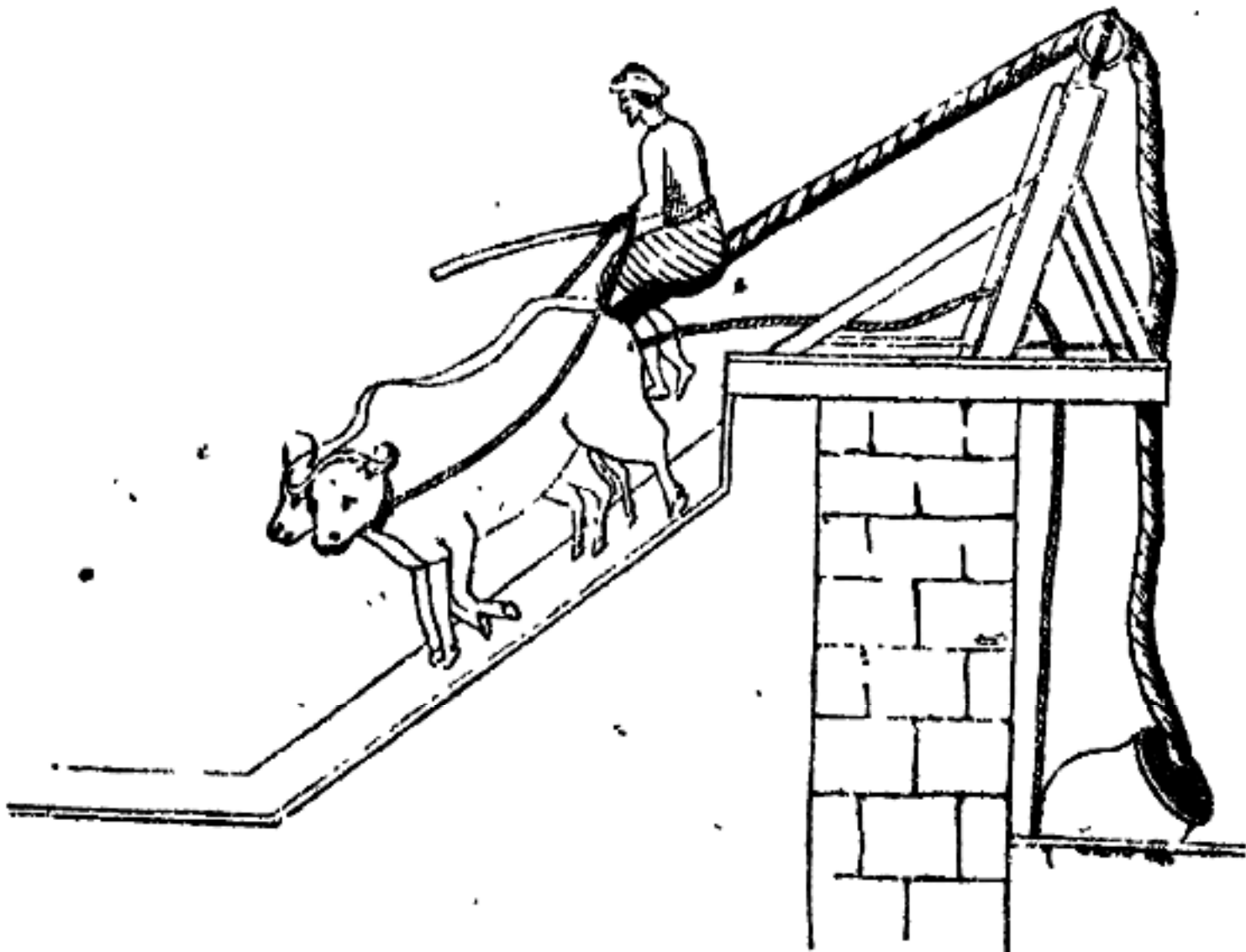
The intersection at all points of hill-torrents of great breadth and extent, which are filled with water after falls of rain, precludes the possibility of any general scheme for the irrigation of the country from these waters, and the limited scale adopted by the natives seems alone practicable; that is, by carrying the waters along the high lands from the upper sources of a stream between the torrents or raos. It would be almost impossible for Government to undertake the management of such a

number of little water-courses, each of very small importance, and it would be better to allow them to remain, as at present, in the hands of the Zemindars, laying down some general rules for guidance in the decision of disputes which may arise.

The Zemindars, owing to the numerous cuts made in every direction along the course of the Asun river, have already taken great advantage of this stream, and, by means of the courses, which they have excavated at the bottom of the high banks on both sides, have intercepted the springs which formerly passed their waters on to the low lands, forming them into impassable swamps, but which are now almost all converted into rice fields, and ploughs are at work which will soon reduce the whole to tillage.

The small canals, or water cuts, might be much improved, and their uses made more extensive, by drawing the water from the Asun higher up, and thereby preventing its being lost in the sandy strata; and although the Dhoon cannot afford an expensive canal establishment, yet much may be done, now that a survey has been made, in effecting improvements, the expense of which would be defrayed by individuals as at present, and as done by the Zemindars upon the Doob and Déhli canals.—(*Calcutta Monthly Journal*, for April, 1839.)

Sir J. Malcolm says that the Persian wheel, with appended buckets, or



METHOD OF DRAWING WATER FROM DEEP WELLS.

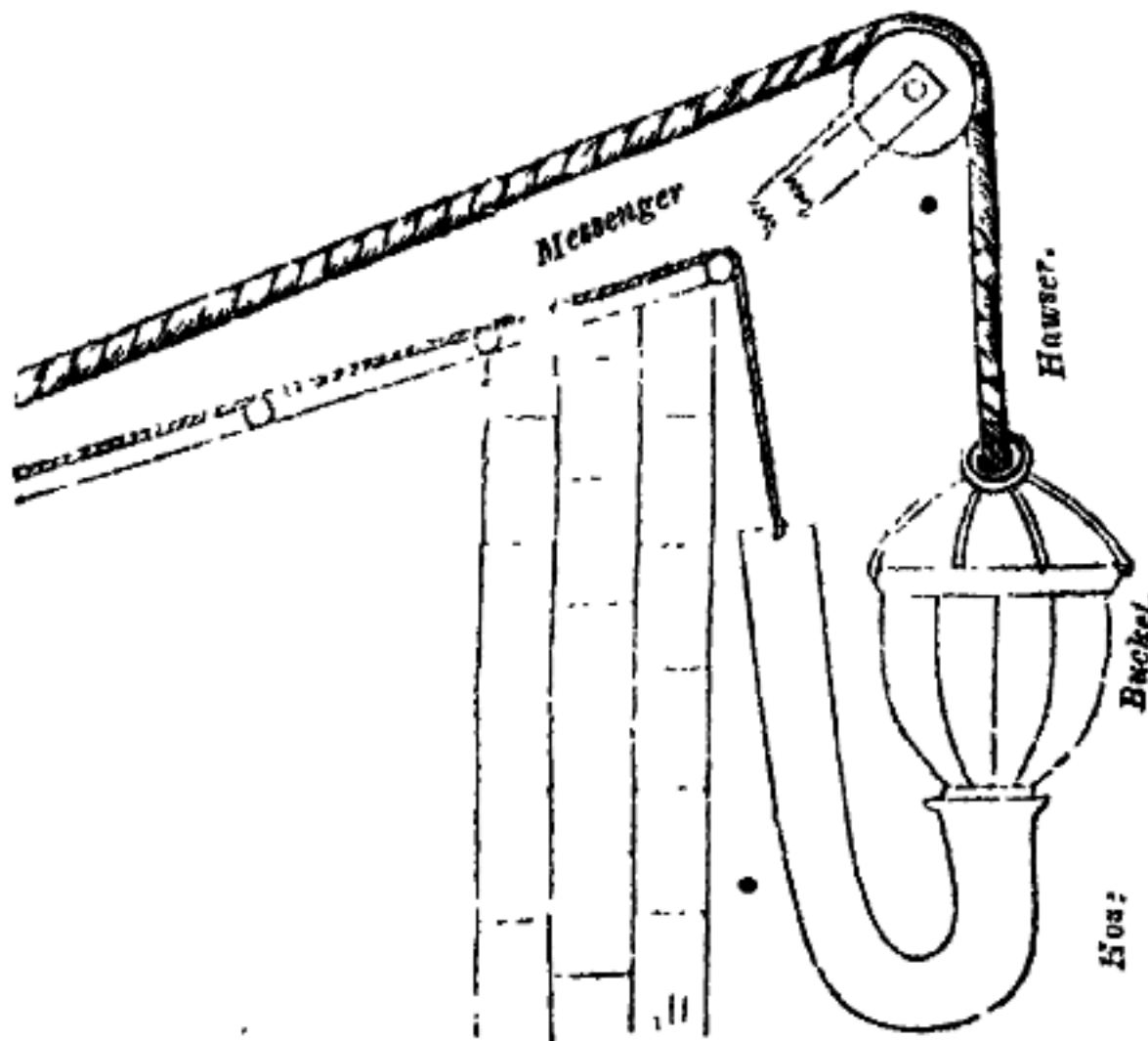


pots, is very common in Maliva. This is set in motion by means of a horizontal wheel, with cogs fitting into others on the vertical wheel; the horizontal wheel is moved round by bullocks.

The leathern bag employed to draw water from deep wells holds about forty-five gallons, and is raised by two bullocks and a lad, every minute and a half, from a well forty-four feet deep, and the bullocks will work eight hours a-day. The mound is raised at the edge of the well to a height proportioned to the elevation of the ground to be watered.

There are two ropes to the bag, one fastened to a stick across its mouth for drawing it up; and the other, fastened to the point in which the other end of the bag terminates, helps to raise it, and pour out the water. The ropes are drawn over pulleys by the bullocks descending the slope, and the draught, continuing upon a rope attached to the bottom of the bag, after the top has been stopped by the pulley, the water is emptied into the channel prepared so as to begin on a level with the top of the mound. The bullocks are taught to trace back, as soon as the emptying is finished, till the bag is immersed again in the water, and which is partially sunk by a stone, fastened on one side of the mouth.—(*Malcolm's Rep. on Malwa*, 425.)

Another mode of raising water, employed in the vicinity of Hyderabad, is thus described by Captain T. Lysart. It requires only one man to



drive the bullocks and attend to the machinery. Instead of the leathern *mote*, they have an octagon iron bucket, with a pale of six or eight inches diameter at the bottom, to which is fastened, through holes at

the bottom of the bucket, a leathern hose about six feet long, to the end of which is attached a small messenger, which is again made fast to the yoke, and is of such a length as to keep the end of the hose higher than the upper rim of the bucket when ascending. The bucket is raised by a hawser playing on a pulley, which hangs far over the well. The messenger plays over a small roller at the edge where the bucket empties itself, and when the bucket is drawn a couple of feet above this, the messenger pulls the end of the hose with it, and the moment the water loses its level, it of course rushes out, and the bucket again descends as usual. They make the bullocks back up the slope to lower the bucket, a bad and slow plan, I think.—(*Trans. Agri. Hort. Soc.*, v. 44.)

Irrigation is said, by Sir Henry Fane, to be more extensively pursued by the agency of the waters of the Indus than he had ever seen any where else. It is conveyed by canals far into the interior, and raised from them on to the fields by means of Persian wheels. This is rendered necessary by the deficient deposition of rain, which may be estimated from the fact stated in the same communication, that up to September, 1839, there had been no rain for three years.—(*Proceedings of Agri. Hort. Soc.* for Oct. 1839, p. 3.)

The general unevenness of the surface of the Nepaul valley renders the progress of irrigation as complete as it is easy of accomplishment. It consists solely in taking advantage of the natural facilities afforded by the innumerable streams and small rivers, which, rising in the mountains surrounding the valley, or from their bases, seek a passage to the least elevated parts in which the two principal rivers have their course. The cultivator has but to ascend a short distance along the course of the stream most convenient to his fields, and thence cutting a channel to direct a supply of water on them sufficient for his wants. Irrigation from wells is unknown and unnecessary in Nepaul, and although there are a few tanks within the valley, their water is never used for agricultural purposes. Such is the facility of irrigation, and the abundant and steady supply of water from the springs, that, in a country the staple grain of which is rice, there is scarce a famine on record, nor in seasons of the greatest ordinary drought need any serious fears be entertained of a general failure of crops. In seasons of ordinarily abundant rain, irrigation is unnecessary for the growing of the transplanted rice crop, so that it is usually limited to the cultivation of the upland rice (Gohya), mustard seed, garlick, radishes, and more rarely to the wheat crop. When the periodical rains are late of commencing, and scanty during their fall, the most strenuous labor of the husbandman is turned to general irrigation, and so perfect are the arrangements of

the Newars in this department, that every field on the lower level, and a large portion of those on the higher one, can be supplied with water sufficient for sustaining the life of the crops, until the rain becomes abundant. It would be tedious to enumerate the variety of plans employed by them for conducting the water of irrigation; every natural elevation is taken advantage of to dig a water-course along its sides, and when it fails, a bund, or artificial raised way, is constructed for the remainder of the passage. The cultivators, whose fields are within reach of the waters of an artificial offshoot from the streams, unite their labor for its formation and preservation, and share its waters among them, according to previous arrangements. Sometimes the fields nearest the source of the water-course are first supplied; at other times, and when water is scarce, it is agreed that each field belonging to the little association shall have so many hours of water, taking it in rotation. So admirably is their irrigation managed, that the channels of permanent streams are often dry for days together, until it is necessary to restore the course of the water to their beds, for the purpose of enabling the possessors of fields lower down on its bank, to supply their wants.—(*Trans. Agri. Hort. Soc.*, iv. 111.)

The cause of irrigation being so beneficial as a source of fertility, is easily explicable.

The necessity for an abundant supply of moisture to all plants, but especially to rice, is apparent to every observer; but, in addition to affording this supply, the irrigating waters deposit on the soil, and impart to the roots of the crop, food in the best state for introsusception.

The amount of fresh earthy matter deposited upon a soil from flood waters, may be estimated from the following table.

The Rev. Mr. Everest found at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, that the following variations occur in the amount of insoluble matters contained in the waters of the Ganges :-

|         |                    | 1 Grain. | In a cubic foot | .. | 30 Grains. |
|---------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|----|------------|
| July 3, | In a wine quart .. | 1 Grain. | In a cubic foot | .. | 30 Grains. |
| — 7     | .. ..              | 8 ..     | .. ..           | .. | 240 ..     |
| — 23    | .. ..              | 10 ..    | .. ..           | .. | 300 ..     |
| Aug. 8  | .. ..              | 58, 10   | .. ..           | .. | 1,740 ..   |
| — 13    | .. ..              | 37 ..    | .. ..           | .. | 1,110 ..   |
| — 22    | .. ..              | 26 ..    | .. ..           | .. | 780 ..     |
| Sept. 6 | .. ..              | 17 ..    | .. ..           | .. | 510 ..     |
| — 24    | .. ..              | 8 ..     | .. ..           | .. | 240 ..     |
| Oct. 8  | .. ..              | 6 ..     | .. ..           | .. | 180* ..    |

\* *Gleanings in Science.*



• This insoluble matter has been examined by Mr. Piddington, who accompanies his analyses with the following observations:—"It is well known, that while the tracts within reach of the inundation preserve their original fertility, the higher soils are generally and rapidly impoverishing, and this to a degree of which few, who have not made the subject one of attention, are aware. There are some crops which cannot be repeated on high soils, unless at intervals of three or four years; while on the low lands these are the only ones which are and have been taken for a period beyond the memory of man. Indigo is a striking instance, and the most familiar one, of what is here advanced; and it was with a view to some improvement in the cultivation of this plant that the following analysis was instituted. Portions of the silt, or mud, deposited by the inundations, were procured from Bansberria, near Sooksaugar, and from Mohutpore, near Kishnagar; the analysis of each gave, in two hundred parts,—

|                                                 | Silt from<br>Bansberria. | Silt from<br>Mohutpore. |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Water .. .. .                                   | 2                        | 2                       |
| Vegetable matter, destructible by heat .. .. .  | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$          | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$         |
| Saline matter, mostly muriate of potass .. .. . | 0 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$         |
| Carbonate of lime .. .. .                       | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$         | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$        |
| Phosphate of lime .. .. .                       | 0                        | 1                       |
| Oxide of iron .. .. .                           | 72                       | 12                      |
| Silex .. .. .                                   | 756                      | 139                     |
| Alumina .. .. .                                 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 14 $\frac{3}{4}$        |
|                                                 | <hr/>                    | <hr/>                   |
| Total .. .. .                                   | 193 $\frac{3}{4}$        | 191 $\frac{1}{4}$       |
| Loss .. .. .                                    | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$          | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$         |
|                                                 | <hr/>                    | <hr/>                   |
|                                                 | 200                      | 200                     |

The very unlooked-for circumstance of only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of vegetable matter being found in these specimens, appears to exclude the idea that this is the fertilising principle, or, at least, that it should be exclusively so; while, on the other hand, from 6 to 8 per cent. of calcareous matter appearing in them (when in an extensive series of experiments on higher soils this was always found remarkably deficient, seldom more than 0.75 to 1 per cent.), points to the conclusion, that the calcareous matter was, perhaps, the great agent; and, in as far as regards Indigo, this was found, by experiment, to be the fact, for a minute portion of lime was found to increase the produce upwards of 50 per cent.—(*Trans. Agri. Hort. Soc.* ii. 40-1.)

Mr. Piddington's conclusion, "that because in the deposit of the Ganges he only found 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of vegetable matter," the idea of

that being the chief cause of the fertility consequent to the river's inundation, appears to me rather too hasty. He has forgotten that he analysed the insoluble part only; but the amount of the matter most available to the plants—viz., the vegetable extract, and other decomposing matters, dissolved in the water—is yet without demonstration. This must be, necessarily, a prime source of fertility.

REAPING, in Hindostan, is the universal mode of separating the crop from the soil: the scythe is unknown, except where Europeans are the proprietors and cultivators of the soil. The unnecessary waste of time and labor this occasions, requires no comment; yet the natives, after a little practice, become expert mowers. I have seen them using the scythe upon grass plots as adroitly as a British mower, although we must not carry the comparison so far as to inquire the surface they respectively will clear in a day.

In the Upper Provinces, where various crops are cultivated commingled, those which are first ripe, as flax and mustard, are drawn up by hand; and the flowers, for their yellow dye, are similarly picked by hand from among the later maturing crops, the barley, or the wheat. Sometimes, indeed, the barley and flax are reaped together, or simultaneously pulled up by the roots, if too short for the sickle.

A Hindoo reaper, turning out to his work, bears little resemblance to an English laborer proceeding to the same occupation; and the work he accomplishes in the day is equally unworthy of being compared with that gone through by his western fellow-workman. The sickle, merely a very small hook, is borne in one hand, and in the other he usually holds the cord, to bind up the day's reapings, and which he carries home at night upon his head.—(*Ind. Rec.*, ii. 314.)

In Bengal, the reaper is usually remunerated with every sixteenth sheaf, or, if he carries in the harvest, with every eighth. Sometimes he is paid with every sixth measure of grain, for which he reaps, carries, winnows, measures, and stores the crop.

In the Mysore, the reaping-hook employed is called *cadugalu*, or *cadagu*. With this the grain is cut, leaving a stubble about four inches high.

The rice is not bound into sheaves, but heaped in little round stacks, about twelve feet high, with all the cars meeting in the centre. Here it remains a week, or, if it rains, fourteen days, and is then threshed.—(*Buchanan's Jour. through Mysore*, i. 90.)

The reaping-hook of Mangalore is toothed, and rudely resembles the English wheat-sickle. In Bengal it is called *kustya*, but it is much smaller than the English implement, the blade at the utmost being ten inches long.

The reapers work sitting upon their heels, the common posture of a native, and eight of them do not cut more than an English acre in one day; but it must be observed that they carry home what they cut.

**THRASHING.**—In no part of Hindostan is the crop stacked for any time after reaping, neither is there any barn to be found for storing it whilst in the straw. Threshing immediately succeeds the cutting of the crop. This is generally performed by five or six oxen, upon one of which a driver is seated, travelling abreast around a post placed in the centre of the floor. The Hindoo Sacred Laws expressly forbid the animals to be muzzled whilst thus employed; but in a bad season the ryot is compelled to limit this privilege of his four-footed servant.

The threshing-floor is merely a space in the field which has been levelled, and beaten hard for the purpose.

In Mysore, the threshing-floor is made of a compound of clay, cow-dung, and water, spread over the ground and smoothened.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, i. 90.) Some of the smaller seeds are beaten out by means of bamboo rods, but anything resembling the British flail is unknown.

**STORING.**—After threshing, whatever will not be required by the family, or for seed, is usually at once transferred to the corn-merchant. That which is retained is preserved in earthen vessels, straw bags, &c., and usually kept in the room of the hut in which the family lives.

If a ryot farms a considerable number of bigahs, he has a separate room, or rather hut, as a store granary. Dr. Tennant describes the little barns in which the grain is stored in Mongheer and Patna, until it can be sold or ground, as being small, round huts constructed of reeds, and neatly thatched; these keep it in perfect preservation. In the Upper Provinces the oily seeds, after being threshed out, are preserved in baskets, until the time convenient for crushing them arrives.

In Mysore the corn, after threshing, is dried by exposure to the sun, if there has been rain, otherwise it is at once put into heaps, called *rashy*, containing each about 334 bushels; particular marks are put upon it to check fraud, a trench dug around it to prevent water causing it injury, and the whole covered carefully over with straw. It remains here for twenty or thirty days, until the division of the crop between the Government and the cultivator has taken place. The rice wanted for seed is threshed as soon as cut, and dried for three days in the sun, after which it is usually kept in straw bags.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, i. 91.)

**SOILS IN GENERAL.**—There are some proverbial verses in England which are not inapplicable to India:—



“ When the clay doth feed the sand,  
Then it's well for old England;  
But when the sand doth feed the clay,  
Then is England's evil day.”

In India, as in all other countries, the low-lying tenacious soils are the best fitted for the cultivation of the cereal crops; and, of a consequence, if any season occurs which renders the lighter and more elevated lands the most productive, it follows that that year is a bad “ corn year.” It is only in the consequence, however, that the resemblance holds, for the cause of deficiency in the best corn lands of England is excess of moisture; whilst the same failure in India usually arises from a deficiency of water.

The natives have shown considerable acuteness in distinguishing the nature of soils.

Dr. Spry, the justly lamented Secretary of the Agri.-Horticultural Society of India, remarking upon those in the Saugor and Nerbudda divisions, observes, that they are distinguished by the natives into six kinds:—

1. *Kabur*, which produces wheat, gram, masoor, and ursee, and when irrigated becomes garden land, and is known as *kerckwaroo*. This kabur soil will yield thirty successive annual crops of wheat without any manure being applied, and with but little ploughing.

Dr. Spry analysed two specimens of this soil. The first, when newly broken up, is in hard lumps, feels soapy, adheres slightly to the tongue, and emits an earthy smell when breathed upon; color, dark brown; specific gravity, 1,908.

The constituents of 200 parts, by weight, were in the following proportions:—

|                                                           |    |    |    |    |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|
| Water of absorption                                       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21              |
| Carbonate of lime                                         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15              |
| Loss by burning (vegetable matters)                       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3               |
| Oxide of iron (peroxide strongly attracted by the magnet) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12              |
| Alumina                                                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8               |
| Silicious sand                                            | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131             |
| Loss                                                      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11              |
|                                                           |    |    |    |    | <hr/> 200 <hr/> |

Dr. Spry, judging from the color of the earth, considers the oxide of iron, in its natural state, to be a *protoxide*, converted by red heat during the analysis into a *peroxide*.

2. *Kabur*, as soapy, but less hard than the first; specific gravity, 2,080. In 113 parts were—

|                          |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Water of absorption      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13  |
| Carbonate of lime        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6   |
| Carbonate of magnesia    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4   |
| Matter destroyed by heat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7   |
| Oxide of iron            | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8   |
| Alumina                  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8   |
| Silicious sand           | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65  |
| Loss                     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2   |
|                          |    |    |    |    |    | 113 |

*Moand* is the next fertile soil to the kabur. Color, smoky brown, inclining to black. The poorer fields of this soil have, in their staple, minute particles of *kunkar* (carbonate of lime). It is cultivated for sixteen years, and then remains uncropped for nearly the same period before it recovers its original fertility: wheat, gram, masoor, and ursee, are grown upon it, and, when near water-courses, peas and seeana.

1. *Moand*. Feels soapy; is very absorbent, and effervesces freely, if treated with muriatic acid. Specific gravity 2,550. One hundred parts contained—

|                     |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Water of absorption | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10  |
| Carbonate of lime   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9   |
| Oxide of iron       | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10  |
| Alumina             | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6   |
| Silicious sand      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62  |
| Loss                | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3   |
|                     |    |    |    |    |    | 100 |

It lost no appreciable weight after being heated to redness.\*

2. *Moand*. Color, blackish; no perceptible smell or taste; less lumpy than the preceding. Specific gravity 2,033. In one hundred parts Dr. Spry found—

|                             |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Water of absorption         | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11  |
| Carbonate of lime           | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5   |
| Oxide of iron               | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10  |
| Alumina                     | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10  |
| Silicious sand              | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56  |
| Matter destructible by heat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3   |
| Loss                        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5   |
|                             |    |    |    |    |    | 100 |

\* I cannot but entertain an opinion that there must have been some undetected error here. I have analysed many soils, and the poorest have always contained

The soil of which this is the analysis had been some time cultivated. *Punrooa* is any soil that can be inundated from a river or stream, *kheero* is earth in and about the villages.

*Doomuthea*, as implied by its name, is considered by the natives as composed of two soils. *Bhulooa* is the poorest of soils. These four last mentioned are more fully noticed by Dr. Spry, but he did not examine their constitution chemically.—(*Spry's Modern India*, ii. 271.)

We have a few more analyses of soils distinguished for the superior production of certain crops, which will be given when the cultivation of the latter is considered.

In the neighborhood of Seringapatam the cultivators distinguish their lands as *wet* or *dry*. Of the former, they consider there are four kinds. 1. A black soil called *eray christna*, or *mucutee*, containing a large proportion of clay. 2. A red soil, also containing much clay, and called *dabbay*, or *kempee bumi*. 3. A light brown soil, called *marulu*, containing much silicious matter. 4. *Daray*, which also contains much sand.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, i. 83.)

In Nepal the Newars, or aborigines of the valley, class their fields under two grand heads, the place of each field under each head being determined on, with double reference to the nature of the soil, and the facilities of regular flooding and irrigation. The *luckaboo*, or first class lands, and the *wullaboo*, or second rate ones, are the distinguishing denominations; and every field within the valley admits of ready enrolment in either class.

The former may be characterised as land in which clay is predominant, which is rich in palpable, earthy, and vegetable matter, and, from its proximity to one of the rivers, a stream, or permanent spring, is sure of being flooded annually at the commencement of the rains, and is capable of being irrigated during the cold season. In this description of land, the ground crop of the country, the transplanted rice, is annually grown, and it is besides fit for the sowing of wheat as a winter crop.

The latter class of lands may be either sandy or clayey, the regulator of their status is the supply of water. The soil of a field ranked as second rate, is commonly quite as rich as those of the first rank; but from a lesser certainty of flooding or difficulty of irrigation, they are far inferior in value. In short, they are not *sure lands* for giving crops of the staple of the country: they are only fitted for the growing of the *ghoya*, or

matter destructible by heat. This, indeed, is the source of a soil's fertility; and I must hesitate to believe, until repeated experiments establish the fact, that land, so fertile as the moand, is without such an important component.



sown rice, pulse, culinary vegetables, and the coarser grains, such as muki, murwa, and phofur. The *wallaboo* lands, speaking generally, occupy a considerable portion of the higher level of the valley, the *luckaboo* ones of the lower. There is a third description of land denominated by the Newars *poomboo*; these are swampy and wet all the year round; they yield excellent crops of transplanted rice, and are consequently very valuable; but from an excess of water are unfit for the growth of wheat or any second crops. Indeed these fields, to speak generally, lie fallow during the winter and spring; the drier ones of this class, however, give a crop of garlic, but not a very good one. This plant, the garlic, in Nepal, appears to affect moisture exceedingly, as during its growth there is generally six inches or more of water, kept in the fields under it. Stagnant water, such as that of the *poomboo* lands, does not suit so well as the running and fresh water of irrigation.\*

**MANURES.**—One great obstacle to the employment of manures in India, is the prejudice entertained by the natives against meddling with ordure or other excrementitious matters. This prejudice will probably give way and yield, as has the objection to dissecting human bodies, to the influence of increased knowledge. Poverty is, perhaps, as great a preventive as any to the employment of some fertilisers, and this is especially the case in that compounded of the dung of animals. The ryot is too poor to keep much stock. The cattle he employs for labor are usually pastured upon small commons and waste spaces interspersed among the tilled lands, being brought home at night and supplied with straw. Those for dairy purposes are kept in herds near the jungles, or other large wastes, but, wherever kept, their dung is sedulously collected and dried for fuel. The natives restrict its employment as a fertiliser to the growth of the opium poppy, the sugar-cane, tobacco, and the mulberry, all of which absolutely require a richer soil than usually can be obtained. I have heard it objected that manure is less required in a hot than in a cold climate; but this is denied by the successful practice of the Chinese, the greatest economists of manure known, as well as by the universal admission of the ryots themselves. Indeed the only refutation required is the fact, that soils here soon become exhausted by unmanured cropping, and have to be left for many years before they are fit again to undergo the same exhausting tillage. One obstacle to the employment of manure in climates where the seasons are changeable

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\* *Trans. Agri. Hort. Society*, iv., 73-4. Mr. Campbell, from whose excellent *History of the Agriculture of Nepal* this is extracted, gives some further details concerning the qualities of the soils at page 90 of the same volume.

does not occur in Hindostan. The most luxuriant and heaviest crops are in no danger of being laid or lodged, and consequently mildewed and rotted as in Britain, for in Hindostan the grain does not receive a single shower from the time the culm is well up, until the crop is harvested.

The general absence of carts also acts as a considerable check to the employment of manure, it has to be borne to the fields in baskets, and taking no objection to the tediousness of the process, it is to be observed, that this precludes the employment of the excrementitious manures in a wet state.

With but a single exception, the only vehicles at all resembling an European cart that I have ever seen in India, are the machines used by the local authorities in Calcutta to carry away the filth collected by the scavengers.

The *hackery* is no substitute for a cart. It consists merely of two bamboos, about ten feet long, united by cross-pieces of the same material, and with other pieces fastened longitudinally, so as to form an open flooring. This is brought to a point at one extremity, across which is fixed a bar of bamboo, serving as a yoke, their draught-power being obtained from two bullocks pressing against the yoke with their humps. Far heavier, and more clumsy than need be, are the two wheels, about three feet in diameter, and far from correct circles; their wooden naves, turning on an axle of the same dry material, are never relieved by grease of any kind, but their screeching, rather than creaking, is endured by the hackery-wallah from year to year, apparently without any inconvenience to his auditory nerves, and certainly without his bestowing one thought upon the fact, that this noise announces how much the labor of the cattle is increased by this easily-removable friction. I have already noticed the loss of power incurred by making the hump of the animal the point of draught, and this loss is further increased by the tenderness of that part. It is very usually in a state of rawness and suppuration, and it is only by the still more acute torture inflicted upon the animal by the driver, by various ingenious inflections of its tail, that it can be induced to press against the yoke.

No kind of harness is employed, two pins, about six inches long, one on each side of the animal's neck, checks any accidental escape from the yoke, and a cord passed through the gristle that separates the nostrils, serves as reins to stop, but not to guide, the animals, the stick and the tail are most unmercifully used in directing their progress.

A vehicle so imperfect as this, destitute of sides, and having a bottom

more open than a sieve, is very inadequate for the purposes to which a cart is usually appropriated. Everything, therefore, not in packages, has to be put into baskets, or more usually little sacks, known as gunny-bags, and in these even the refuse bricks for repairing the roads are conveyed.

In Mysore, they are somewhat better provided with a cart, used there chiefly for conveying dung on to the fields.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, i. 120.)

In Affghanistan, grain, manure, &c., are all carried about the farms upon the backs of the oxen, asses, and less often upon camels. Carts are unknown in the country.—(*Elphinstone's Cabool*, i. 488.) In Nepaul, *silica*, or sand, and *alumina*, or clay, are very generally employed for rendering the soil more productive. There is a stratum of the first, said to be used beneficially upon all soils, which being nearly pure silica, renders this general service inexplicable. The universality of its employment as a manure, whether on clayey or sandy soils, renders the properties of much interest, especially as its composition indicates its usefulness for one class of these soils only; chiefly consisting of silicious matter, its application to clay or calcareous soils is highly appropriate; but how are we to explain the mode of its fertilising operation on sandy soils? Yet it is applied indiscriminately to every portion of the valley land, within easy reach of its localities. Having submitted this substance for analysis, by Mr. Stephenson, a practical chemist, I shall give his account of it, previous to my observations. He says, "I have carefully examined this very singular earth, and find that it is almost wholly composed of silicious matter, with a trace of alumina, not amounting to one per cent. It does not contain the least particle of calcareous or other saline matters; I cannot account for its employment as a manure on the Nepaul soils, although it might be used to renovate those in which carbonate of lime is redundant, or those in the composition of which silex formed but a small portion." The second more commonly used natural manure is a species of orange-colored clay, having an admixture of the oxide of iron with a very small portion of vegetable matter, and entirely free from calcareous substances. This earth sometimes appears as an upper stratum, on the higher level of the valley, and is capable of yielding good crops of wheat, ooid, and gohya rice; but its most common position is that of a second stratum immediately under the ordinary clayey soils, and in the lower as well as the higher level, although most generally diffused in the former. This substance is exclusively applied to the renovation of sandy soils, and its nearly pure aluminous composition points it out as admirably fitted for



the purpose. It is not regarded by the cultivators so much in the light of a manure, strictly so called, as in that of binding matter for adding consistency to soils which are too sandy. They say that after two years' cropping, the more sandy lands become very light (*hulka*) and sapless, and that this yellow clay improves their constitution, fitting them for a new round of crops. Artificial manures are always applied, when within the means of the cultivators, to soils previously dosed with this clay.

Burnt clay is used in some part of India, and has been tried in England as a renovator of soils.—(*Trans. Agri. Hor. Soc.*, iv. 71-2.)

The following notices will show that the natives of India are quite conscious of the beneficial effects of using various animal and vegetable refuse as fertilisers, and it is evident that the poverty of the cultivator is the chief obstacle to their more general employment.

Thus, in the neighborhood of Allahabad where manure is applied more generally to the crops than in most parts of India, the natives do not employ cow-dung, for that is too valuable as fuel; but any kind of filth or rubbish is used, and is carried out upon the land in baskets, borne on the heads of the laborers.

In the Dooab when land becomes exhausted they endeavor to restore its fertility by folding sheep upon it.—(*Tennant's Indian Rec.*, ii. 241.)

In the vicinity of Bangalore, Dr. Buchanan states that previously to ploughing they manure their fields with a compost of cow-dung, ashes, and mud. It is carried to the ground by women, in baskets borne upon their heads. The dressing is very scanty, each basket being emptied with an interval of about thirty feet from the preceding.—(*Journey through Mysore*, i. 42.) In the same country night soil reckoned the best manure for the sugar-cane, but is applied also to the corn crops.

It must not be supposed that this knowledge of the comparative value of manures extends over all India. Prejudice, or ignorance, is found countervailing, more or less, in every district. I will only instance that in Afghanistan they carefully avoid using camels' dung, alleging as a reason that it contains saltpetre! which, if true, is a satisfactory assurance that it would be especially beneficial as a fertiliser. But in Birnabi, they are more completely opposed to the use of such matters, for Mr. Crawford assures us that there manure is never employed, except to gardens, and not to them generally.

On the other hand, in some parts of Hindostan they prepare their manure with more than customary care. Thus, in the neighborhood of Mangalore, they take a little more pains in forming the dung-hill. A pit is dug, into which the dung of cattle and leaves are put in alternate

layers. This soon rots and becomes a saponaceous mass. They keep ashes and other dry refuse of the house separate. Night soil is never employed there as a fertiliser.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, iii. 45.)

In Mysore every farmer has a dung-hill, which he adopts several modes of increasing advantageously. A pit is dug, and into it are collected all the dung and litter of the cattle houses, as well as the ashes, &c., made by the family. Those living within two miles of Seringapatam fetch the ashes, ordure, &c., from the city in sacks carried upon bullocks, but this is kept separate from the dung-hill.

Leaves of wild plants are carefully collected, but these, as well as the straw used as manure, are not mixed with the dung-hill, but are usually trod into the muddy soil prepared for the rice crops.

This employment of leaves is very general, but might be carried to a far greater extent, and if they were first dried and then used as litter for cattle at night, so as to become impregnated with their urine, which at present runs to waste, their value as fertilisers would be much increased.

In South Malabar ashes and cow-dung are collected for manure, but as straw is never mixed with the latter, and it is used when decayed, the bulk is small. The leaves of every shrub, not bearing thorns, are employed as a manure for the rice crop. It would be difficult, I suppose, to assign a reason for the exclusion mentioned, unless that they might occasion inconvenience to the hands and feet of the laborers, by an accidental admixture of the thorns.

The earthy sediment, or mud deposited in tanks and water-courses, is one of the best of fertilisers that can be applied to land, yet with a very few exceptions, and that in Mysore, it is generally neglected by the native cultivator. Formed of the impalpable particles of the neighboring lands, loaded with decaying organic matter, composed, in short, as are the richest of all soils, the alluvial, I know of no source of fertility so available as this to the natives of Hindostan,

In almost every district neglected tanks are to be found partly or entirely choked up with this rich soil; yet how rarely is any attempt made by its neighbors to profit by this store, and if they are not emptied by public authority, they are lost to the inhabitants for all profitable purposes, and become, instead, the marshy source of putrid miasma.

[To be continued.]

## THE EXTENT AND CAPABILITIES OF OUR COLONIES.

BY MR. COLIN T. CAMPBELL.

THE possessions of Great Britain, in North America, are of the most valuable of all her colonies. In extent, they contain 403,500 square miles, or 258,240,000 square acres (not including the island of Newfoundland), and are thus the second most important part of her Colonial empire. The population of these Provinces amounts to 1,600,000, which gives a ratio of 161 square acres per head; and in this respect they are much more advanced than any other of the colonies. They are, however, capable of supporting an increase of population to the extent of 10,500,000. Supposing, therefore, emigration were to continue at the rate of 37,000 per annum, which is the average of the last few years, they would yet hold out inducements to emigrants for 197 years to come, allowing them the same amount of population as at present for increase during that period.

In the next nearest continent of the world to Europe, we possess as fine and as valuable a country as any under the sun, though of a different character, as of a different climate. The British dominions in South-east Africa now extend over 235,256 square miles, or comprising 149,573,846 square acres; and opens to us the most valuable and practical means of civilising and Christianising Africa than any other philanthropic enthusiasm can suggest. The population composed of 150,000, out of which rather better than half is native, affords a ratio of 1,000,000 square acres, or 1,562 square miles, per head. This ratio must not, however, be applied to the whole present British territory, inasmuch as that of Natal, amounting to 80,000,000 square acres, has only been annexed to the British Crown within the last twelve or eighteen months. Properly speaking, the ratio should be drawn from the extent of the two provinces that heretofore constituted the Cape colony; and which, amounting to 70,000,000 square acres nearly, would give a population of one to every 166 acres. On the assumption that it is capable of supporting an equal population with British North America, viz., of one soul to every four acres, and allowing it the present amount of inhabitants for natural increase, it would yet be a field for emigration for 92,500 years to come, presuming the present rate of emigration thither be limited to 400 per annum.



But we now come to an entire continent of which hardly anything is known, nor can any other estimate of its available extent be consequently made than that afforded by its position on the map. This part of the world is that denominated New Holland or Australia, which likewise includes the penal island of Van Diemen's Land. the former geographically presents 3,025,000 square miles, or 1,846,000,000 square acres, and the latter 24,000 square miles, or 15,360,000 square acres, available to the purposes of colonisation. The entire population of this division of the globe, in extent nearly equal to Europe, is only 226,000, one-tenth of that of Scotland, or the 1,017th of that of Europe, consequently it will continue to be a place for emigration for thousands of years, and its ratio of inhabitants to the square acre cannot be exactly proportioned in the absence of an accurate survey of its available extent. Emigration having been at the rate of 29,000 per annum, it would require 1,708 years to give it a population of fifty millions, allowing it the same amount as its present population for increase during that period. The population and extent of Van Diemen's Land, as given above, stand in the relation of one soul to 311 square acres.

Besides these continental colonies, the British Crown holds many valuable and large islands in different parts, in some of which settlements have already been formed. Among these we may notice Ceylon, New Zealand, the Falkland Islands, &c. It would be tedious and useless, however, to extend the calculation further, by taking the extent and population of them. to any of them emigration must be more or less limited, owing to their distance, and the consequent expense and loss of time occasioned thereby. If it were desirable to go further into detail and calculation, we should have employment enough, in taking into consideration our extensive and most valuable possessions in the East and West Indies, besides, the minor watch-posts of our navy in Europe, as Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, &c. The bare recapitulation of the category is sufficient happily, and exemplifies in truth the assertion, that "we sweep the globe, and touch every shore." It only remains to inquire under what circumstances it results that Emigration is so passive and limited, when there is room, and to spare, in our colonies for those hundreds and thousands whose energies of mind and body are destroyed by the want of active employment, and that are actually dying from want at home?

## ON THE WHALE FISHERY IN THE CHINESE SEAS,

AS CONDUCTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE COASTS.

DURING the months of January and February, whales and their young resort to the coast of China, to the southward of Hailing shán, in great numbers; and during those months are pursued by the Chinese belonging to Hainán and the neighboring islands with considerable success. The fish generally seemed to be in bad condition, and were covered with barnacles; and their object in resorting to that part of the coast during that season is probably to obtain food for themselves and young from the great quantity of squid, cuttle, and blubber fish which abound, and perhaps also to roll on the numerous sand-banks on the coasts, in order to clear their skin of the barnacles and other animals which torment them. They are often seen leaping more than their whole length out of the water, and coming down again perpendicularly so as to strike hard against the bottom.

It is an exciting scene to see these boats out, in fleets of from 50 to 70, scattered over the bays as far as the eye can reach, under full sail cruising about in search of their prey. Some steer straight ahead with the crew facing in different directions, observing the boats in their company, and leaving no chance of a spout escaping unnoticed. Upon others, the harpooner may be seen leaning over the bow ready to strike, and occasionally waving his right or left hand to direct the helmsman after the fish in its various turnings, the strictest silence the while being observed.

The boats are admirably adapted for following up the fish, as they sail well, make little noise in going through the water, and may be turned round and round in half the time and space that a foreign boat occupies. They are of different sizes; the smallest are about three tons, and the largest about twenty-five, carrying two small boats on her deck, and a crew of twelve men, of light draught of water and good length. On the bow is a crookpiece of timber, supported by a stanchion, which serves as a rest for the harpoon when not wanted; it enables the harpooner to stretch well over the bow, and see the fish as they pass below the boat. In this position they are struck, for the weight of the harpoon prevents it being thrown any distance. Aft the mainmast, the deck is rounded so as to form the roof of the cabin; on its top the whale-line is coiled.

The harpoon has only one barb, and about fifteen inches from the point of the iron it is made with a socket; above which an eye is wrought, with a cord attached to the iron, to which the whale-line is fastened, and stopped slack along the wooden shaft, so that when the

fish is struck, the iron and the line tightens, the shaft draws out, and leaves less chance of the iron cutting out, or loosing its hold of the skin of the fish.

The whale-line is made of native hemp, and is about sixty or seventy fathoms long, and from four to six inches in circumference, according to the size of the boat. Great length of line is not required by them, for there is shoal-water all along the coast for many miles to seaward. One end of the line is fastened round the mainmast, the remainder is coiled away on the top of the house, and carried forward to the harpoon in the bow, where it is made fast, leaving a few fathoms of slack line.

The boats come out of the different harbors at daylight, and spread themselves along the coast; as soon as a fish is seen blowing, away they go in chase. If fortunate enough to get it fast, the sails are lowered, the bight of the line got aft, the rudder unshipped, and the boat allowed to tow stern foremost. The rest of the fleet, seeing the sail lowered, come up to assist; and as the fish now keeps pretty much on the surface in its struggle to get away, they soon manage to fasten eight or ten harpoons into it, and in a couple of hours or so it is dead from wounds and the loss of blood. They always strike the fish a little behind the blowhole, on the top of the back. When the fish is dead, it is lashed alongside one or two of the boats to float it, and to allow the others to make their lines fast to the tail, and tow it on shore. It is surprising that the boats are not stove in, or completely destroyed from their manner of attacking the fish, *i. e.* sailing right over it and then striking it; but from the cool way in which the Chinese manage the whole affair, I have no doubt that personal accidents occur more seldom than with our fishermen. Their greatest danger is when two or three whales are struck together in the same place, and swim round and over each other, so as to foul the lines. The boats are then drawn against each other, and over the fish, and run great risk of being soon swamped and stove in pieces. In one instance of this sort that fell under my observation, they had three of their boats swamped, but managed to clear the lines, and kill the fish in a most dexterous manner, after which some of the spare boats returned, and towed the damaged boats on shore. They had no lances in their boats, nor in fact any other weapon except the harpoons, which they refused to sell at any price. All the boats had parts of the whale's flesh salted, which they used as provisions. They refused to give any account of what use they made of the fish, and in general were not disposed to be very civil to strangers, which might arise from jealousy, or a fear of our interfering with their fishery. The fish are, I believe, what whalers call the right whale, and were calculated by those on board to yield on an average fifty barrels of oil each.—S.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

**VALUE OF COLONIAL MONEYS IN CANADA.**—All quotations of prices for the British Provinces of North America are in currency, and the following information will be valuable to strangers, and particularly to emigrants taking with them sterling money. The basis of the currency is the imperial gold standard, differing from sterling money in the different nominal value of the pound and its constituents. The pound sterling is by law fixed at *twenty-four shillings and four-pence* currency. At this rate all large transactions are settled, and remittances, with the correction of the day for exchange, are calculated. One pound currency contains four dollars; one dollar currency contains five shillings; one shilling currency contains two sixpences; one sixpence currency contains six pennies; one penny currency contains two coppers. The value in sterling of the pound currency is rather over 16s. 3½d.; the dollar currency rather over 4s. 1½d.; the shilling currency rather over 9½d.; the sixpence currency rather under 5d. But in retail transactions an approximation is made to the value of the coins current in Britain and the United States, and in small purchases the following are the rates at which such coins are usually paid away:—*British* the sovereign, £1 4s. 6d.; the crown, 6s. 1d.; half-crown, 3s. ½d.; shilling, called in Lower Canada *trente-sous*, 1s. 3d.; sixpence, called in Lower Canada *quinze-sous*, 7½d.—*American* eagle, £2 10s.; dollar, 5s. 1d.; half-dollar, 2s. 6½d.; dime, or ten cents., 6d.; real, or York shilling, 7½d. A shilling sterling and a quarter of a dollar are taken in the stores as equal. The exchangeable value of the dollar, of course, varies with the course of exchange between the Provinces and the United States, which is principally ruled by that between New York and London. In general, its value is about 5s. 1d. currency, or 4s. 2d. sterling. The shilling currency is subdivided into twenty-four copper coins, called coppers. Coins of this metal, of Colonial, British, and American origin, and of very various denominations, are common, and each is pretty generally taken as the equivalent of a copper, without much reference to its intrinsic value. The English penny, half-penny, and farthing, of not less than five-sixths of the weight of currency, is a legal tender to the amount of 12d. The following coins are also usually taken at the rates specified:—French crown, 5s. 6d.; French half-crown, 2s. 6d.; pistoline, 10d.; five-franc piece, 4s. 8d.

**Legal Tenders of Coins.**—By the Currency Act, 4th and 5th Vic. chap. xciii., it is provided, that the British sovereign of full weight, and the American eagle of eleven dwts. six grs. troy, coined before July, 1834, and all their multiples and subdivisions, shall be legal tender, the former at £1 4s. 4d., the latter at £2 10s.; and if not more than two grains less than full weight, each coin shall continue to be by tale to any amount, at a deduction of ¼d. currency for each quarter grain. Provided that, legal tenders if the payment exceed £50 currency, either party may insist on such coins being weighed in a lump, and to be legal tender at the rate, the British, of 91s. 10d. currency per oz. troy, and the United States coins at that of 93s. currency. In like manner the gold coin of France of forty francs with its divisions and multiples, at 93s. 1d. currency per oz. troy; the old doubloon of Spain, or quadruple pistole, the Mexican and Chilean doubloon, at 89s. 7d. currency, per oz. troy; the gold coins of La Plata and Columbia at 89s. 5d. currency, per oz. troy; the gold coins of Portugal and Brazil at 91s. 6d. currency, per oz. troy: all these, if coined before Sept. 1, 1841, are legal tender for sums above £50, weighed out at the annexed rates. The following silver coins are legal tender:—The silver dollar of Spain, the United States of Peru, Chili, Central America, the States of South America, and of Mexico, if coined before the year 1841, and weighing seventeen dwts. four grs. troy, at 5s. 1d. currency; and half-a-dollar, of the same coinages and proportionate weights, at 2s. 6½d.; to any extent, by tale. Their subdivisions—the one-fourth dollar for 1s. 3d. currency, the one-eighth for 7½d. currency, the one-sixteenth for 3½d., are legal tender to the extent of £2 10s. at one time, by tale, if they have not lost more than one-twenty-fifth of their weight. The French five-franc, coined before 1841, in

Steel'd was that soul, and by no mis'ry mov'd,  
 That from a father seiz'd his babe belov'd!  
 Such, such my case. And can I then but pray,  
 Others may never feel tyrannic sway?"

Of the fate or subsequent history of Phillis, I regret it is not in my power to afford any information; but it is possible to conceive that among the papers and periodicals of the day, access to which, in consequence of my absence from town, are denied me, something relating to this gifted girl might be found. This task I confide to those who have more leisure, and with the desire possess the opportunity of inquiry. It is sufficient for the end I have in view, to have called attention to this poetess. I come now to that part of the subject which embraces a review of the condition, moral and political, of the Africans in community; for though in the European sense of the words "politics" and "morals," the Africans may be said neither to possess the one nor the other, yet the philanthropist thinks he can perceive, even in their crude form of government, and in their primitive system of ethics, evident indications of a germ requiring only opportunity and cultivation to produce fruit of a higher and superior order. For my own part, I have come to this conclusion from no trifling data, or feeble train of reasoning, but from lengthened opportunities of observation, reflection, and deduction. Nor have these sheets been sent into the world upon the spur of the occasion, to support a startling theory, or establish a favorite hypothesis; for much of what has preceded was written six or seven years ago, at the request of my lamented friend, Dr. Bancroft, as I have previously related, and published in the *Jamaica Physical Journal*, but in a very undigested form. Notwithstanding which, however, the late Dr. Ryan reprinted it in his own journal three months after it had appeared in the *Jamaica periodical*. Having premised these remarks, I return to my subject.

Mr. Lawrence, *ore rotundo ex cathedra*, too hastily condemned the entire race of men "with flattened and depressed crania" to everlasting degradation, especially as he admits "the want of necessary information." It is to be hoped, therefore, that this paper will in part supply that deficiency, and that physiologists in future will not consider the black man—whether as the original type, or the vitiated derivative of the white man—as totally precluded by physical and organic laws from being a laborer in the field, and partaking of the rewards and fruits of the literary and scientific world. A happier prospect than hitherto has been opened to him in the West Indies, where his faculties have an opportunity of developing themselves unchecked by bondage, and unrestricted by partial and prescriptive policy. Till this great experiment has had a full and fair trial, it would be presumption to decide in the negative or affirmative. The negroes are scarcely so far advanced in civilisation as our Saxon ancestors; yet they are superior to them in the knowledge and application of many sciences, especially arithmetic, which they, the Saxons, declared "too difficult for the mind of man;" and in the art of printing, and in numerous handicrafts, which were not known even to the enlightened nations of Europe some two or three hundred years



ago, they are by no means inferior to the English artizan; nay, in cabinet manufacture, it is my firm opinion they decidedly excel, as any one may see who has an opportunity of examining the magnificent furniture manufactured in Kingston, at present constituting a considerable item of export.

There are two circumstances connected with the ethnological and physical history of the negro, which I think have not been sufficiently insisted upon, and which it seems to me would explain some of the discrepancies so common in the negro character. I allude to the form of the head, and the expression of the features.\* Blumenbach, however, could not avoid noticing them, nor could Lawrence, but neither of them have made that use of these facts in their works, of which I am convinced they are susceptible. Among no class of persons inhabiting one country—if I except sea-port towns abroad, and in the West Indies—is there observed so great a variety, both in the form of the head and the outline of the features, as among the colored and black population of Jamaica. It must strike even the most careless observer, yet neither Bryan Edwards nor Long made any use of this remarkable fact, which I suppose was in some measure owing to the general ignorance of sound principles of physiology which at that time prevailed in England. Had this been properly taken into account, much of that discrepancy which exists in authors who have written on the African character would have been explained. Blumenbach could not help writing (nor does Lawrence deny the fact) that, “of the negroes of both sexes whom I have attentively examined, in very considerable number, as well as in the portraits and profiles of others, and in the numerous negro crania which I possess or have seen, there are not two resembling each other in their formation. They pass by insensible degrees into the form of *other races*, and approach to the other varieties even in their most pleasing modifications.” Clapperton says, “the natives of Tegerhy are quite black, but have not the negro face; the men are slim, very plain, with high cheek-bones, the negro nose, large mouth, teeth much stained by the quantity of tobacco and trona (muriate of soda) which they eat. The young girls are most of them pretty, but less so than those of Gatrone.”—P. 6.

The negresses of Soudan have more regular features than those of Begharmi and Kanem, “and an expression of countenance particularly pleasing.”—(P. 18, *Major Denham's Introductory Chapter*.) Again, he says of the Ranemboos and the people of the town of Bree, “I never saw handsomer or better-formed people.”—(P. 90.) The same is repeated of the women of Kouka.—(P. 92.) Of the people of Mandara we read the following:—“The women are proverbial for their good looks—I cannot say beauty; I must, however, allow them all their acknowledged celebrity of form. They are singularly gifted with the Hottentot protuberances; their hands and feet are delightfully small, and, as these are esteemed qualifications in the eyes of a Turk, Mandara slaves will always obtain an advanced price.”—(P. 147.) This

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\* Vide *Pathomyotomia, or, a Dissection of the Significant Muscles of the Affections of the Mind*. By John Bulwer, M.D. 12mo. 1649.



author subsequently says of three of these women, "They were the most pleasing and perfectly formed I had ever seen." Long, speaking of an African rebel, a leader of the Coromantin insurgents, named *Jacky*, who was shot by Lieut. Davy, of the Maroons, says—"He was a young man of good stature, and well made; his countenance handsome, but rather of an effeminate than manly cast."—(Vol. ii., p. 457, note Y.) During the insurrection in Jamaica in the year 1831-32, I could not avoid remarking that many of those who were taken in arms, and subsequently executed, were as fine, or rather a finer, class of men than would have been met with in England under similar circumstances.

I had formerly in my possession five portraits of these rebel chiefs, admirably executed by Mr. Biggs, of Jamaica; they were taken when they were on their trials. I unfortunately lent these portraits to a gentleman interested in the question of negro intellect, who died shortly after without returning them to me, since which period I have been unable to obtain them. But, as I noted at the time the peculiarities of their faces, with the expression of their features, I am enabled to give a description of their physiognomies, which will in part supply the place of the portraits.

Their names were—Captains *Angus M'Cail*, *Jack Anderson*, *Nelson Carr*, *Alexander Burt*, and Deputy Commissary General *Richard M'Intosh*. The foreheads of these men were high even for Europeans, particularly that of Burt; nor were they depressed backwards more than those of Warburton, George IV., Dr. Johnson, Dibden, Murphy, and Nares, whose portraits were before me at the moment that I instituted the comparison. I place great stress upon this circumstance, because the outlines of Burt's forehead, which are by no means heightened or flattened, as is the case, after the immemorial custom of painters, with those of the celebrated persons enumerated, are typical of the facial lines of the others generally. He had a fine Roman nose, which, without exaggeration, might be termed beautiful; his lips were thick, but the chin was well formed and deeply chiselled. The portrait of M'Intosh might have been at first mistaken for that of an ancient philosopher, for his beard and grey hair was exactly modelled (I suspect, without his knowledge, however) after those of the philosophers in the time of Hadrian—indeed, he somewhat resembled the bust of Hadrian in the British Museum. His features also possessed a more pleasing expression than either those of Heraclitus or Diogenes, and, altogether, there was a manliness and poetry about the expression of this man's head and face, that are rarely met with even among the portraits of many of our distinguished men. The portrait of Angus M'Cail, on the contrary, presented the receding forehead. The head was bald to the coronal suture; but the height of the forehead, if measured from the eyes to the promontory of the frontal bone, was greater even than Burt's; while his chin, like that of M'Intosh, was thickly covered with beard. Jack Anderson's profile was exactly that of a Highlander. In Nelson Carr all the features were decidedly African, with the exception of the nose, which was that of a Hindoo, and on the whole his expres-

sion was sinister, the contour being expressive of guilt, fear, and meanness.

I am sorry that I could not obtain any particulars of the lives of these men, because I am convinced they would have thrown additional light upon the subject of this paper. All I know of them is, that Carr received a military flogging; M'Cail was executed on the 9th March, 1832, as was Burt; but what became of M'Intosh and Anderson I did not learn, and neglected to inquire.

I am reminded here, that I have forgotten to mention, that in speaking of the physiognomical and phrenological developments of the Africans, I have adopted the facial line of Camper throughout, but which Lawrence rejects. This gentleman considers, what Blumenbach calls, and, after him, Dr. Elliotson, designates the *norma verticalis*—more philosophical, and more consonant with physiology and anatomy. But it is of little consequence, whether he adopts the facial line of Camper, or the *norma verticalis* of Blumenbach, since there is such a numerous and overwhelming host of facts to oppose his theory, that I feel certain he will never again attempt to defend it. To resume the account of the negro chieftains, from which this digression has, for a moment, estranged me, I shall speak of Gardiner, who was generalissimo, and emperor elect, of the insurgents in the parish of Hanover, in Jamaica, during the rebellion in 1831-32. I well remember this poor, deluded man, and his calm and steady bearing, his erect and noble figure, as if I had seen him but yesterday. He was a fine, tall, handsome-looking man, with features almost European, while the expression of his countenance was calm and benevolent, though there was an obvious anxiety in his look, which was scarcely concealed by the effort made to preserve that dignified demeanor which he assumed upon his trial, and which never forsook him even at the fatal tree. There was really an air of nobility about his person, and, whether from a knowledge of his impending fate, or possibly from reflecting on the mutability of human greatness, he made a very deep and lasting impression upon me. He was tried on the 24th May, 1832, and after his condemnation, was lodged in the common gaol in the town of Lucea—a sea-port on the north side of Jamaica, famous for its salubrity, hospitality, and beautiful harbor. I obtained an order to visit him on the 25th. To my surprise, I found him at large, but hand-cuffed, walking in the piazza of the gaol. As I entered at the door, he was coming from the other end. Seeing me, he stopped, and made a graceful and dignified inclination of the head. I returned his courtesy by removing my hat, and after a few preliminary words, entered freely into conversation with him. He was willing, nay anxious, to afford an explanation of his conduct. During the half hour I was with him, I observed him narrowly with a view to note the impression he should make upon me, as I was especially anxious to discover, if the insurrection had been, as it was currently reported, planned in London; and if the Baptists, as was averred, were the real instigators of it; also, if either he or his coadjutors in the insurrection had formed any correct ideas of the magnitude of their attempt, or of the obstacles which opposed their success; whether they had conceived any just



notions of government, finance, customs, trade, and military evolutions; if they had been urged to insurrection by a sense of the true principles of liberty, or only excited to arms by the hopes of plunder and the prospect of leisure; or lastly, if by cruelty, frequently repeated, or wrongs hourly inflicted, "the cup of suffering had overflowed, and the waters of obedience been let loose upon the walls of authority." With these ideas in my mind, I invited his confidence, and flattered his self-love, by never putting a direct question to him, but insinuating that a negro so well informed as himself knew exactly what it was honorable to reveal, and what it was just to conceal. He was evidently gratified by my deference, and pleased with the attention with which I listened to him, and repeatedly checked himself in speaking, to observe the effect his words produced. Nor was this *ruse* on his part lost upon me, for I gently led him back again to the immediate subjects before us, whenever, as is the practice of most negro orators, he commenced any new paragraph of his speech with a labored, and not unfrequently pointed, proem, which, by becoming too discursive, confused and sometimes abashed him. He seemed to be aware that I was anxious to make him feel that I was neither insensible to the difficulties of the wild attempt in which he had been engaged, nor blind to the merits of the man who had undertaken to shape and direct it. Sometimes, however, he would check himself suddenly, as if in the heat of some internal struggle, when, having passed his left hand over his forehead, he would throw his head slightly backwards and recall himself, as it were, back again to the immediate object before him. His height he was about five feet eleven inches, if not six feet. His nose was Roman, and finely cast; his eyes expressive, betraying a very anxious mind. His forehead was high and commanding; and on the left side, just over the eye, was a small scar. His hair was partially grey, and worn *à la Brutus*. The lips were those of an African. The chin fine, and deeply cut. He had lost a front tooth, but it did not disfigure him. Throughout the conversation he betrayed neither timidity nor embarrassment, but was collected and as calm as a man who, on the eve of a long journey, had taken a last farewell of his family. He looked through the jalousies, ever and anon, at the preparations which were making for conveying him to the place of execution, without betraying any uneasiness or timidity. In his right hand he held a bible, folded or doubled down in several places. This induced me to ask him if he could write as well as read: he replied, "Very little," and that if the negroes could have written, or could have read writing, the insurrection would have been successful. Of this fact I think there can be little doubt, since the plans of the insurgents were betrayed by messengers, who were entrusted with them from one chief to another. In reply to a remark about the Baptists being implicated in the rising, he said that the Baptist preachers "read" (taught) "well," but that the negroes misunderstood them;\* that if Mr. Burchell, the Baptist

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\* By this is meant that the negroes interpreted certain passages literally, and not spiritually. It would have perhaps saved the Baptists much obloquy had they taken the same pains to explain the scriptural sense of certain passages in the Bible, that they exerted to prove to the negroes that they were wrongfully and unjustly held in bondage.



preacher (who had been accused of having organised and directed the rising), had been in the island, he would have prevented it; that he (Gardiner) was never ill-treated from boyhood; that he had never known what want was, in any shape, in his life; that when he consented to be generalissimo, he was in the confidence of the acting managers of the estate, or pen, to which he belonged—nay, I think he said, had charge of it; that he was possessed of ready money to the amount of ten doubloons in gold—about 40*l.* sterling, two horses, several cattle, poultry, two commodious houses, and every comfort that a man in his station of life required; and finally, that he knew not what evil spirit influenced him to engage in so hazardous and dangerous an enterprise. He appeared to have no idea that the conspiracy had been organised in London. He admitted, without reserve, that he had commanded at the affair of the Montpeliers—Lord Seaford's estates, where the militia were nearly cut off; that his force was well disciplined, and that had "the white people" stirred (the companies of militia had been formed into square), they would have been destroyed to a man. On the subject of finance and of government in general, he had no definite idea. The inferior slaves were to be divided among the chiefs, and the religion was to be according to the practice of the Methodists and Baptists. With regard to the military art, his knowledge was very narrow. He appeared to have had not the slightest idea of the effect of masses disciplined and acting on a given point, or of any scientific manœuvre in the field, but that of ambuscade, the most obvious and the meanest, and least entitled to consideration of all the strategies of the horrid business of war. One of his ideas as to the means of overcoming, and finally vanquishing his enemies, and on which he seemed to have placed, and not without show of reason, strong hopes of success, was to receive their fire, and then rush upon them sword in hand. Had this been executed with the alacrity and celerity of the Highlanders at Preston Pans, it is impossible to say what might have been the result, when we recall to mind that the blacks were generally ten to one in every skirmish or engagement which took place during this servile war. On the whole, however, this man, though superior to his fellow slaves, was not possessed of a mind equal to the vast task which he had undertaken to execute, and, indeed, it seems to have been forced upon, rather than sought, by him. Victory on his side, spoliation would have been the reward of his troops—license would have followed, and disintegration of the ill-assorted materials of his government must have been the result. But such is the general order of the events and sequences of nearly all revolutions. Massaniello could excite, but he could neither allay nor direct the current of popular enthusiasm.

After some further conversation, in which he especially alluded to his family, and entreated that his goods and money might be given to them; he expressed his gratitude for the treatment he had received since being in prison, and being told that the escort was ready, shook hands with the gaoler; I extended mine also, and the poor fellow passed on, regretted, I firmly believe, even by those very men whose lives he or his followers would undoubtedly have taken had victory declared on

their side ; but whose sense of what was due to their own safety, compelled them to make him an example of unsuccessful rebellion.

I have dwelt rather at length upon the effect which this man's bearing and conversation produced upon me, for though he might not have possessed any refined notions of liberty, or cherished any exalted ideas of what a government should be, nevertheless his cool and collected demeanor, his sensible and reasonable replies, his quickness and clearness of apprehension of the danger which attended his attempt when his mind was led to a proper examination of the subject, and the feeling with which he expressed the sense he entertained of the ill consequences that flowed from the inability of the negroes to write, exempt him from the sweeping charge of Lawrence, that "when the blacks form any plots, although their natural apathy and unvarying countenance are favorable to concealment, they always fail through treachery or precipitation in commencing operations, or are disconcerted by any resolute opposition even from very inferior numbers."—(*Lectures*, p. 420, 3rd Ed., Lond.) And here again Lawrence betrays his ignorance of the negro. There is no "natural apathy" about the negro, but on the contrary, exuberant life, strong animal passions, and invincible perseverance, where his feelings are engaged, as any one who has practised among them must have certainly perceived. Neither is their "countenance unvarying or favorable to concealment," in a greater degree than those of an European, to those who have passed much time with, or enjoyed opportunities of observing them at their dances, feasts, and merry-makings ; when at their labor, on a sick-bed, malingering, or—and then they seemed possessed of super-human vigor—when on their usual night journey to the object of their love. Fatigue on this latter occasion seems to have no power over them.\* It

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\* Edwards remarks "But notwithstanding what has been related of the unrelenting temper of the enslaved Africans, they are said to be highly susceptible of the passion of love. It has even been supposed that they are more subject to, and sensible of, its impression than the natives of colder climates."—(*West Indies*, vol. ii., p. 81, 2nd Ed., 1794) Robertson says : "The negro glows with all the warmth of desire natural to his climate ;" and another author, quoted by Edwards, writes, "The tender passion is the most ardent one in the breast of the enslaved African. It is the only source of his joys, and his only solace in affliction." Mons. de Chauvalon, the historian of Martinique, with great truth and feeling, thus speaks of the ardent temperament of the negro : "Love, the child of Nature, to whom she entrusts her own preservation, whose progress no difficulties can retard, and who triumphs even in chains ; that principle of life, as necessary to the harmony of the universe as the air which we breathe, inspires and invigorates all the thoughts and purposes of the negro, and lightens the yoke of his slavery. No perils can abate, nor impending punishments restrain, the ardor of his passion. He leaves his master's habitation, and traversing the wilderness by night, disregarding its noxious inhabitants, seeks a refuge from his sorrows in the bosom of his faithful and affectionate mistress." What Chauvalon says of the male sex may be still more fitly said of the female. Neither distance, nor darkness, nor threats, nor punishments, nor domestic nor magisterial commands, nor rewards, nor favors, can or will keep them from the objects of their loves. In rain or in drought, in light or in darkness, permitted or unpermitted, the negress, forgetful of all things but the passion which inspires and consoles her, quits her mistress, and retires for the night to the abode of the lover in whom she has reposed her affections, and from whose ardor she expects her reward. This is a practice so notorious in the West Indies, that little or no attempts are made to restrain



is perhaps not useless to tell Mr. Lawrence, that a sick negro, with his ashy color, his drooping eye, listless gait, and rough skin, finely dotted with grey or ash-colored headless pimples—a sort of black goose-skin—is no more like the same individual in health, with his shining ebony face, his open mouth, white teeth, jaunting air, and rakish look, than an automaton chess-player is to a living Philidor. I feel assured, notwithstanding Gardiner's deficiency in some of the knowledge essential in the leader of a great revolution, that had he been properly supported, Jamaica could only have been preserved to the whites by an incredible sacrifice of life, both on their parts and that of the blacks, if the island, after all, could have been saved; and if saved would have been of no use, political or commercial, unless repopulated by an entire new race of men.

But to refute still further the opinion of Mr. Lawrence, I shall quote from Denham and Clapperton a sketch of the people of Central Africa, who were first visited and described by Captain Lyon. "We had been told," says Major Denham, "that the Sheik's soldiers were a few ragged negroes armed with spears, who lived upon the black Caffer countries, by whom he was surrounded, and which he was enabled to subdue by the assistance of a few Arabs who were in his service; and, again, we had been assured that his forces were not only numerous, but, to a certain extent, well trained. The degree of credit which might be attached to these reports was nearly balanced in the scale of probability; and we advanced towards the town of Bouka, in a most interesting state of uncertainty whether we should find its chief at the head of thousands, or be received by him under a tree surrounded by a few naked slaves. These doubts, however, were quickly removed. I had ridden a short distance in front of Boo Kaloom with his train of Arabs, all mounted and dressed out in their best apparel, and, from the thickness of the trees, soon lost sight of them, fancying that the road could not be mistaken. I rode still onwards, and on approaching a spot less thickly planted, was not a little surprised to see in front of me a body of several thousand cavalry drawn up in a line, and extending right and left as far as I could see; and, checking my horse, I awaited the arrival of my party under the shade of a wide-spreading acacia. The Bournou troops remained quite steady, without noise or confusion, and a few horsemen, who were moving about in front, giving directions, were the only persons out of the ranks. On the Arabs appearing in sight, a shout, or yell, was given by the Sheik's people, which rent the air; a blast was blown from their instruments of music equally loud, and they moved on to meet Boo Kaloom and his Arabs. There was an appearance of tact and management in their movements which astonished me: three separate bodies, from the centre and each flank, kept charging towards us to within a few feet of our horses' heads, without checking the speed of their own until

them; and, generally speaking, it is only the older or less favored negroes that can be induced to remain in their employers' houses at night. I assure Mr. Lawrence that he would find little "apathy" among this class of persons were he to visit the West Indies.



the moment of their halt, while the whole body moved onwards. These parties were mounted on small, but very perfect horses, who stopped and wheeled from their utmost speed with great precision and expertness, shaking their spears over our heads, exclaiming, '*Barca! Barca! Alla Niakkumcha, alla Cheraga!*'—'Blessing! Blessing! Sons of your country! Sons of your country!' and returning quickly to the front of the body, in order to repeat the charge. While all this was going on, they closed in their right and left flanks, and surrounded the little body of Arabs so completely as to give the compliment of welcoming them very much the appearance of a declaration of their contempt of their weakness. I am quite sure this was premeditated; we were all so closely pressed as to be nearly smothered, and in some danger from the crowding of the horses and the clashing of the spears. Moving on was impossible; and we therefore came to a full stop. Our chief was much enraged; but it was all to no purpose: he was only answered by shrieks of welcome, and spears most unpleasantly rattled over our heads expressive of the same feeling. The annoyance, however, was not of long duration. Barca Gana, the Sheik's first general, a *negro of a noble aspect*, clothed in a figured silk robe, and mounted on a beautiful Maudara horse, made his appearance; and after a little delay, the rear was cleared of those who had pressed in upon us, and we moved on, though but very slowly, from the frequent impediment thrown in our way by these wild equestrians. The Sheik's *negroes*, as they are called, meaning the black chiefs and favorites, all raised to that rank by some deed of bravery, were habited in coats of mail composed of iron chain, which covered them from the throat to the knees, dividing behind, and coming on each side of the horse. Some of them had helmets, or rather skull-caps, of the same metal, with chin pieces, all sufficiently strong to ward off the stroke of a spear. Their horses' heads were also defended by plates of iron, brass, and silver, just leaving sufficient room for the eyes of the animal."—(Pp. 62-64.)

This, of course, is a general description of this singular people; but the following is more interesting, as being the *resumé* of the character of one of their distinguished men:—

"Barca Gana, who commanded the Sheik's people—about two thousand strong—was a native of a town called Saukara, in Soudan, and had fallen into the Sheik's hands about seventeen years before, when only nine years of age. The Sheik had always been highly attached to him, and had raised him, with his fortunes, to the rank he now held as raid, or governor of Angala, part of Loggun, and all the towns of Sharg; besides making him *kashella*, or commander in chief of his troops. He was a powerful negro, of *uncommon bravery*, possessing a charm which rendered him invulnerable to either balls or arrows. He was *keen, possessed of great quickness of observation*; and from being so long in the Sheik's confidence, had *acquired his manner, which was gentle and particularly pleasing*."—(P. 104.)

Such was the character of Barca Gana, sketched by no feeble hand, and described by one who had not acquired knowledge of the human mind from books, or become acquainted with the physical peculiarities of the human race by the practice of a metropolitan

tale to any amount at 4s. 8d. The British crown at 6s. 1d. currency, which, and all other descriptions of British coin lawfully current in Great Britain and Ireland, of proportionate weight, and for proportionate sums to the amount of £2 10s. currency, and no more. The Governor General can, by proclamation, include among legal tenders the more recent coinages of those nations of the values specified, having verified their purity by assay. £100 sterling is equal to £121 13s. 4d. currency, and is deemed par of exchange, from which rate exchange seldom fluctuates more than one per cent. To bring sterling into currency, add one-fifth to the sterling amount and one-twelfth to the one-fifth; and to reduce currency into sterling, multiply by 60, and divide by 73.

**THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA**—It is as yet almost a *terra incognita*. We know Europe pretty thoroughly. Asia has been traversed in all its length and breadth by civilised travellers. With the geography of America we may call ourselves familiar. But how little do we know of the vast continent which lies almost wholly within the tropics, and of which the greater part seems shut up as effectually against the advances of civilisation, as if it were upon another planet! Indeed the mountains of the moon would be subject to a more accurate observation were they situated upon the satellite from which they derive their name. The efforts of civilised travellers have been for centuries directed to the recesses of this continent, yet four-fifths of it is blank upon our maps. Its whole centre is one broad unexplored region, and the information obtained by recent travellers is of the most aggravating kind, showing us mines of wealth which it is impossible to work. Before giving the results of these discoveries, let us look upon Africa as the world has known it and as it may be familiar to most of our readers. Egypt, an old and worn-out country, in its antiquities one of the most interesting places on the continent, occupies a small portion of its north western corner. The river Nile has been explored to its sources, by Bruce and other travellers, who have given us some curious facts. The Barbary States occupy the northern portion bordering on the Mediterranean. South of this, and stretching from the Nile to the Atlantic, is the great desert of Zaara. Along the whole western coast are small establishments or factories, for trade in slaves, gold-dust, ivory, palm oil, and other vegetable productions. This trade has been nearly monopolised by the English until lately, but now American enterprise has taken a large portion of it out of their hands. On this coast are the two settlements of Sierra Leone and Liberia, established as colonies for emancipated slaves; but both, we have reason to believe, are in a wretched condition. The English have possession at the Cape of Good Hope. On the eastern shore there are a number of independent sovereignties, which carry on a limited trade. The Imam of Muscat is a prince of considerable liberality and enterprise. Quite recently the English have made a settlement at Aden, near the mouth of the Red Sea. Having once obtained a foot-hold, they, English like, began to push about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river, where none was marked upon any chart, and up this they steamed three hundred miles, without finding the least obstruction. Having now passed round this continent, let us look into the interior. For half a century the English Government has been expending lives and treasure in a partial exploration. They have found that this whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold, ivory, and all sorts of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds of woods, invaluable for dyeing and architectural purposes, not found in other portions of the world. Through it for thousands of miles sweeps a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water, and of unsurpassable depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three miles an hour, without rock, shoal, or snag, to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers pour into this, tributary waters of such volume as must have required hundreds of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it. This river pours its waters into the Atlantic through the most magnificent delta in the world, consisting of perhaps a hundred mouths, extending probably five hundred miles along the coast, and mostly broad, deep, and navigable for steam-boats. Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which are estimated to contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole country teems with a dense population. Far in the interior, in the very heart of this continent, is a nation in an advanced state of civilisation. The grandeur and beauty of portions of the



country, through which the Niger makes its sweeping circuit, are indescribable. In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand feet, thickly covered with the richest vegetation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country, this scene of rich fertility and romantic beauty, is apparently thrust out for ever from the rest of the world. It is the negro's sole possession. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there, for over this whole lovely country broods one dread malaria, and to the white man it is the "valley of the shadow of death." In expedition after expedition, sent out from the English port on the Island of Ascension, not one white man in ten has ever returned alive; all have fallen victims to this seemingly beautiful but awful climate. It seems impossible for any Englishman to breathe that air. So dreadful is it, so small the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon, on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the fabled Upas. This country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrated at the risk of life; and it is melancholy to think that those who have given us even the meagre information that we have, did it at the sacrifice of their lives.

**THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.**—Picturesque tourists, album poets, and poets in a larger way also, together with a numerous train of those who love to gaze, and muse, and feel, without making any attempt to pen down what they see and enjoy, have, first and last, said and thought a good deal about the Niagara Falls, their wonder and terror, and glorious grandeur. But, while the power of that water to move the mind, and give rare speed to all the inner gearing of the soul, has been pretty generally understood, the water-power at the same place has not been much considered. This neglect, however, has recently been remedied. In a recent number of *Silliman's Journal of Science*, there is a paper communicated by Mr. Z. Allen, an engineer of reputation, in which he has furnished a computation, based on actual measurement of the hydraulic power of the Niagara Falls. We copy from that paper the principal mechanical power of the Falls. The volume of the Niagara river, as measured at its discharge from Lake Erie, is stated as equal to 374,000 cubic feet of water per second. This is equal to 22,440,000 cubic feet, or 167,862,420 gallons, or 701,250 tons, or 1,402,500,000 pounds of water flowing out of Lake Erie every minute. Mr. Allen then takes Watt and Bolton's estimate of the power of a horse, and deduces from it the quantity of the hydraulic power of the river at the Falls. That estimate of a single horse power makes it equal to a force that will raise a weight of 33,000 lbs. one foot high, in one minute. The perpendicular fall of water is taken at 160 feet; and one-third of the mechanical power of the water is deducted to cover waste in the practical application of it. The result is, that 1,402,500,000 pounds of water, multiplied by 160, as the number of feet of fall, and the product divided by 33,000, as equal to the power of one horse, gives, after subtracting the quotient, one-third for waste, a net quantity of power equal to 4,533,334 horses. The formula is stated thus:—

$$\frac{1,402,500,000 \times 160}{33,000} = 4,533,334$$

To illustrate the practical amount of this power on business purposes, Mr. Allen makes the following statement:—"He states that Mr. Baines, of Leeds, in 1835, estimated the total quantity of motive power then at work in all the cotton-mills in Great Britain, as equal to a horse power of 33,000; the whole motive power employed in the woollen, flax, and other manufactures, as equal to 100,000 horses; and the whole motive power employed in mining, in propelling boats, &c., as equal to 50,000 horses. Thus Mr. Baines made the entire motive power employed in all these ways, in 1835, in Great Britain, equal to 191,000. Since 1835, this aggregate of moving power is supposed to have increased about 20 per cent., or say 39,000 horse power, making the entire aggregate of motive power now in use, in Great Britain, in all the manufactures of cotton, wool, &c., in mining, &c., equal to a 233,000 horse power. But all this power, the working of which produces so vast a proportion of the wealth of Great Britain, amounts to no more than one-nineteenth of the motive power of the Niagara Falls!



**RATES OF INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.**—Maine: 6 per cent.; forfeit of the debt or claim.—New Hampshire: 6 per cent.; forfeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.—Vermont: 6 per cent.; recovery in action with costs.—Massachusetts: 6 per cent.; forfeit of threefold the usury.—Rhode Island: 6 per cent.; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt.—Connecticut: 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.—New York: 7 per cent.; usurious contracts void.—New Jersey: 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.—Pennsylvania: 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.—Delaware: 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt.—Maryland: 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts 8 per cent.; usurious contracts void.—Virginia: 6 per cent.; forfeit double the usury taken.—North Carolina: 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void; forfeit double the usury.—South Carolina: 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken with costs to debtor.—Georgia: 8 per cent.; forfeit three times the usury and contract void.—Alabama: 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and usury.—Mississippi: 8 per cent.; by contract as high as 10 per cent.; usury recoverable in an action of debt.—Louisiana: 5 per cent.; bank interest 6; conventional as high as 10; beyond that contract void.—Tennessee: 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.—Kentucky: 6 per cent.; usury may be recovered with costs.—Ohio: 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.—Indiana: 6 per cent.; on *written* agreements may go as high as 10; penalty of usury, a fine of double the excess.—Illinois: 6 per cent.; threefold amount of the whole interest.—Missouri: 6 per cent.; by agreement as high as 10 per cent.; if beyond, forfeit of whole interest due, and of the usury taken.—Michigan: 7 per cent.; forfeit of the usury taken and one-fourth the debt.—Arkansas: 6 per cent.; by agreement any rate not exceeding 10; amount of usury recoverable, but contracts void.—District of Columbia: 6 per cent.; usurious contracts void.—Florida: 8 per cent.; forfeit of interest and excess in case of usury.—Wisconsin: 7 per cent.; by agreement not exceeding 12; forfeit treble the excess.—Iowa: 7 per cent.; by agreement as high as 12; forfeit treble the excess. On debts or judgment in favor of the United States, interest is computed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.**—We last month gave an extended notice of the recently-patented improvements in Sugar-making. The following remarks furnish a brief detail of the advantages presented by Mr. Henry Crosley's system, which will be found useful for reference in the Sugar Colonies:—1. The juice in the cane (generally 18 per cent. by weight of saccharine matter) can be wholly extracted, thereby saving about eight parts now left in the megass. 2. The juice can be rapidly filtered when cold as discharged from the mill, or hydraulic-press; if by the latter it should be needful. 3. The tempering can be effected properly and uniformly. 4. The juice can be defecated promptly as it runs from the mill, hydraulic-press, or filter, thereby avoiding the deteriorating effects produced by remaining in receivers. 5. The cleansing and evaporating of the defecated liquor (rendered purer by previous operations) can be effected in steam-pans, without discharging from one into the other. 6. The evaporated syrup may be decolorized and filtered through animal charcoal, which can be revived on the estate. 7. The final concentration of the syrup can be more rapidly accomplished than by the present mode, in an open pan or teache, at the low temperature of 170° to 180° Fahrenheit, or at about 80° to 100° below the usual temperature of the strike when boiled by the common method. 8. The concentrated mass can be properly crystallized and effectually cured, and the potting avoided by the use of vessels into which the strikes are discharged consecutively, and the sugar so cured will not drain during the voyage. 9. The molasses can be converted into sugar nearly equal to that of the first production; and sugar can also be made of quality in all respects as muscovado (and by this peculiar method only) from the molasses that drain from the sugar of the second quality. 10. The megass may be used for manure, if the various operations are performed by the agency of steam. 11. The machinery, apparatus, &c., are simple in their construction and management, and much less costly than others.

**WATER: AN ALLEGORY.**—In one of our American papers we find the following pretty allegory. The writer is discoursing on the Croton aqueduct of New

York, and says, "I find it not easy to come away from that simple harmony to this city of turmoil and traffic. I will refresh myself with a vision of Beauty, and she shall lead me back. Our merchants think that those graceful beings, who

" ' Had their haunts by dale or piny mountain,  
(Or forest by slow stream, or pebbly spring,'

have all vanished long ago. But Nature is filled with spirits, as it was in the old Grecian time. One of them dwells in our midst, and scatters blessings like a goddess. This lovely nymph, for years uncounted reclined in the verdant fields, exchanging glances with the stars, which saw themselves in her deep blue eyes. In true transcendental style she reposed quietly in the sunshine, watching the heavens reflect themselves in her full urn. Sometimes the little birds drank therefrom, and looked upward, or the Indian disturbed her placid mirror for a moment with his birchen cup. Thus ages passed, and the beautiful nymph gazed ever upward, and held her mirror to the heavens. But the spirit which pervades all forms was changing—changing; and it whispered to the nymph, 'Why liest thou here all the day idle? The birds only sip from thy full urn, while thousands of human beings suffer for what you have to spare.' Then the nymph held communion with the sun, and he answered, 'I give unto all without stint or measure, and yet my storehouse is full, as at the beginning.' She looked at heaven, and saw written among the stars, 'Lo, I embrace all, and thy urn is but a fragment of the great mirror, in which I reveal myself to all.' Then the nymph felt heaving aspirations at her heart; and she said, 'I too would be like the sunshine and the bright blue heaven.' A voice from the Infinite replied, 'He that giveth receiveth. Let thine urn pour forth for ever, and it shall be for ever full.' Then the water leaped joyfully, and went on its mission of love. Concealed, like good deeds, it went all over the city, and baptised it in the name of Purity, Temperance, and Health. It flowed in the midst of pollution and filth, but kept itself unmixed and undefiled, like Arethusa in her pathway through the sea—like a pure and loving heart visiting the abodes of wretchedness and sin. The children sport with its thousand rills; the poor invoke blessings on the urn whence such treasures flow; and when the old enemy Fire puts forth his forked tongue, the nymph throws her veil over him, and, hissing, he goes out from her presence. Yet the urn fails not, but overflows evermore. And since the nymph has changed repose for action, and self-contemplation for bounteous outgiving, she has received

' A very shower  
Of beauty for her earthly dower.'

She stands before us a perpetual fountain of beauty and joy, wearing the sunlight for diamonds, and the rainbow for her mantle. This magnificent vision of herself, as a veiled water-spirit, is her princely gift to the *soul* of man; and who can tell what changes may be wrought therewith? Her name, Crotona, hath the old Grecian sound; but greater is her glory than Callirhoe or Arethusa, or *Ægle*, the fairest of the Naiades; for Crotona manifests the idea of an age on which rests the golden shadow of an approaching millennium—that equal diffusion is the only wealth, and working for others is the only joy."

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES according to the census of 1840 :  
New York, 312,710; Philadelphia, 220,423; Baltimore, 102,313; New Orleans, 102,193; Boston, 93,383; Cincinnati, 46,338; Brooklyn, 36,233; Albany, 33,721; Charleston, 29,361; Washington, 23,364; Providence, 23,171; Louisville, 21,210; Pittsburgh, 21,115; Lowell, 20,796; Rochester, 20,191; Richmond, 20,153; Troy, 19,334; Buffalo, 18,213; Newark, 17,290; St. Louis, 16,469; Portland, 15,218; Salem, 15,082; New Haven, 12,960; Utica, 12,782; Mobile, 12,672; Savannah, 11,214; Petersburg, 11,136; Norfolk, 10,920; Hartford, 9,488; Detroit, 9,142; Bangor, 8,627; Newburyport, 7,161; Nashville, 6,920; Augusta, 6,408; Cleveland, 6,071; Columbus, 6,048; Chicago, 4,470; Montpelier, 3,725.



## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, ETC.

*The Twelfth Report of the Directors of the New Zealand Company, presented to an adjourned Special Court of Proprietors, held on the 26th April, 1844. Appendix to Ditto.* London: Palmer and Clayton.

The documents forming the appendix to this Report are so important and voluminous, extending to 1,170 pages, that we have found it impossible yet to give them a careful perusal. This is, however, the less to be regretted, since we have, on several occasions, given the whole bearing of the case in dispute between the Company and the Colonial-office, and have alluded to the subject in our present number. The Report is in the hands of all interested in the welfare of the colony, who have, long ere this, given the matter their serious consideration.

*Murray's Colonial and Home Library.* No. VIII., *Drinkwater's Siege of Gibraltar.* London: John Murray.

A more interesting work than this could not have been chosen to form one of the series of cheap Colonial editions of standard publications. The account of this most extraordinary siege, extending over a period of four years, will be read with avidity by a large class of readers, under whose observation it could not have hitherto fallen. To the civilian, as well as to the military officer, this history of the Siege of Gibraltar will not be without its benefit and utility, as affording an instance of the perseverance and valor of a small band of Englishmen against the combined land and sea-forces of France and Spain. It is such a work as should find a place in every true patriot's library.

*The Bramble.* No. I. April, 1844. Sydney, Cape Breton.

This is the first number of a neat and clever little monthly periodical, devoted to literature, commerce, and politics. It bears no publisher's name. There are some very clever original papers.

*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine,* for April and May. New York: F. Hunt.

To say that this work is of such general utility that it should be found on every merchant's desk, and in every public news-room and commercial exchange, is but to award it a due meed of praise. In the May number there are some very able papers, to which we may have occasion to advert hereafter, particularly those on the Commerce of Boston—on the Imports and Exports of the United States—on the Increase of the Thirty-six principal Cities and Towns of the Union, &c. Meanwhile, we give an interesting extract from a popular paper on the Croton Aqueduct, a stupendous enterprise, which reflects great credit on the City and State of New York:—

"The works of the aqueduct commence about six miles above the mouth of the Croton, which empties into the Hudson about thirty-six miles from New York. At the inlet for the Croton, a dam has been constructed to elevate the water 166 feet above mean tide, the distance from which to the distributing reservoir is 40.562 miles, of which 37.087 miles are of masonry conduit, and the remainder consists either of iron pipes or of the length of the passage through the reservoirs. To this extent, may be added the dam and other works required to obtain the Croton at the proper elevation, and which would make the aqueduct 45.562 miles; while the large mains from the distributing reservoirs through the central parts of the city would add five miles, making altogether about fifty miles. As to the difficulties which the nature of the country presented, it may be stated that there are on the line sixteen tunnels, varying from 160 to 1,263 feet, and making an aggregate length of 6,841 feet. In the course through Westchester county alone there are twenty-five streams crossing the line of the aqueduct, and numerous valleys, while the passing of the Manhattan and Glendinning valleys, on New York island, constitute, after the bridge over the Harlem river, the most prominent incidents of the work. The bottom of the conduit is an inverted arch, and the roofing arch is an inverted semicircle; the greatest interior width is 7 feet 5 inches, and the greatest height 8 feet 5½ inches. There have been constructed of stone, laid in hydraulic cement, 114 culverts, whose



aggregate length is 7,959 feet, with a space varying from a foot and a half to twenty-five feet, and also five road culverts of from fourteen to twenty feet space. The thirty-three ventilators intended to give free circulation of air, and whose elevation presents a prominent object to the eye throughout the route—the waste weirs and the other appendages of the water-works, we cannot enter sufficiently into detail to describe. The Manha'tan valley is passed merely by iron pipes laid as syphons, but the Clendining bridge, which is so constructed as to allow the streets that may hereafter be required to pass under it, is a finished piece of masonry, while the receiving and distributing reservoirs, the former of which contains upwards of thirty-five acres, and has a capacity for 150,000,000 imperial gallons, and the latter for 20,000,000 gallons, are so familiar to all visitors to New York as to render a minute description of them unnecessary. The Croton reservoir contains about 400 acres of land, and is available for 500,000,000 imperial gallons above the level, that would allow the aqueduct to discharge 35,000,000 gallons per day. The minimum flow of the Croton is 27,000,000 of gallons. We may also remark that, from the water being distributed by its own head, there is no expenditure for forcing pumps or engines."

*The Jamaica Monthly Magazine.* No. 1. Kingston: J. R. de Cordova.

So many unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish a creditable literary periodical in Jamaica, that we dare not augur favorably of the success of this new candidate for public favor, although we are free to admit the ability with which it is conducted, and the neat style in which it has been got up. Some twenty years ago a very creditable monthly magazine and literary journal was issued from the *Kingston Chronicle* office, containing a review of island politics and general events, and diversified with original, scientific, agricultural, and literary essays. During our own residence in the island the late Frank Sheridan, then Secretary to Lord Mulgrave, started, and carried on for some months, a literary periodical, which proved a losing concern, costing Mr. Leman, the publisher, some 500*l*. To this followed the *Gleaner*, the *Selecter*, and half a dozen other works, which had but a transient existence. This indifference to native genius is discouraging, and we can but wish that the *Jamaica Monthly Magazine* may receive such a measure of public support as shall enable it to live to a green old age. There are some clever papers in the first number, such as "Launcelot Talbot, a tale of Jamaica," "The Past and Present State of Jamaica," &c.

*The Democratic Review*, for April. New York: H. G. Langley.

This monthly periodical we have found to be one of the best literary publications of the States, whether considered in regard to the character of its reviews, the style of its articles, or the general scope and end of its purposes. "Fraser" appears to be the model on which it is carried out, both in the arrangement, style, and getting-up of this work. The first paper is a very sensibly-written one, on British Critics and British Travellers, deprecating the bitter hostility and caustic severity which induces every British author and traveller to carp at the American character, and indulge in petty and splenetic humor. An article on the Texas Question supports the proposed annexation. There are also several very clever tales and poetical disquisitions.

Reviews of *McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary*, new edition, for 1844; *Knight's Library for the Times*, and other works, received late, must stand over till our next number.

#### PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

*British and Foreign Travellers' Guide*, for May: 6, Little Tower-street.—*The American Book Circular*. London: Wiley and Putnam.—*Letter from the Secretary of State of the United States on the Changes in Commercial Systems*.—*Report from the Committee of Ways and Means on the American Revenue*.—*Report from the Committee on Manufactures on the proposed modifications in the Tariff*.—*The Sportsman, Farmers' Magazine, and New Belle Assemblée*. London: J. Rogerson.—*The Medical Times*, Part for May.—*The Illustrated Polytechnic Review*.—*Fraser's Magazine*.—*The Athenæum*.—*The Mining Journal*.—*Herapath's Railway Journal*.—*The New Zealand Journal*.—*The Illustration of the Picture Gallery of the New World*; weekly illustrated journals of Paris and New York, following closely in the steps of the London Pictorial Papers.

## COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### INDIA.

By the overland mail we received our regular files of papers from all the Presidencies, Mofussil, &c. Our dates are, Calcutta, to the 22nd March; Delhi and Agra, to the 22nd; Madras, to the 24th; Bombay, 1st April; and Ceylon, Singapore, and China, to corresponding dates. The intelligence of the past month is not of a very satisfactory complexion. One subject has engrossed the almost undivided attention of the Indian public, and that subject is the disaffection, to use the mildest word, of certain native regiments.

From Scinde we have scarcely any intelligence this month, everything being apparently in the same condition as during our last issue. The corps at Sukkur are naturally looking out anxiously for the arrival of the regiments destined to relieve them, but the delays that have occurred in carrying out this arrangement will unfortunately necessitate their moving at the hottest season of the year, if they are enabled to move at all.

In the Punjaub affairs apparently continue in much the same state, but sufficient reliance cannot be placed on many of the accounts received from that quarter to admit of any very correct estimate of the actual condition of the country. Heerah Singh is still at the head of the government, a position he will probably maintain as long as he is enabled to continue the present high rates of payment to the troops. Great anxiety appears to be entertained relative to the probability of an Afghan attack upon Peshawar, but the aversion on the part of the troops stationed at Lahore to move in that direction continues to exist. The entertainment of additional soldiers continues to be carried on, particularly of hill men and Hindostanees; the Artillery is constantly receiving additions of men, horses, and guns, and large supplies of arms, ammunition, and military stores, are being collected in different directions. It is very evident that the Sikh Durbar looks to the possibility, if not the probability, of aggression from Hindostan, and

is preparing for the struggle. Were all reports to be credited, they would appear inclined to anticipate the measure by becoming the first assailants; but this, though it would probably be their wisest course, we do not put the least faith in. Anxious as they must naturally be, regarding our plans and movements, they keep a watchful eye upon our advanced brigades on the Sutledge, at Ferozepore and Loodiana, and wisely maintain even larger bodies of troops on their side of the river, to watch and to counteract any movements on our part. Any accession to these troops, or any change in their position, is looked upon with equal jealousy on this side, and not without some exhibition of unnecessary anxiety.

Strong field-works have been thrown up at Ferozepore, and a fort is now erecting there; the fort at Loodiana has been repaired, and ordnance have been placed in position at both places. Barracks are erecting at Loodiana for an European regiment, and the European Light Infantry now there, as also Her Majesty's 31st Foot at Ferozepore, both of which were to have marched, have now received orders to stand fast, at least for the present; as also has the 2nd European regiment at Umballa. To this we may add, that even temporary relief has been refused to the European officers on the frontier, and such as had been granted has been countermanded.

It is supposed that the two states of Lahore and Afghanistan will come to open hostilities, but neither of them are in sufficiently firm hands to permit the plans of conquest so long talked of to be carried out. Should the Punjaub break up into independent chieftainships, it must inevitably seek the protection of the British Government, as the only refuge from spoliation and anarchy.

The most important military news relates to the refusal of one Madras and two Bengal regiments to proceed to Scinde. The Government will not take warning by experience, and learn that the attachment of a mercenary to its colors is necessarily connected with his



pay. The Madras men were willing enough to go to Scinde, understanding that they were to have the full batta, and only mutinied when they found they were to be landed where they would not be entitled to the extra allowance. In the same manner, the two Bengal regiments made no objection to the insalubrity of the climate, but required the full batta, without which they will not march. The Government has placed itself in the unpleasant dilemma of complying with demands made by an armed force, in disobedience of orders, or of encouraging, by yielding, a similar spirit of insubordination throughout the whole army.

CALCUTTA.—The Governor General arrived here on the 28th of February, and his first measure consisted in the issuing of an order, conferring on the troops engaged in the battles of Mecanee and Hyderabad—Maharajpore and Punniab, and on all the regiments that served in Scinde last year, a donation of six months extra batta. This was supposed to have been issued as an inducement to other regiments to proceed cheerfully to Scinde; but, if such, it was an ill-digested half-measure, and, ere long, Government came to the determination of doing the thing more effectually; and accordingly an order was issued on the 12th of March, notifying, that “troops in cantonments in Scinde will continue to draw the same allowances which are drawn in the field in Hindostan, and that rations or their value in money, in excess of pay and full batta, will be given to troops in Scinde under the same circumstances under which field allowances are now drawn in Hindostan.” This is sufficiently liberal, and will, no doubt, obviate all further difficulties in respect to allowances; but still there is something not very encouraging in the present state of affairs, and the Governor General has thought it necessary to persuade Sir Wm. Casement, the Military Member of Council, who was on the eve of his departure for England, to continue somewhat longer his services to the state. What great events may be in the womb of time we pretend not to say, but many speak with great confidence of a war in the Panjab; and it is obvious, from the tenor of the Governor General’s own speeches, that he does not contemplate a very protracted residence in Calcutta.

The inhabitants here have presented an address (a very guarded one) to his Lordship, and have given him a public entertainment, at which he made a speech, which seems to have created a considerable sensation. As usual, there are no domestic measures of an important character to record.

The new Inland Steam Navigation Company, alluded to in our last number, had been established, and seems likely to become highly popular. Five hundred shares have been reserved for the English Market.

The *Star* has information that Government proposes forming a new dock at Kidderpore (adjoining Calcutta) which shall be equal to the reception of steamers of the largest class. The estimate, plans, &c., were prepared by Lieutenant Goodwyn, of the Engineers, and have been sent home for the sanction of the Court of Directors. It will be a splendid work, but cannot be completed under three or four years, and will cost £43,000 sterling.

We are happy to learn that a lighthouse is at present being erected for the benefit of the shipping interest on the Chittagong coast, at the island of Kootubdea, thirty miles south of the port. The expense is to be defrayed by Government out of the port dues. 25,000 rupees have already been sanctioned for the purpose. It will be found very useful, not only in pointing out the shoals in its immediate neighborhood, but as a beacon for vessels making the coast both from the west and the south. The lantern is to be upwards of 100 feet high. It is further intended to erect a smaller light, at the mouth of the Chittagong river, where there are several dangerous shoals.—*Friend of India*.

This mail has brought home a petition from the Agricultural Society, to be presented to Parliament, for the admission of Indian wheat into British ports on the same terms as Canadian corn. The petition is accompanied by a valuable statistical report relative to the extensive field for corn production in the country wanting encouragement only to become still more valuable.

In commerce we have only to remark a dullness occasioned, in fact, by the season; and partly by the scarcity of shipping. Money has been abundant through the month; and transactions



large. A general improvement has taken place in public securities, and rumors have been prevalent of an intention on the part of the Government to pay off or convert a part of the public debt into stock of a lower denomination. This must, of course, depend upon the maintenance of peaceful relations with our neighbours. Indigo, in spite of the unfavorable news from England, has continued to advance; and as the crop has been taken out of the market there has appeared more and more anxiety to purchase, the low rate of exchange will, in some measure, account for this. A large crop of sugar is expected this season, and we hear that it is expected to be somewhat lower when it comes into the market. In spite of the very large imports of British manufactures during the last year, the stocks are not considerable, and the increased rate of consumption will probably be permanently maintained unless a considerable rise in price should occur to check it.

**BOMBAY.**—On the 1st March, the Hon. Council assembled, when J. R. Reid, Esq., was sworn in a member, in place of the Hon. G. W. Andersen, who had retired from the board in consequence of leaving for England.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who has already, on so many occasions, set a noble example to his countrymen in acts of liberality and public spirit, has lately offered to deposit with the Bombay government (if 6 per cent. interest be allowed thereupon) a sum of £30,000 as a fund, the proceeds of which are to be expended "in feeding, clothing, and educating the helpless poor, the blind, the lame, and others of the Parsee people at certain places named." He also offers fifteen shares in the bank of Bengal on the part of his lady, and states that other members of the Parsee community are ready to contribute thirty-five shares in the same bank. The whole fifty-five shares being equivalent to nearly £40,000 sterling. The origin of this proposal to establish such a noble charity is stated to be extensive destitution amongst Parsees who have been thrown out of employment by the introduction of English manufactured goods. Besides the above munificent scheme, Sir Jamsetjee has expressed his intention to Government to apply a sum of £20,000 for the erection of water-works

for the supply of Poona city and cantonments, on condition that Government shall provide the means of superintendence of the works, and receive charge of and keep the same in operation for the future.

**CEYLON.**—We have the two island papers to the 23rd March inclusive. The general news is unimportant. About thirty horses had arrived from Bombay, for sale, and realised about £30 each.

It is calculated that at least 30,000 coolies are now on the island, which would give an average to each estate of about 150 laborers.

The health of the laboring population continues good, and the constant use and occupation of the shed erected for those passing through Kandy, has contributed, in no small degree, to the prevention of sickness, and it is a remarkable fact, that out of the immense number of coolies now in the central province, there are only six cases of Malabars in the Hospital of the Friend in Need Society.

It is supposed that throughout the province there will be from thirty to forty new estates opened this season. The value of property is greatly on the increase, and great improvements are making in the port. A new substantial building had been erected for the Bank of Ceylon. The lighthouse was being repaired. The Roman Catholics are also improving their principal church in Jaffna by various useful additions to the buildings, for which purpose they, some years ago, realised nearly £500.

Commercial statement of the Government stock of cinnamon in stock for the year ending 31st January, 1844:—First sort, 205,100 lbs; second sort, 3,115,000 lbs; third sort, 79,300 lbs: total, 3,399,400 lbs. Memorandum of Government assorted cinnamon in the warehouse at Colombo on the 31st January, 1844:—First sort, 107 bales; second sort, 1,784 bales; third sort, 62 bales: total, 1,953 bales. Statement of cinnamon exported from Ceylon for the year ending the 31st January, 1844:—First sort, 41,450½ lbs; second sort, 255,175 lbs; third sort, 106,211½ lbs; quality unknown, 267,270½ lbs: total, 670,107½ lbs. What the Ceylon spice-grower wants is an extended field of operation—a larger class of consumers to take off the article; and this only can be obtained by bringing it within the

means of the great mass of Cassia buyers. Look at the quantity of cinnamon exported by the Dutch in the middle of the 18th century. Eight or nine thousand hales a-year are exported, and now, after a lapse of a hundred years, we hardly send away half that quantity. Yet the consumption of spice must have kept pace with the increased population of countries using it, and so it has; but the difference between former and present exports is made up, and more than made up, by Cassia from China, Java, Sumatra, Malabar Coast, &c., and though the new article was not equal to ours, yet the vast difference in the price obtained for it the preference. Now what we want is to be allowed to produce a spice on equal terms, and of a superior quality to Cassia, which might be done under an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. Spice, of this description, of course, could not afford the high cultivation stored upon our fine qualities, neither would it be required. In fact, little or no cultivation need be given it. At present, anything inferior to our third sort is not worth producing, because it cannot stand the shilling duty; but under a more enlightened system of things, with a low duty such as we advocate, myriads of bushes would spring up on those low, sandy, and at present unprofitable, wastes, that skirt the sea-coast around Negombo and Chilaw. The difference of duty would be far more than made up, by the diffusion of capital in planting, the employment of vast numbers of laborers, the purchase from Government of many thousand acres of now-valueless flats, and all the attendant benefits arising out of the development of a new finance for our industrial resources. We have with us the opinions of practical men, and we repeat what we believe to be a right assumption, and which we shall repeat month after month, *reduce our export duty to an ad valorem one of 5 per cent.*, and we shall be able, effectually and lastingly, to maintain our footing in the trade of both cinnamon and cassia, and Government will select their waste lands in the western province, land, which, for any other purposes, were not one pice.—*Ceylon Herald*.

*Sugar.*—Our Government have shown themselves alive to the probability of the extensive cultivation of sugar here by preparing in time regulations to govern

the distillation of rum, a circular for that purpose having first been issued in contemplation of, and to facilitate the requisite arrangements.

The coffee crop may be taken at somewhere between 110,000 to 120,000 cwt., showing no great indication of our ability to deluge the world with this article: the quality of this year's crop is good.

#### CHINA.

We have Hong Kong papers to the 21st February.

Trade had been dull at Canton owing to the Chinese new year holidays. Rumors still prevail that the Chinese authorities intend to levy an extra duty on several articles of trade for the purpose of raising a sum to cover the Hong merchants' debts.

From Shanghai accounts are extremely favorable. It is said that 2,000 junks, some as large as 1,000 tons burthen, are constantly in harbor; a very extensive demand for piece goods has been experienced; tea and silk coming in freely, though at high rates.

We learn that expectations are entertained by the Chinese themselves of a very extensive and profitable trade with the English.

MANILLA.—A destructive fire, at the end of October last, consumed the establishment at Zamboanga. The governor's house, with all the archives of the settlement, besides above three hundred others, were destroyed.

The Manilla government have resolved to farm the sale of opium in the same way as is practised at Singapore and other places. The use of the drug is, however, to be strictly confined to the Chinese; but it is anticipated that the Indians will also find means of indulging in the clandestine use of it.

SINGAPORE.—We have papers from this settlement to the 23rd February, but they furnish little news of any general interest. A steamer had been advertised to ply, until otherwise disposed of, between Singapore, Pinang, and Malacca.

From Pinang our papers, by ship, fill up the intervening dates which had been wanting, and come down to the 3rd of February. The sugar question was still agitated. The Governor had suggested the propriety of levying a small duty upon the imports into the settlement, as the readiest mode.



The Singapore papers furnish the list of exports from Java, from which we are able to complete the return given in our last number, page 44:—

EXPORTS FROM JAVA FOR 1842.

|               |                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Coffee .....  | 1,013,854 piculs.                     |
| Sugar .....   | 894,125 do.                           |
| Rice .....    | 881,157 do.                           |
| Indigo .....  | 1,627,437 lbs.                        |
| Tin .....     | 69,127 do.                            |
| Nutmegs ..... | 5,129 piculs.                         |
| Mace .....    | 1,432 do.                             |
| Cloves .....  | 1,432 do.                             |
| Pepper .....  | 12,290 do.                            |
| Ratans .....  | 36,594 do.                            |
| Hides .....   | 167,677 pieces.                       |
| Arrack .....  | 4,668 leaguers<br>of <del>gals.</del> |

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Since our last publication papers have come to hand from Sydney to the 4th January; Port Phillip to the 3rd January; Maitland to the 31st December; and Portland Bay to the 17th December.

The first Legislative Assembly of the Colony had closed, having been prorogued by the Governor, on the 28th December, in the following speech:—

“Gentlemen—At this advanced season of the year, I am happy to be able to release you from any further attendance; and I congratulate you on the close of your first session. During the course of it your attention has necessarily been directed to matters which, being of an initiatory nature, will not recur in future years; and much of your time has also, I am aware, been employed in inquiring into the state of the Colony, and in endeavoring to devise measures to relieve the monetary pressure, which still unhappily continues to affect the community. I have, gentlemen, not less anxiously than yourselves, sought for the means by which confidence might be restored, and the depreciation arrested which has so injuriously affected nearly every species of property; and no one has more deeply than myself felt the calamities which had fallen upon the Colony. After the most painful consideration, however, I found myself, I regret to say, forced to the conclusion (a conclusion in accordance, I believe, with that drawn by the greater part of the witnesses examined by a Committee of

the Council), that the Colony cannot, by any direct legislative enactment, be relieved from the depression under which it at present labors; and, that it is only by the general tendency of their measures, that the legislative and executive authorities can aid individuals in the efforts which are necessary for the recovery of their affairs. And, however great may be the difficulties of individuals, it is consolatory to reflect, that the real sources of wealth and prosperity remain unimpaired in the Colony. Our great staple commodity still commands a remunerating price; and so long as it continues to do so, industry and frugality will not, under the protection of wise laws, and the blessing of Providence, fail of their reward. I thank you, gentlemen, for the supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty; and I assure you, that in the expenditure of them, I shall not lose sight of the economy which the state of the Colony so imperatively demands. I now, gentlemen, declare this Council to be prorogued to Tuesday, the 6th day of February next.”

During the session the Council had passed twenty-two bills, which had received the Governor's assent. There were also three others reserved for Her Majesty's consent. A bill to amend the Customs' Law had been disallowed by the Governor in consequence of the high rates of duty recommended on the importation of wheat and flour, sugar, and other necessaries of life. A most obnoxious clause in the Insolvent Act, giving the Court power to imprison, with hard labor, had been struck out in committee.

The shipment of horses to India is recommended in the Sydney papers.

PORT PHILLIP.—Sir John and Lady Franklin, Miss Craycraft, and Mr. Powlett, started from Melbourne on the 29th, on a short tour to Western Port, where they were to be entertained by Dr. Barker.

A meeting of the shareholders of the P.P. Bank was held on the 29th December for the purpose of authorising a further dividend, when 1s. in the pound was agreed to.

A long description is given in the papers of Messrs. Langlands, Fulton, and Co.'s extensive foundry at Melbourne.

Forty or fifty discontented colonists



were about leaving in the Lord Keane to settle at the Cape.

A supplement to the *Port Phillip Gazette* contains a list of 228 insolvents, from Feb. 8, 1842, to Nov. 30, 1843; the total liabilities being £625,407.

*Statistics of Port Phillip.*—The imports of 1842 ending October 1, exceeded in round numbers £288,000. The exports were £222,000, leaving a balance against Port Phillip of £64,000. The imports of 1843 ending October 1, were 188,000l.; exports, £254,000; showing a balance in favor of Port Phillip of £66,000. The total amount in the respective years in favor of Port Phillip being £130,000.

*Cedar Forest.*—In addition to the numerous sources of wealth developed in this district, we have great pleasure in announcing to our readers that an unexpected discovery of very great importance has been made within the last few days. An immense cedar forest has been found to exist between Geelong and Port Fairy; and so sanguine are the discoverers as to the result of their enterprise that they have already made application to the Government for licenses to cut the timber.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

*Bark.*—It is with regret we learn that some shipments of very defective bark which were made last season, have drawn forth observations from home, reflecting at least upon the inexperience of those who shipped. We were in a measure prepared for this, from the observations frequently made to us by a party to whom the Colony is much indebted for his efforts to make bark a staple. This it must become, and nothing will better repay the purchasers of land than planting Wattle, which in five years will amply repay the trifling outlay. Notwithstanding the temporary decline in the value of Mimosa from the samples in the markets being defective, good sound bark would command a very high price, its tanning properties exceeding those of oak by nearly four to one. Within the last few days much defective bark has been brought into Melbourne, and some from trees not four inches in girth. The Crown Commissioner should see to this—an inspector appears to be indispensable.—*Patriot.*

*VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.*—We have papers from Hobart Town to the 20th January, and Launceston to the 10th. The quarter's revenue for the Colony

shows a healthy state of affairs, notwithstanding a decrease in the custom's returns at the two ports of about £1,000 during the quarter. Sir Eardley Wilmot has made a most sensible and judicious reply to the gentlemen who waited upon him to urge the appointment of a committee of safety and general surveillance over the Government. We are sorry the reply is too long for publication here. The Legislative Council was occupied with measures of purely local interest; an act had been introduced for paving, lighting, and cleansing the city.

*SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*—Our files of papers from this colony, by recent arrivals, extend over a period of three months, reaching to the 3rd Jan. The seventh anniversary of the colony was duly commemorated at Government House, on the 28th December, by a ball and supper given to the *élite* of the city. Some valuable statistics, showing the progress of the colony, are published in the *Government Gazette*, to which we may allude hereafter. To those who are interested in the progress and prospects of South Australia, we beg to submit the following interesting summary of the agricultural, pastoral, and commercial statistics of the province for the year ending the 1st Dec., 1843, a summary which is as honorable to the colonists, as it must be gratifying to their correspondents and friends at home:—

“Our export of wool for the past year was 3,031 bales, or 854,815 lbs., which, at 9d. per lb., is equal to £32,055.

“Our export of wheat, flour, &c., from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of Dec., 1843, has brought £11,510, but this is only part of our surplus produce.

“Our catch of oil for the present year is estimated at £8,738, and our whalebone at £2,560, or both taken together at £11,298.

“Of our export of bark, gum, farm and dairy produce, and a variety of lesser articles, we have no exact returns, but it may safely be set down at £9,000 to £10,000 more, making the whole exports of the year upwards of 60,000, or little less than the total imports consumed in the colony, namely, £77,194 12s. 6d.

“The land under cultivation in the province on the 30th of Sept., 1843, was 28,690 acres, of which 23,000 were wheat, 3,300 barley, 790 oats, 200 maize, 460 potatoes, and 840 garden grounds.

"The number of proprietors engaged in the work of cultivation during 1843, had increased from 873 to 1,300, as compared with 1842, and the increase in the quantity of wheat was 9,000 acres, and of barley 600 acres.

"Upon the most moderate calculation, the number of sheep in the colony at the present time is 350,000, horned cattle 25,000, horses 2,000, and sundry small stock 10,000, being a great increase upon former years in addition to our daily consumption.

"Manufactures of one kind or other are springing up rapidly in the colony, our ale, beer, soap, candles, starch, leather, snuff, crockeryware, machines, &c., &c., being now the fruits of our own industry.

"Lead and copper mines have been opened, and some tons of the ore forwarded to London, but the want of capital prevents them from being worked at present, although the ore of these mines has been pronounced by competent judges in England, of first-rate quality.

"A severe monetary pressure has been felt in South Australia, as in all the other Australian Colonies, during the whole of 1843, but, commercially speaking, things were never in a sounder or more healthy condition in South Australia than at present.

"An immense quantity of money, it is true, lies idle in the banks, but, as another year's harvest, quite equal to the last, is now being gathered in, and as confidence is being daily restored, we hope shortly to see increasing activity in trade, and the consequent further profitable employment of dormant capital."

The South Australian Association has met, and adopted two petitions, one to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the other to the House of Commons, praying for further immigration.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"That, in the opinion of your petitioners, there will not be a fresh demand for Government land in this province until a renewal of labor-emigration shall have commenced, as, without more laborers, there is no guarantee that capitalist emigrants will, on arrival in the Colony, be able to cultivate the soil profitably, or employ their capital beneficially.

"That, your petitioners have much

pleasure in expressing to your lordship their continued and increasing confidence in the aptitude and capability of their climate and soil for the production of many and varied articles of export, and of the certainty of their successful and profitable cultivation if labor were more abundant and wages reasonable.

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly and earnestly pray your lordship to take such steps as to your lordship shall seem best to give to the Colony a speedy augmentation of its labouring population.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c."

A gentleman has exhibited at our office a sample of gum gathered about 120 miles to the north-east, on the other side of the Murray. This sample he considers to be of very fine quality, and nearly equal to the gum of Arabia. It is very transparent, scarcely tinged with color, and easily soluble.—*Register*.

A sample of table salt, manufactured in this city from rock salt procured in Kangaroo Island, has been left with us; it appears a very fair article, and, from arrangements about being made by the manufacturer, a superior salt will shortly be produced.

A gentleman, who does not wish his name to be mentioned at present, has left at our office a sample of fig blue, of colonial manufacture. In our judgment it is of excellent quality, and highly creditable to the manufacturer, who informs us that he can make it in sufficient quantity to supply the colony, and for exportation.—*Southern Australian*.

NEW ZEALAND.—By the Glenarm we have received papers from Nelson to the 9th Dec., and from Wellington *via* Sydney our dates are to the 25th Dec. The Nelson papers contain an interesting report of an expedition by Messrs. C. Heaphy and Spooner, to explore the south-west of the Nelson settlement, and an account, by Mr. Fred. Tuckett, of an attempt to reach the Warrau by a new route. It would seem that no interruptions were experienced or dreaded by the natives.

The following Returns appear in the *Government Gazette*, showing the amount of shipping arrived at the several ports of New Zealand, and also the Customs' Duties collected, with the cost of collection during the years 1841-42:—



A Return, showing the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, which have entered Inwards, at each Port in New Zealand, from the establishment of the Customs to Dec. 31, 1842.

\*1841. — Auckland: Inwards — 23 ships, 3,237 tons, 223 men.—Wellington: 39 ships, 9,745 tons, 557 men.—Russell: 34 ships, 8,173 tons, 611 men.—Totals: 96 ships, 21,155 tons, 1,391 men.

1842.—Auckland: 49 ships, 9,125 tons, 586 men.—Wellington: 80 ships, 16,183 tons, 1,079 men.—Russell: 69 ships, 18,033 tons, 1,383 men.—Nelson: 30 ships, 9,548 tons, 520 men.—New Plymouth: 2 ships, 522 tons, 29 men.—Totals: 230 ships, 53,411 tons, 3,597 men.

Recapitulation.—Totals for Auckland: 72 ships, 12,362 tons, 809 men.—Totals for Wellington: 119 ships, 25,928 tons, 1,636 men.—Totals for Russell: 103 ships, 26,206 tons, 2,094 men.—Totals for Nelson: 30 ships, 9,548 tons, 520 men.—Totals for New Plymouth: 2 ships, 522 tons, 29 men.—Grand totals. 326 ships, 74,566 tons, 5,088 men.

A Return of the amount of Customs' Duties received at each Port in New Zealand in the Years 1841 and 1842, and of the Charges of Collection.

\*1841.—Auckland: Duties, £2,305 9s. 6d.; Charges of Collection, £1,321 5s. 10d.—Wellington: Duties, £2,914 14s. 5d.; Charges of Collection, £406 0s. 2d.—Russell: Duties, £1,194 4s. 3d.; Charges of Collection, £420 10s. 1d.—Totals: Duties, £5,414 8s. 2d.; Charges of Collection, £2,147 16s. 1d.

1842.—Auckland: Duties, £5,207 9s. 10d.; Charges of Collection, £1,755 8s. 3d.—Wellington: Duties, £7,967 3s. 2d.; Charges of Collection, £1,184 0s. 10d.—Russell: Duties, £2,534 11s. 1d.; Charges of Collection, £778 17s. 4d.—Nelson: Duties, £1,356 5s. 8d.; Charges of Collection, £652 10s. 8d.—New Plymouth: Duties, £170 17s. 0d.; Charges of Collection, £104.—Totals: Duties, £17,316 7s.; Charges of Collection, £4,474 17s. 1d.

\* These Returns for Auckland and Russell commence on the 1st of July, and for Wellington on the 25th of August, in this year, on which dates the Customs were first established at those ports respectively.

Recapitulation.—Totals for Auckland: Duties, £7,592 19s. 4d.; Charges of Collection, £3,076 14s. 1d.—Totals for Wellington: Duties, £10,881 17s. 7d.; Charges of Collection, £1,590 1s. 0d.—Totals for Russell: Duties, £3,728 15s. 7d.; Charges of Collection, £1,199 7s. 5d.—Totals for Nelson: Duties, £1,356 5s. 8d.; Charges of Collection, £652 10s. 8d.—Totals for New Plymouth: Duties, £170 17s.; Charges of Collection, £104.—Grand Totals: Duties, £23,730 15s. 2d.; Charges of Collection, £6,622 13s. 2d.

#### AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Our Cape Town papers are to the 17th March. The shipping at Algoa Bay had again suffered by a violent south-east gale, which caused the loss of the Colonial schooner Mary.

A ball and supper were given to Lady Napier, on the occasion of her leaving the colony, on the 6th inst.

We are pleased to find the colonists turning their attention to the manufacture of barilla, which may in time form a considerable item of export.

Of the timber trees found in several districts of the Cape, particularly in the district of George, and in the neighborhood of the Kuysna, there is one, the stinkwood, which possesses many of the most useful properties of mahogany, and is extensively employed by cabinet-makers and upholsterers, for chairs, tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, and other articles of furniture. It is durable, tough, and takes a fine polish. It has also been in demand for many years at the Cape, as furnishing the best wood known for gun-stocks. Considerable quantities of this wood have been sent from time to time to England, for this purpose, but being denser than the walnut or other woods commonly used, the workmen complained that it spoilt their tools, and demanded higher wages. This checked the casual demand, as, for small and accidental orders, manufacturers are unwilling to alter their arrangement with workmen. But now it seems that large orders for gun-stocks are about to be given by Government, and the price of the ordinary material has risen so much in consequence, that the wood of this colony may be manufactured at nearly as low a rate, and an article furnished from



it, allowing from its superior quality, cheaper than from walnut. Some inquiries are or will be made on this subject for the information of Her Majesty's Government. All gunsmiths, gun-fanciers, and judges of guns, are therefore requested to give to Government, or to the Ordnance, the advantage of whatever knowledge they have acquired of the character of this tree, of its wood, and of its fitness for making gun-stocks for the army. If this wood turns out to be the best in the world for this purpose, all the nations of the earth will supply themselves with it from the Cape.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

The French vessel *Le Picard*, Captain Pallier, now here, left Mahela and Mananzare, situated on the south coast of the island of Madagascar, on the 30th Dec. These two settlements have been formed by Messrs. Jules de Rontaanty and Co., of Bourbon, who have entered into some arrangement with the Queen of Madagascar, the firm undertaking to furnish the requisite funds, and the Queen the necessary hands. The principal produce raised at these settlements are sugars of fine quality, and rice, which, with cocoa-nut oil and hides, form the chief articles of export, and of which the cargo of *Le Picard* consists. These articles are shipped exclusively to France. These settlements, when this vessel left, were in a state of great prosperity. In addition to them, another has recently been formed by Messrs. Jules de Rontaanty and Co., on a similar understanding, but on another part of the island.—*Cape paper*.

#### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—Our dates from the Lower Province are—Montreal to the 24th April; Quebec, 20th; and Sherbrooke to the 18th. From Western Canada—Kingston, April 14th; Toronto to the 26th April. This province was never so quiet as at present. Not a word comes from her that we can hear. There is, however, to be a struggle in a short time between the English and French factions that will make up in noise, if in nothing else, for the present stillness. M. Viger is now the master spirit of the administration, but he is rather a moderate Frenchman. The Lafontaine party are to produce the difficulty. We have got to hear a

great deal about responsible government in that quarter.

Sir Charles Metcalfe is gradually filling up his Council. So far his appointments have been made from the Liberal ranks. Mr. Harrison, who was a member of the Cabinet under Lord Sydenham's Administration, it is confidently asserted in the Kingston papers, is to be immediately appointed to an important office under Government, with a seat in the Cabinet; and a Mr. Barnard, lately a partner with Mr. Drummond, the ex-Ministerial candidate for the representation of Montreal, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Canada East.

Mr. Barnard is an advocate of more than twenty years' standing, and sat three years in the Provincial Parliament for the town of Three Rivers. In 1837 he voted with the majority of the House, and was imprisoned as a "patriot."

Anthony M'Mahan and John A. M'Donald, Esqs., have announced themselves candidates for the representation of Kingston, in place of the Hon. Mr. Harrison, who, it is said, will look elsewhere for a seat. Both of these gentlemen are favorable to Sir C. Metcalfe's present government. J. B. Marks, Esq., has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of the county of Frontinac; and the following gentlemen are also before the public for various seats:—Joseph Woods, Esq., for the county of Kent; Ormond Jones, Esq., for the county of Leeds; Wm. Grieve, Esq., for the District of Three Rivers. James Sampson, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Kingston.

The Provincial Parliament has been further prorogued to the 14th May, but it is not then summoned for the despatch of business. Mr. L. Drummond has been returned for Montreal. Mr. Molson, the Ministerial candidate, has appealed against the decision of the returning officer, on the ground of violence and intimidation.

An extensive manufacture of plank roads throughout the whole province of Canada is proposed, at about an expense of some £500,000.

Yesterday, Captain Sir James Alexander, of the 14th Regiment, left this place on special service to assist in the exploration and survey of a new line for a grand military road to connect the three provinces, Canada, New Brunswick, and

Nova Scotia. The well known scientific acquirements of Sir James Alexander render him particularly fitted to aid in a great undertaking of this description.—*Kingston Chronicle*, April 6.

The arrangements for the removal of the Government offices from Kingston to Montreal are now rapidly drawing to completion.

The residence of His Excellency will be ready for his reception by the 1st of June. The principal Government offices will be removed from ten to fifteen days before that date.—*Montreal Gazette*.

*Quebec Shipping*.—Seventeen large vessels are, it is said, being built at the present time in the ship-yards of Quebec, which will amount together to 11,150 tons. The number of men employed in the yards is 1360.

*The Wheat Crop in Lower Canada*.—The *Montreal Times* informs us that "Great preparations are being made throughout the French country for wheat-sowing this spring; and if the result be favorable this year, the next will see Lower Canada once more exporting her superfluous product. In the parish of Berthier alone, from last year's crop, over and above seed, there are 10,000 bushels of wheat in store.

The farmers of Lower Canada have reason to congratulate themselves this season on the favorable prospect of making maple sugar. A large quantity has been made already in this district and in the eastern townships. The sap of the maple is said to yield more sugar than ever it did before. Last year the sugar season was unpropitious, and little sugar was made.—*Montreal Herald*.

There are upwards of three hundred men employed in the construction of wharfs, piers, and warehouses in the harbor of Kingston. We are very happy to infer from this that the removal of the seat of Government to Montreal will not do so much injury to Kingston as the inhabitants of that city at first anticipated. The Kingston papers notice the favorable prospects of an extensive spring business.

We are rejoiced to learn that the people of London are determined to lose no time in rebuilding their church, recently burned. We hear that £1,000 were subscribed in a very short space for this noble object.

We have been furnished with the following statement of the exports from the

township of Whitby, for last year. The statement having been prepared by the Collector of Customs for the port, its accuracy may be depended on; while the amount and variety of the articles exported, are favorable indications of the rising importance of the township, and of the increased amount of produce of every description, that must be collected there in succeeding years, for exportation, beyond the local consumption, when the leading communications with the interior are improved, and the harbor completed. The township of Whitby, and those in rear of it, are surpassed by none in the province for fertility of soil, and local advantages. The great want is good roads, to enable the settlers from the back townships to communicate with the front. The leading road now in progress will aid the settlers materially:—Exports of 1843: Flour 28,562 barrels, pork 1,656, ashes 1,064, oatmeal 860, whiskey 231; lard 250 kegs, butter 133 firkins; wheat 29,674 bushels, oats 6,684, peas 1,000, potatoes 140; lumber 353,500 feet, hams 144 cwt., bran 1,251, shorts 500. Value of the above in currency, £14,786 10s. 4d.

COMMERCE OF HAMILTON.—The following is an important document, as exhibiting the rapid increase in the amount of the imports and exports at the port of Hamilton. In 1842, the receipt of customs amounted to £7,604, which was considered to be a large sum, when compared with Toronto, which for the same period produced only £8,300. During the last year it will be seen that the customs amounted to £12,190, being an excess over the previous year of £4,586. The canal tolls have also increased to £1,986, which, added to the customs, makes the very large sum of £14,176. To this sum may be added duty on articles in bond, £2,750, so that the whole amount of customs and tolls for the year is £16,926. This great increase is owing to the very advantageous natural position of Hamilton. Placed at the head of Lake Ontario—having excellent roads from it in all directions—an extensive and fertile country—hardy and industrious farmers, and skilful artisans—enlightened and enterprising merchants—the town of Hamilton must, in a few years, become one of the largest in Western Canada, and also one of the most prosperous. Among not the least



causes to accomplish this end, will be the enlargement of Burlington canal, which is now in progress. When this is completed, aided by improvements on the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the appearance of sea-going vessels in our harbor will be no novelty.

General Return of Articles and Merchandise on which Toll has been collected at Burlington Canal, during the season 1843:—Flour, barrels, 52,463; pork, barrels, 246; whiskey, barrels, 1,167; butter, kegs, 220; lard, kegs, 89; lard, barrels, 3; salt, barrels, 11,514; wheat, bushels, 10,351; lumber boards, feet, 20,000; West India staves, pieces, 153,208; pipe staves, pieces, 29,450; beer, barrels, 42; apples, bushels, 181; ashes, barrels, 267; pot barley, barrels, 270; oats, bushels, 60; stone, toises, 15; coal, tons, 173; pig iron, tons, 361; Indian corn, bushels, 2,871; grindstones, tons, 6; merchandise, inwards, cwts., 76,786½; merchandise, outwards, cwts., 2,643½.—Actual customs duties, ending the 5th January, 1844, £12,190; canal tolls, ending 31st Dec., 1843, £1,986; articles in bonded warehouses, which may probably be enlarged before the opening of the navigation, £2,750: total amount of customs and tolls, £16,926.

*Population of Canada at different periods.*—1677, 8,150 souls; 1688, 11,249; 1700, 15,000; 1714, 20,000; 1720, 7,000 in Quebec, 3,000 in Montreal; 1759, 10,000 in Quebec, 4,000 in Montreal, 1,590 in Three Rivers; 1766, 65,000 souls; 1784, 114,000; 1785, Militia, 28,249. N.B. In 1622 only 50 inhabitants in Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.—We have large files of Halifax papers to the 3rd of May inclusive. The Legislature had been prorogued on the 19th of April. Previously Mr. Howe moved a resolution of want of confidence in the Government—Mr. Marshall moved an amendment, which was carried on the 12th April, after a debate, by 26 to 23.—The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor was very brief, and contains only the following passage worth notice:—"It is gratifying to me to observe on your journals a resolution expressive of explicit confidence in me, and in the desire I have always entertained and acted upon, to do justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; and I am firmly determined to continue

a course of conduct by which I have secured the approbation you have so kindly expressed."

New Edinburgh, at the mouth of St. Mary's Bay, has been declared a free port by an Order in Council, and Her Majesty has been memorialised by the House of Assembly, praying that Barrington, Argyle, Cornwallis, and Guysboro', may be declared free ports.

We understand the port of Weymouth has been made a free port of entry. We sincerely congratulate the inhabitants of that place on their attainment of so important a boon.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

The Crown Officers in England have decided that the fishery reserves extend to all bays and inlets where the sea ebbs and flows, and the inhabitants of British provinces have no right to the fisheries whatever, unless rented from Government.—*Ibid.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Our St. John's papers reach to the 1st of May, from Fredericton to the 26th April, and other parts of the province to corresponding dates.

The House of Assembly had been chiefly engaged in committee of supply, and getting through the routine business. A petition has been got up, praying for the removal of the seat of government from Fredericton to St. John's.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 13th April to the last Tuesday in June.

The House of Assembly has placed at the disposal of the Executive Government the sum of £1,000, for the purpose of procuring medical treatment for a disease which exists in the county of Gloucester, and which proves fatal. It appears that the malady is among the poorer classes; it made its first appearance in the year 1824, and is thought by some medical men in the county to resemble the leprosy of the 17th century; but by others (Drs. Thompson and Earle), it is pronounced to be the effects of the mode of living and the habits of the French people, among whom the disease has appeared, filthy in the extreme.

His Excellency has received a despatch from Lord Stanley, stating that the ports of Fredericton, Miramichi, and Dalhousie will be made free warehousing ports, whenever the Legislature will make provision therefor.

A resolution to appropriate the necessary amount for making Fredericton a



free warehousing port was negatived on the 4th inst.—19 to 7. The House, in committee on the message from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, passed the following among other resolutions:—“Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the parish of St. Stephen, in the county of Charlotte, from the great extent of its manufacture of sawed lumber, its trade and shipping, which makes it an important shipping port in the province, has a just claim to the privileges of a free port and warehousing port; and that the Ledge, so called, in the said parish of St. Stephen, should be included within the port of St. Stephen; and further resolved, that the port of Dorchester, in the opinion of this committee, is fully entitled, from its particular situation, to the privileges of a free port.

*Lumbering.*—The lumbering season is drawing to a close. It has been a very successful one, and the quantity of lumber hauled upon the ice has seldom been exceeded in any one year. The *St. Stephen's Courant* states that the deal trade is exciting attention, and mills are preparing to furnish lumber for the European markets.

By an Act relating to the collection of duty on timber and other lumber, passed 25th March, it is enacted, that from and after the day appointed for this Act to come into operation, there be imposed, and there is hereby imposed, upon all timber, masts, pine spars, saw logs, sawed lumber, or scantling, shipped from this province, the following rates of duty, that is to say:—For every forty cubic feet of pine timber the sum of 1s.; for every forty cubic feet of spruce, juniper, or hard wood timber, masts or spars, the sum of 9d.; for every thousand superficial feet of saw logs, sawed lumber or scantling, the sum of 1s.—(To commence 1st May, 1844, and continue till 1st May, 1846.)

*Fishing Bounties.*—A bill, granting bounties to fishermen, has passed the Assembly and been sent to the Council for concurrence. The maximum of expenditure is £3,000, and the distribution runs thus:—For vessels from 10 to 50 tons, 10s. per ton; vessels from 50 to 100 tons, 12s. 6d. per ton; codfish, 1s. per quintal; scalefish, 6d. per ditto; No. 1 mackerel, 1s. 6d. per barrel; No. 2 do. 1s.; herrings, 1s.; shad, 2s. On the 9th, the House passed a grant of £60 to

J. P. A. Phillips, for the support of an agricultural journal, to be published by him at Fredericton. Should the other branches of the Legislature concur in the appropriation, the work will be commenced on the 1st of May.

The total revenue of the province for the quarter ending 31st March, 1844, amounted to £7,594 14s. 11d. Of this sum, £365 12s. 4d. were collected under the Loan Act, and the receipts from Officers of H. M. Customs were £972 17s.

William M'Leod, Esq., is in the field for the representation of King's Co.

We learn by the debates in the House, that it has cost the province to collect the revenue £12,000 per annum, for the last five years; whereas if the Custom and Excise Departments were consolidated, a saving of nearly one-half might be effected. To collect the revenues, there are at present 76 officers of various grades. The collector's salary in St. John is £1,200 per annum, which is a large sum of money for a small and impoverished colony; yet we must not think of the collector's salary alone, but likewise take into account the tremendous, if not ruinous, salaries, borne upon the Civil List of the province. Exception has been taken by Mr. Boyd to the sums annually voted by the House for the protection of the revenue, inasmuch as the amount of smuggled goods seized is not sufficient to warrant the outlay; last year it was £453.—*News.*

The *News* speaks of the great distress prevailing among the lower classes of St. John.

The dwelling of W. Napier, Esq., of Bathurst, has been destroyed by fire.

*American Trade with the British Provinces.*—Almost all the products of the United States are admitted into New Brunswick free, and the rest upon the payment of a very small duty. Beef, oils of fish, pork, buckwheat, Indian corn, and rye, are all free; wheat, 4 per cent.; butter, 2 dols. the 112 pounds; cotton, free; cotton yarn, 10 per cent.; tar and turpentine, free; tobacco, one cent. a pound. In Nova Scotia, the duties are somewhat higher; yet all sorts of grain are free. For these exports we get returns in plaster of Paris, which is free; in mackerel, on which we impose a duty of 150 dols. a barrel; salmon, 2 dols. a barrel; coal, 175 dols. a

ton. There is no coin to be procured in the provinces, but they will take our produce to any extent, and repay us in what they have. The coal trade might be greatly extended, were not the duty so great as on the top of heavy freights, to prevent it.—*N. F. Journ. of Commerce.*

**Fortifications.**—A line of permanent fortifications of the strongest description is about to be constructed upon the frontier between New Brunswick and Quebec. They will be made with reference to the intended military road, to protect or sweep it, as the case may require. As soon as the surveys and plans are completed, the works will be commenced. This does not look as if Great Britain has any present intention of giving up this Colony to be governed by itself, or any other nation. We have not heard whether the chain will be extended to Dundee and St. Regis, but it will be incomplete without; those parts of the country are at present much exposed.—*Montreal Times.*

Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq., has been re-appointed Mayor of the city of St. John; James White, Esq., appointed Sheriff, and William Bayard, M.D., Coroner, for the city and county of St. John for the ensuing year.

The following is the new Revenue Bill which passed the House on the 25th March, and continues in force until the 1st April, 1845:—

*New Brunswick Table of Colonial Duties, and Exemptions from Duty:—*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

|                                                                                                                                                                        |    |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Apples, per bushel.....                                                                                                                                                | £0 | 0  | 6  |
| Brandy, per gallon.....                                                                                                                                                | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| All other spirits and cordials,<br>per gallon .....                                                                                                                    | 0  | 1  | 4  |
| Clocks or clock cases, of all<br>kinds, each .....                                                                                                                     | 1  | 5  | 0  |
| Coffee, per pound .....                                                                                                                                                | 0  | 0  | 0½ |
| Cows, each.....                                                                                                                                                        | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Cattle under three years old,<br>each .....                                                                                                                            | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| Cattle three years old and up-<br>wards (except cows), each                                                                                                            | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Candles of all kinds, per lb.                                                                                                                                          | 0  | 0  | 1  |
| Clothing made up and im-<br>ported for sale, viz. :—                                                                                                                   |    |    |    |
| Cloaks, dress, frock, sur-<br>tout, and great coats (ex-<br>cept pea and monkey-<br>jackets, and pilot cloth<br>coats, made of pilot cloth<br>or Flushing), each ..... | 0  | 7  | 6  |

|                                                                                                                                                                          |    |         |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------|----|
| Pantaloons and trowsers<br>made of cloth, of which<br>wool shall be a component<br>part (except those made<br>of pilot cloth of Flushing),<br>per pair .....             | £0 | 2       | 0  |
| Silk, satin, or velvet vests,<br>each .....                                                                                                                              | 0  | 5       | 0  |
| Fruit, dried, per hundred<br>weight.....                                                                                                                                 | 0  | 5       | 0  |
| Horses, mares, and geldings,<br>each .....                                                                                                                               | 2  | 0       | 0  |
| Leather—Harness, per pound                                                                                                                                               | 0  | 0       | 2  |
| „ Sole, per pound..                                                                                                                                                      | 0  | 0       | 1½ |
| „ Upper, per pound                                                                                                                                                       | 0  | 0       | 3  |
| „ Calf and Morocco<br>skins, tanned or<br>dressed, per doz.                                                                                                              | 0  | 10      | 0  |
| „ Sheep skins, tan-<br>ned or dressed,<br>per dozen ....                                                                                                                 | 0  | 4       | 0  |
| Malt liquors of every descrip-<br>tion, whether in bottle or<br>otherwise, per gallon ....                                                                               | 0  | 0       | 3  |
| Meats, fresh, of all kinds,<br>per hundred weight ....                                                                                                                   | 0  | 3       | 6  |
| Sugar, refined, in loaves,<br>per pound .....                                                                                                                            | 0  | 0       | 1  |
| Sugar, refined, crushed, per<br>hundred weight .....                                                                                                                     | 0  | 5       | 0  |
| Sugar of all kinds, except<br>refined and crushed, per<br>hundred weight .....                                                                                           | 0  | 2       | 6  |
| Tea, per pound .....                                                                                                                                                     | 0  | 0       | 1  |
| Wines, per gallon .....                                                                                                                                                  | 0  | 2       | 3  |
| Axes and all agricultural im-<br>plements (except scythes,<br>sickles, and reaping-<br>hooks) .....                                                                      | 10 | p. cent |    |
| Bricks and tiles .....                                                                                                                                                   | 10 | „       |    |
| Boots, shoes, and other lea-<br>ther manufactures .....                                                                                                                  | 10 | „       |    |
| Chairs, and prepared parts<br>of and for chairs.....                                                                                                                     | 20 | „       |    |
| Clock wheels, machinery, and<br>materials for clocks ....                                                                                                                | 25 | „       |    |
| Household furniture (except<br>the property of passengers<br>and emigrants, and not in-<br>tended for sale) .....                                                        | 15 | „       |    |
| Hats .....                                                                                                                                                               | 7½ | „       |    |
| Iron castings (except such ar-<br>ticles as are usually desig-<br>nated hollow ware, and<br>such as are otherwise<br>charged with duty, as<br>agricultural implements).. | 10 | „       |    |
| Looking glasses, and look-<br>ing glass plates, silvered. .                                                                                                              | 15 | „       |    |



COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

|                                                                                                                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Looking-glass plates, unsilvered, and without frames                                                                                      | 5 p. cent. |
| Nails, cut                                                                                                                                | 10 „       |
| Pianofortes                                                                                                                               | 10 „       |
| Wooden ware of all kinds, including matches                                                                                               | 20 „       |
| Whale, and other fish oil (except such as be the return cargoes of vessels fitted out for fishing voyages from ports in this province)    | 10 „       |
| All other goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty, for each £100 value | £4 0 0     |

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Anchors; ashes; baggage and apparel not intended for sale; barilla; bibles and testaments; hurr stones; coin, bullion, and diamonds; cordage and oakum; chain cables and other iron chains for ships' use; carriages of travellers not intended for sale; coals; cocoa; copper in sheets, bars, or bolts, for ship building; composition nails and spikes, for ship building; corn and grain of all kinds (except wheat); cotton wool and warp; canvass (see sail cloth); coal tar; dog stones; dye wood (see wood); duck (see sail cloth); eggs; fish of all kinds; fruit and vegetables, fresh (except apples); felt; fishing craft utensils, instruments, and bait; furniture, working tools, and implements, the property of emigrants not intended for sale; gypsum, ground and unground; hemp, flax, and tow; hides, green and salted; iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheet and pig iron; lentils; lines and twines for the fisheries; lumber (see wood); manures of all kinds; mahogany logs, boards, and veneers (see wood); mill saws; mineral salt; meat, salted and cured; molasses; nets, fishing-nets, and seines; oil, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, the returns of vessels fitted out in this province for fishing voyages; onions (see fruits and vegetables); ores of all kinds; pitch; plants, shrubs, and trees; poultry of all kinds; palm and rape oil, and soap grease; quicksilver; rags, viz., old rags, and old rope and junk; rice, ground and unground; rosin; sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked; sail cloth of all kinds; skins, furs, pelts, or tails, un-

dressed; steam engines, boilers, and machinery for mills; stone, unmanufactured; spikes and sheathing nails; ships, ship tackle, and apparel; sheathing paper; tallow, tar; tin, in sheets and blocks; tobacco, manufactured; turpentine; wood and lumber of all kinds (except cedar, spruce, pine, and hemlock shingles); wool; zinc.

Prince Edward Island papers to the 30th April have come to hand, but we can find nothing in them worth extracting.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—In consequence of no mail having been received by the last steamer, we have a large accumulation of papers from this island. Our files are complete of all the island journals; the latest dates reach to the 21th April. The winter had been exceedingly mild. Bills were before the Legislature for supplying the town of St. John's with water, and for the erection of a Colonial building and public market-place. The proposed increase of the Lieutenant-Governor's salary had created some warm discussion. The bill for amending the constitution had been withdrawn. Mr. Barnes having, on the 10th April, moved "that as the question now before the House for the second reading of the bill for amending the constitution of the Government of this Colony has been some time under discussion, and the debate thereon has been several times adjourned; and as the session now drawing to a close does not afford sufficient time to perfect the said bill, should its second reading be carried, it is the opinion of this House that it would be inexpedient to prolong further discussion upon it at the present time, and that the mover of the bill be permitted to withdraw the same;" which resolution, being seconded by the Hon. Mr. Morris, was then put and carried.

*The Seal Fishery.*—The vessels engaged in the seal fishery were returning with full cargoes. According to the return recently made up at the Custom-house, it appears that the total number of vessels cleared at St. John's for the seal fishery amounts to 121—(15 of which sailed from ports to the northward)—of the aggregate burthen of 11,088 tons, and having on board 3,775 men—showing an increase of 15 vessels, 1,462 tons, and 598 men, over the outfit of last year;—and although the number of vessels engaged falls considerably short of that in the great outfit of 1832 (when



155 vessels, of 11,152 tons and 3,291 men, sailed from the port), the tonnage is nearly equal to, and the number of men employed greater than, that in any previous year. We shall not be far out of the way in estimating the total number of vessels engaged in the seal fishery from this island at 400. The large increase this season over last spring shows very clearly the advancing state of the colony, and when we add to this indication of it, the numerous other ones which meet our view in every quarter—the introduction of steam—the prospect of gas-light—the promise of a water provision for the town—the new buildings springing into existence—the revival of literary, and the exertions of agricultural and other societies—we receive an assurance that Newfoundland is fast approaching that high place in Colonial rank, to which her invaluable resources entitle her; and which the energies of her people, concentrated and united for the advancement of their country, and the promotion of their own best interests, cannot fail, as is already becoming apparent, firmly and effectually to secure her in.

#### WEST INDIES.

**ANIGUA.**—Great complaint is made of the Medway steamer having left twenty-four hours before her time, by which the last mails were left behind. The weather was favorable, and with fine winds every mill has been at work. Should this continue, looking at the quantity and condition of the canes on the ground, a very large crop may be anticipated. The Council and Assembly were sitting, but their proceedings were unimportant. A bill for assimilating the Colonial currency to sterling was viewed with much disfavor by the Council.

A meeting had been held for the purpose of establishing a Mutual Life Assurance Society.

We understand that a prize has been awarded by the Northern Agricultural Society to Mr. Law, at Millars, for the best specimen of yams, not less than five acres, cultivated by the plough alone. The product and quality, we are informed, exceed what has been usually obtained in the common mode, while the expense has been much less. We are glad to have an opportunity of recording this additional proof of the advantages of plough cultivation.—*Observer.*

At a meeting of the Southern Agricultural Association, held at Buckley's estate the 3rd of April, it was resolved—“That a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to draw up a report of the present depressed state of this district of the island arising from a deficiency of labor, and on the importance of considering the subject of emigration as calculated to meet the difficulty complained of, and that the President be requested to present the said report to the committee of the General Society at its next meeting.”

The brig Palestine had arrived direct from Ichaboe on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo of guano; half of which had been engaged before its arrival.

**BAHAMAS.**—We have Nassau papers to the 11th April. The Legislature stood further prorogued to the 4th May. Francisco D'Ynza, Esq., has been elected for the district of Turk's Island in the place of P. R. Nesbit, Esq., who has left the colony.

**BARBADOS.**—The weather in this island was more like the hurricane season than the month of April; thunder, lightning, heavy rains, and tremendous gusts of wind from the south prevailing. Sugar-making, says the *Barbadian*, has been at a complete stand-still—calms or very light winds varying to every point of the compass, prevent the mills from working. The present crop must of course be retarded, but the rains have brought a blessing on the canes for the next, and will, we hope, ensure us a good supply of Indian corn, pulse, potatoes, &c.

Mr. Henry P. Thomas had been found guilty of the robbery of Colonial bank notes, and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor.

**GRENADA.**—The latest dates from this island are to the 24th April. Charles Alexander has been returned to the Assembly for the united parishes of St. Patrick and St. Mark.

Some very interesting reports on the state of island agriculture, addressed to the President of the Local Agricultural Society, are published, but are too long for our columns.

A vessel from the Coast of Africa had arrived with a cargo of guano, which met with a ready sale. The cutter Diamond has also brought fifty tons of the same manure from St. Vincent, part

of a shipment sent from a house in Glasgow for certain estates in that and this island. A Spanish brig with wines from Teneriffe had also brought a camel, which, no doubt, from its usefulness for estates' purposes, as has been tested in some of the neighboring colonies, will be purchased by some enterprising planter.

Rumor has it that our Chief Justice will succeed Chief Justice Scotland on the Bench at Trinidad, Mr. S. proceeding to the East Indies; and that either Mr. Hanley, of St. Lucia, or Judge Reddie, of the same island, will succeed Mr. Sanderson.—*Free Press*.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Our Demerara papers are to the 19th April, Berbice to the 13th.

The annual session of the Combined Court still continues open, the Court being in a committee for devising the ways and means for the ensuing year.

The weather had been, on the whole, favorable to the planters.

The case of Mr. Bagot, the ex-registrar, still occupies the chief share of the public attention.

We are looking forward with anxiety (says the *Herald*) to the arrival of the Chinese immigrants, for whose conveyance ships have already proceeded to the East; yet, gladly as we shall hail this addition to our agricultural population, it cannot be denied that we still place our great hopes of the ultimate renewed prosperity of the West Indies in the extensive immigration of Africans and hill coolies.

JAMAICA.—There is not much news to communicate from this island. The disturbed state of Hayti and Cuba form the chief topics of discussion. Complaints continue to be made against the island post-office authorities. With respect to internal matters, a partial change has lately taken place in the state of the weather, some few of the interior districts being favored with rain; but, generally speaking, the island is still riddously parched up, and provisions extremely scarce.

We glean a few further items from the *Jamaica Times*:—

“The Agricultural Societies do not relax in their labors, notwithstanding the untoward state of the weather. The turn which affairs seem to have taken, during the present Parliamentary Session,

has inspired some little hope that Government will not yield to any demand, in affording us less protection than we at present possess; and the new and active operations adopted against the slave-trade give farther encouragement to the colonists. While upon this subject, we cannot help expressing our surprise, that in the premises which have been laid down and sustained, we submit, by arguments which have as yet defied refutation, and their adaptation to practice, so well calculated to prove all that can be desired, in promoting general cultivation, through immigration, as well to public as to individual advantage—more attention should not be attracted to the fact, that nowhere can capital, and the application of mental and physical energies, be more confidently directed; and that while colonization is generally recommended to a distance far beyond the means of a redundant and suffering population to accomplish, and damping the expectations of moneyed men—the West Indies, with all their facilities, are not more favorably estimated. Near to their friends as these colonies are, with monthly correspondence, a fine climate, and a civilised state of society—where the arts and sciences are cultivated, and where little or nothing is required of the immigrant, ‘save INDUSTRY to create property, ECONOMY to enable him to keep it, and TEMPERANCE to permit him to enjoy it’—why such indifference—such backwardness, in seizing an opportunity ~~of~~ with so many prospects of future comfort, competence, and happiness—should exist, are to us a source of infinite astonishment as well as disappointment.”

We understand that the rectorship of Trelawny, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, has been offered to the Rev. Mr. Panton, but that gentleman has declined the offer. The appointment still remains vacant.—*Dispatch*.

The Rev. Samuel Paynter Musson was inducted, on the 13th April, into the rectory of St. Catherine's, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Lewis Bowerbank, the late rector. Mr. Musson is brother-in-law of the Lord Bishop, and has lately arrived from Bermuda, where he was universally beloved by all classes, as may easily be gathered from the addresses presented to him previous to his departure.



*From our own Correspondent.*—  
 Spanish Town, April, 21.—“I am glad to find that Ministers had so large a majority against the motion of Mr. Labouche, on the 7th of March, and the planters are looking out most anxiously for information as to the measures Government mean to propose with respect to the Sugar Duties. I think we shall have to abandon monopoly, if we can ensure protection; if we could procure our sugar to be admitted at a duty of 12s., and that of the foreigner reduced to 36s., I have no doubt the revenue would be improved by the increased consumption, and we could obtain a larger net price than we are now getting. There appears to me to be a want of tact in the British merchants connected with the West Indies, and I cannot understand the present want of confidence which is causing Jamaica estates to be abandoned, while capital is searching the most distant parts of the globe for employment; at the very moment too when we are introducing improved systems of agriculture, and greatly reducing the amount of human labor necessary to carry on our cultivation. It is true we want population, which British energy might easily supply from Africa and elsewhere; but the *true* cause of our crops falling off has been *positively* the drought which has prevailed during the last four or five years, yet that has happened over and over again, and has always been succeeded by several years of favorable seasons, which have amply repaid the proprietor; but if splendid freeholds continue to be thrown out of cultivation, because the merchants lose confidence in us, from the want of knowledge of the true cause of the falling off our crops, and, therefore, refuse to make further advances, we must soon cease to be either an exporting or importing country—but I confidently anticipate better things.”

ST. KITTS.—Our papers are to the 24th April. Robert Murray Rumsey, Esq., appointed to the Colonial Secretaryship of the island, arrived here on the 9th, from Dominica.

One thousand dollars had been realised by a bazaar in aid of the funds for completing the General Hospital.

The island had been blessed with seasonable showers of rain, and, from the state of the weather, a good crop

was anticipated. Several vessels had already sailed with full cargoes.

In the Legislature nothing had transpired requiring any allusion here.

ST. VINCENT.—The dates from St. Vincent are to the 21st April. An act had been passed by the island Legislature for taking a census of the population, in conformity with the wishes of the Secretary of State, that a similar measure should be adopted in all the British West India colonies, on the 3rd June next. A piece of plate, of the value of £200, had been presented to Colonel Doherty on the occasion of his leaving the island. Sicknes having prevailed to a great extent in the garrison, it had been found necessary to encamp the troops under tents.

We have been favored by a respectable mercantile house in town with the following calculation, as near as possible, of the probable sugar crop of the British West Indies for the present year, made up from the latest accounts received from the respective islands:—

|                   | Hhds.         |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Jamaica .. ..     | 40,000        |
| Demerara .. ..    | 40,000        |
| Trinidad .. ..    | 26,000        |
| Barbados .. ..    | 25,000        |
| Antigua .. ..     | 15,000        |
| St. Vincent .. .. | 10,000        |
| St. Kitt's .. ..  | 6,000         |
| Grenada .. ..     | 5,000         |
| Tobago .. ..      | 5,000         |
| St. Lucia .. ..   | 4,500         |
| Dominica .. ..    | 4,000         |
| Nevis .. ..       | 1,300         |
| Montserrat .. ..  | 1,000         |
| Tortola .. ..     | 1,000         |
|                   | <hr/> 184,000 |

TRINIDAD.—The papers from this island are to the 17th April. The *Standard* says, “The weather during the past week has been of an alarming nature to the planters. Heavy and continuous rain has fallen, accompanied by thunder, which is generally considered a very sure indication of the wet season having set in. This event, should it be realised, will not fail to be attended by calamitous consequences to the remaining crop. We understand that many parties have not got through more than half their crop.”

We extract the following returns from the *Gazette*:—



Produce Shipped from 1st Jan. to 31st March, from 1838 to 1844.

|      | SUGAR. |      |       | MOLASSES. |      |
|------|--------|------|-------|-----------|------|
|      | Hhds.  | Trs. | Bbls. | Puns.     | Trs. |
| 1838 | 1,905  | 267  | 267   | 620       | 51   |
| 1839 | 1,810  | 46   | 432   | 475       | 5    |
| 1840 | 1,746  | 137  | 672   | 824       | 33   |
| 1841 | 2,451  | 196  | 492   | 1,118     | 41   |
| 1842 | 3,630  | 294  | 686   | 569       | 11   |
| 1843 | 3,573  | 384  | 500   | 1,984     | 57   |
| 1844 | 5,469  | 325  | 854   | 1,826     | 854  |

|      | COCOA.    | COFFEE. | COTTON. |       |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
|      | lbs.      | lbs.    | hs.     | ser.  |
| 1838 | 783,030   | 67,609  | 25      | 1,017 |
| 1839 | 933,294   | 67,550  | —       | 437   |
| 1840 | 741,217   | 55,972  | 100     | 127   |
| 1841 | 682,304   | 36,870  | —       | —     |
| 1842 | 1,004,209 | 44,982  | —       | 142   |
| 1843 | 783,655   | 34,696  | 66      | —     |
| 1844 | 1,164,475 | 138,622 | 1       | 967   |

The Hon. Board of Legislative Council met on Saturday. After some conversation with reference to the Sierra Leone immigration vessel, the Census Ordinance, for which the meeting was specially called, was introduced and passed through Committee.

On the Board resuming, Mr. Scott made an inquiry with reference to the *Paria*, to which we were delighted to hear His Excellency reply, that he had ordered £100 to be set down on the estimate for that purpose. His Excellency further intimated, that, could he ensure a weekly communication with Cedros, and one or two other parts of the coast, he would readily provide a much larger sum, as it would be of immense importance to the Government to secure such an object. We trust the hint will not be lost on those who are equally interested with the Government, in the attainment of such an object, and that something will be done to bring the whole coast of our beautiful and rapidly improving island into regular communication with the metropolis. It would tend, in a very considerable degree, to advance the interests of the colony, and to produce a more familiar acquaintance with the local resources and advantages of those parts of the island which are, at present, little better than *terra incognita* to the inhabi-

tants of Port of Spain. Another useful hint was thrown out by the Chief Justice in the course of conversation, which was the employment of a steam tow-boat at the Bocas.

The Government transport Senator has arrived from Sierra Leone with ninety-five emigrants. In consequence of a case of small-pox having occurred during the passage, the vessel had been placed in quarantine. The propriety of sending the transport back to Sierra Leone has become a question of some doubt to the honorable members of the Council. One thing is plain, the present system is seriously defective and inapplicable to the purpose professed to be attained. Already has it involved the colonies embraced in its operation in an expense immensely greater than, we fear, will ever be compensated by the greatest advantages that its most infatuated advocates can hold out in prospect. Some change, therefore, in the system is indispensable, and we think our Legislators do well to hesitate in repeating the experiment under such discouraging circumstances.—*Standard*.

The following is a return of Immigrants arrived in March, 1844 :—

|         |                                    | Labor- | Chil- |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
|         |                                    | ers.   | dren. |
| March 2 | Sloop <i>Essay</i> , Grenada       | 22     |       |
|         | " <i>Dolphin</i> , St. Vincent     | 9      |       |
|         | " <i>Perseverance</i> , St. Kitts  | 7      |       |
|         | " <i>Hazard</i> , St. Vincent      | 12     | 2     |
|         | Schr. <i>May Flower</i> , Nevis    | 22     | 2     |
| 4       | Sloop <i>Letitia</i> , St. Vincent | 6      | 1     |
|         | " <i>Industry</i> , Montserrat     | 26     | 2     |
| 6       | Schr. <i>Henry Harding</i> , Nevis | 3      |       |
| 8       | " <i>Margaret</i> , St. Helena     | 60     |       |
|         | Sloop <i>Dragon</i> , Carriacou    | 10     | 2     |
| 10      | Schr. <i>Perseverance</i> , Mont-  | 21     | 6     |
|         | serrat                             |        |       |
|         | Sloop <i>Water Witch</i> , Grenada | 6      |       |
| 19      | " <i>Flora</i> , Dominica          | 5      | 1     |
| 21      | " <i>Dragon</i> , St. Vincent      | 9      |       |
| 24      | " <i>Durdalus</i> , St. Vincent    | 2      |       |
|         | <i>Hasting Huggins</i> , St. Kitts | 10     | 4     |
|         | " <i>Dolphin</i> , St. Vincent     | 10     |       |
| 28      | <i>Victoria</i> , Grenada          | 7      |       |
|         | <i>Water Witch</i> , Grenada       | 2      | 4     |
|         | Schr. <i>Henry Harding</i> , Nevis | 9      | 3     |
|         | Sloop <i>Letitia</i> , St. Vincent | 8      | 6     |
| 29      | " <i>Leonora</i> , St. Vincent     | 15     | 6     |
| 31      | Schr. <i>Perseverance</i> , Mont-  | 30     |       |
|         | serrat                             |        |       |
|         | " <i>May Flower</i> , Nevis        | 24     | 7     |
|         |                                    | 395    | 46    |
|         | Arrived in Jan. and Feb.           | 1,216  | 80    |
|         | From 1st Jan. to 31st March        | 1,551  | 125   |

## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

**THE** Secretary of State for the Colonies has directed the authorities in British America to cause to be explored and surveyed a new and direct line for a military road, to connect the three provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The general direction of the line is to be from Halifax to the bend of the Petitcodiac River, thence through the immense and uncleared forests of New Brunswick to the Grand Falls (St. John's River), thence east of the Temisquata Lake to the Riviere de Loup and Quebec. Its length will be about 300 miles, and it will probably be defended at various points by redoubts, &c. This important undertaking will enable the communication to be kept up summer and winter, with the constantly open waters of the Bay of Fundy, and will also tend to settle vast tracts of fertile land. The officers selected from the troops in Canada to explore and survey the line of this new military road are, Lieutenant Symonds, Sir J. E. Alexander, 14th Regiment, and Lieutenant Wood, 81st Regiment, R. E., who will each have separate parties of assistant surveyors, lumber-men, and Indian guides.

A deputation from the West India Association of Liverpool, on the subject of the proposed changes in the sugar duties and coffee duties, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on the 18th of May. The deputation consisted of Lord Sandon, Mr. J. Moss, Mr. Robertson Gladstone, Mr. Francis Shand, Mr. Thomas Murray, Mr. W. R. Sandach, and Mr. W. P. Bushby.

**NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.**—Under this title a very praiseworthy and important project has recently been laid before the public, which cannot fail of being eminently useful in promoting emigration to Canada on a healthy and substantial basis. Under the respectable sanction of Mr. Richard Norman, a scheme has been matured and published, having for its object the colonising of some of the fertile waste lands of Canada. The novelty and attractive feature of the plan is this: for a certain sum paid by each individual, say 5*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.*, the agents grant a free passage to Canada, a freehold farm of 50 to 100 acres, a log house to be built on each farm, and three months' provisions supplied free after they reach the settlement, thus securing them against the possibility of want

while their crops are ripening. Four or five acres to be cleared and cropped on each farm ready for the settler. The necessary tools furnished them. A yoke of oxen granted for the use of the settlement, and a foreman and two experienced assistants, to be engaged and paid by the agents for three months, to work with and instruct the emigrants in clearing and fencing the land, and in the erection of log houses, of which five will for that purpose be built after the arrival of the settlers. The first spot selected for their operations by the agents is in the locality of the township of Blandford, Canada East, on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence in a healthy district, a few hours' sail from Quebec.

On the 21st May, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, of planters, merchants, and others connected with the West India colonies, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament "against any alteration in the duties on sugar, coffee, and cocoa, which shall not embrace a reduction of the duties on similar produce from the British possessions." The meeting was well attended, and among other influential persons present we observed the following noblemen and gentlemen. Viscount Combermere, Chairman; Viscount St. Vincent; Earl of Harewood; Lord Reay; Lord Saltoun; the Hon. A. Macdonald; Sir E. H. East, Bart.; Sir A. C. Grant, Bart.; Sir J. R. Reid, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. W. Dalling, Bart.; Sir A. L. Hay, K.C.B., M.P.; Sir R. Houston, K.C.B.; Sir Kingston James; Sir W. C. Codrington, Bart., M.P.; the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, M.P.; R. Bernal, Esq., M.P.; J. B. East, Esq., M.P.; J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P.; P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P.; J. Stewart, Esq., M.P.; J. Irving, Esq., M.P.; A. E. Fuller, Esq., M.P.; D. Maclean, Esq., M.P.; A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P.; Gen. Sir A. Mackenzie; Sir R. Dallas, Bart.; Sir A. C. Crichton, &c., &c. The speeches at this meeting have been so full, reported in the columns of our able contemporary and fellow labourer, the *Colonial Gazette* of the 25th May, that it is unnecessary for us to go over the ground again, especially when our space is so limited. Suffice it to say that resolutions were unanimously moved, and a petition to the legislature adopted against the proposed alterations.



## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- On the 15th December, at Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land, the Lady of Captain Errington, 51st King's Own Light Infantry, of a son.
- At Grenada, on the 21st March, the Lady of the Hon. W. D. Davis, Attorney General, of a son.
- At Dinapore, on the 14th March, the Lady of Griffin Nicholas, Esq., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and of Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment, of a daughter.
- On the 5th instant, at Gibraltar, of a son, the Lady of Longlands Cowell, Esq., Belgian and Ottoman Consul.
- At McGill College, Canada, on the 5th April, the Lady of the Rev. Professor Laudy, D.C.L., of a daughter.
- At Kingston, on the 16th April, the Lady of E. B. De Fonblanque, Esq., D.A.C.G., of a daughter.
- At Gibraltar, on the 24th ult., the Lady of Assistant Commissary-General Dinwiddie, of a son.
- On the 4th May, at Madeira, the Lady of George Stoddart, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, of a daughter.
- On the 27th February last, at Cotesberg, in the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of John Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.
- On the 9th of April, at Spanish Town, Jamaica, the lady of John Simon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

- At Hamilton, U.C., on the 5th April, by special license, by the Rev. Alexander Gale, A.M., Mr. John Young, jun., merchant, to Jemima Stewart, eldest daughter of William Stoven, Esq., and grand-niece of the late James Stewart, Esq., Chancellor of Jamaica.
- On the 28th December last, at Hobarton, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, John Helder Wedge, Esq., of Leighland's, Van Diemen's Land, to Maria Medland, eldest daughter of Mr. Garland Langworthy Wills, of Dartmouth, Devon.
- On the 4th May, at Pavenham, Beds., by the Rev. H. Green, M.A., Wm. Stewart, Esq., of Prince Edward Island, son of the late Attorney-General of that Island, to Annie Eliza, daughter of the late Henry Green, Esq., of Titley, Herefordshire.
- On the 11th April last, at Union Estate, Grenada, by the Rev. Henry Cockburn, Minister of St. Andrew's Kirk, David M'Alpin, Esq., of Mount William Estate, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Captain Wilson, Leith.
- At Simcoe, Canada, on the 13th March, Gerald O'Reilly, Esq., Surgeon, &c., Hamilton, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Henry Harcourt Waters, Esq., of Hallsbam, Sussex.

At St. George's Church, Canada, on the 16th April, by the Rev. J. N. Garland, Rector of the Town and Parish of St. George, and Rural Dean, the Rev. Clarke Augustus Newsam, Rector of the United Parishes of St. Andrew and St. David, to Louisa Mariann, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Thompson, of the Royal Engineers.

At Halifax, N.S., on the 15th April, Captain George Abbinett, of Portsmouth, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Captain James Meagher, of Halifax.

At the Bahamas, on the 19th March, by the Rev. Dr. Strachan, Rector of Christchurch, Esq., Francis James Cox, of Her Majesty's Third West India Regiment, to Sarah Ellen, youngest daughter of the late J. Greig, Esq., of Perth, North Britain.

At Calcutta, on the 26th February last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, Wm. Maples, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of T. F. Maples, Esq., of Crouch-end, Hornsey, to Henrietta, third daughter of Henry Westmacott, Esq., of Finchley, Middlesex.

At Sydney, on the 7th November last, John de Courcy Bremer, Esq., second son of Commodore Sir James J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B. K.G.H., to Elizabeth Rosa, only daughter of Mortimer William Lewis, Esq., Colonial Architect of New South Wales.

At Perth, Western Australia, on the 2nd January last, by the Rev. J. B. Wittersoon, Edward Caled Souper, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils, &c., to Elizabeth Hemison, the eldest daughter of George Spencer, Esq., of St. Swithin's-lane, London.

At Orillia Church, Canada, on the 28th Feb., by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector of Barrie, the Rev. Alex. Sanson, Rector of St. John's, York, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Dallas, Esq.

On the 9th May, at Charlton Church, J. Grenfell Moyle, Esq., of the 10th Regiment Bombay Army, eldest son of J. G. Moyle, Esq., of Boulton-house, Charlton Kings, and late President of the Medical Board, Bombay, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Frederick Ross, Esq., of Clarence-square, Cheltenham.

On the 7th March, at St. John's Church, Arichat, Nova Scotia, Mr. David Cruichy, of the Island of Jersey, to Jane Catherine Robertson, sixth daughter of John Jena, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, at Arichat.

By special license, at Chateau Margot House, Demerara, on the 5th April, D. MacLennan, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, to Elenor Roper, eldest daughter of the late William Cotton, Esq., merchant, Edinburgh.

On the 21st November last, at Parramatta, New South Wales, Henry Watson Parker, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to Emmeline Emily, youngest daughter of the late John Macarthur, Esq., of Camden, in that Colony.



## DEATHS.

- At his residence, Crow Bay, Seymour, East Canada, Lieut. Joseph Vincent Geary, R.N., aged 51 years.
- At Peterboro', Canada, on the 30th March, after a short illness, James G. Armour, Esq., barrister-at-law, and eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Armour, rector of Cavan, aged 28.
- At Amherstburgh, western district of Canada, at the advanced age of 83, Robt. Innes, Esq., a resident in the province for upwards of half a century.
- At New York, on the 11th April, after a short illness, Jacob Walton, Rear-Admiral of the Red, in the 77th year of his age.
- At Toronto, on the 3rd March, Henrietta, wife of Capt. G. E. Aylmer, 93rd Highlanders, and only daughter of the late Hon. Alex. Macdounell, aged 25.
- At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 17th March, aged 31, Mr. W. R. Shea, publisher of the *Newfoundlander*.
- At sea, suddenly, in the 40th year of his age, on board the ship *Thomas Coutts*, on the 14th of March last, H. F. Bouden, Esq., after a residence of 17 years in India. He was also for a series of years the confidential adviser of Sir Janietjee Jejeebhoy, whom he regarded as his best friend and patron, and to whom he was to have returned in two years' time.
- At Moulmein, on the 6th Feb., aged 27, in the Hon. East India Company's Service, Assistant Surgeon Robert Wood Spry, son of the late James Hume Spry, Esq., of Clapham.
- On the 13th January, at sea, on board H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, on her voyage from Hong Kong to Portsmouth, Capt. Henry Geary, Royal Artillery.
- On the 15th March, of yellow fever, on the passage from Jamaica to Bermuda, Mr. Wm. Wilbraham, aged 20, mate of H.M.S. *Illustrious*, only son of the late Capt. Wilbraham R.N., and nephew of G. Wilbraham, Esq., of Delamere House, Cheshire.
- On the 17th Feb., at Umballah, East Indies, in her 16th year, Henrietta Charlotte Eliza, wife of T. Folliott Powell, Esq., Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and eldest daughter of Colonel Bolton, Commanding Her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot.
- At Antigua, on the 14th March, aged 70, Mrs. Dawes, relict of the late W. Dawes, Esq., and sister of the late John Gilbert, Esq., naval storekeeper.
- At St. Helier's, Jersey, on the 13th May, in his 85th year, the Rev. William Garnett, Judge of the island of Barbados.
- On the 31st March, at St. Kitts, of yellow fever, after six days' suffering, Thomas Christopher Mytton Lethbridge, Esq., Lieutenant 85th Light Infantry, eldest son of John Hesketh Lethbridge, Esq., and grandson of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., of Sandhill-park, Somerset.
- On the 7th April, at the Danish island of St. Croix, West Indies, Wm. Stedman, Esq., M.D., Knight of Daunebro.
- in Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 21st March, Henry Moresby, Esq., special magistrate.
- At Hong Kong, on the 1st Feb., Assistant Commissary General John Irvine.
- At Paris, Canada West, aged 51, Helen, relict of E. N. Adams, Esq., formerly of Her Majesty's 5th Regiment, and latterly of the Stock Exchange.
- On board H.M.S. *Albatross*, in the West Indies, of yellow fever, John Edward Nicholas, Esq., Volunteer of the First Class, only son of the late Captain John Nicholas, R.N.
- On the 22nd Feb., at Broadlie Ramsay, Upper Canada, Mr. Mathew Macfarlane, aged 87 years.
- At Westminster, London, Canada, in March last, John Rivers, Esq., late Major of H.M. 91st Foot.
- At Fredericton, on 10th April, aged 40, Mrs. Rebecca B. Simpson, wife of John Simpson, Queen's printer, proprietor and publisher of the *Royal Gazette*.
- At Quebec, on the 5th April, aged 92 years, J. F. Perrault, Esq., Prothonotary of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, for the District of Quebec. Col. Perrault was one of the oldest, respectable, and most useful of our citizens.
- At Sussex Vale, N.B., on the 4th April, after a short illness, Samuel Freeze, Esq., in the 66th year of his age, one of the Representatives in General Assembly from King's County, much and deservedly regretted by his family and friends.
- On the 19th March, at his house at Cotta, Ceylon, the Rev. Joseph Bailey, Senior Missionary, Chairman, and Secretary, of the Ceylon Church Mission.
- On the 23rd March, at Dhoolia, while on a tour through Guzerat and Candeish, aged 41, of jungle fever, John Grant Malcolmson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., formerly of the Madras Medical Establishment, and latterly of the firm of Forbes and Co., of Bombay, much beloved and deeply regretted by an extensive circle of friends.
- At Tobago, on the 21st March, Alexander Huslop, Esq., proprietor of the *Tobago Chronicle*.
- At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 8th March, aged 50, Richard Langley, Esq., a long-established merchant of that town.
- On the 14th Jan., at Macao, after a short illness, in the 31st year of his age, Captain Cawthorne Capper, third son of Jasper Capper, of Watling-street, and Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.
- On the 17th March, at Mulligamu, Bombay Presidency, Ensign Outram Montague Jackson, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 17, youngest son of Rear-Admiral Samuel Jackson, C.B.
- At Montreal, on the 10th April, Wm. Walker, Esq., Advocate, and formerly Editor of the *Montreal Courier*. As a barrister he stood in the very front rank, and was universally acknowledged to be one of the best commercial lawyers of the Canadian bar.

## IMPORTANT TO ALL.

### Who value their Health & Happiness.

It is now no speculative theory but a well authenticated fact, that the celebrated **WORSDELL'S VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS**, prepared by **JOHN KAYE, Esq.**, of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield, are the best Family Medicine ever brought before the public. Had the evidence as to the wonderful and healing qualities of these Pills, rested upon the simple testimony of Mr. Worsdell, or upon one solitary cure, people might, perhaps, entertain doubts as to the virtues which they are represented to possess. But when their health-restoring, body-renovating, disease-eradicating, and blood-purifying effects are born out by the testimonials of thousands upon thousands of individuals,—comprising individuals of all ages, persons suffering under every form of disease,—who by their use have been restored to the possession of that inestimable blessing, sound health; when this is seen to be the case, every unprejudiced mind must surely be convinced that there never was a more effectual antidote to disease than these extraordinary Pills.

It is a circumstance most fortunate for the afflicted portion of mankind, that Mr. Worsdell was led to make these Pills known to the public. For, as was stated in the pamphlet first distributed, it was not *pecuniary* motives which induced him to publish the discovery he had made. But having cured Mrs. Worsdell of a painful malady with which she had been afflicted for many years, and relieved her from the excruciating pain which she suffered in consequence, and having also cured himself of a wound upon one of his legs, which had caused him many a sleepless night he was compelled, by feelings of benevolence, to make them known to his neighbours. The fame of his remedy was soon spread far and wide. Applications for his Pills came from distant places; and these applications multiplied so fast, that he was literally compelled to appoint Agents in various parts of the country, to meet the demand. And this demand continues to increase, as it may naturally be expected to do, while thousands by their use are raised from their beds of sickness, restored to the enjoyment of health, and to their place in society.

Mr. WORSDELL'S mode of curing disease is plain and simple; but it is perfectly consistent alike with the principles of true science and of sound physiology. It is *by thoroughly purifying that vital principle of life, THE BLOOD*; by exciting in the system a war of extermination against all obstructions, however obstinate, and all impurities, however deeply lodged. For it is an incontrovertible fact that if the blood circulates through the body in a pure state, disease is impossible.—What occasions disease, and all the pain and inconvenience consequent upon it? The question is easily answered;—impurities are allowed to accumulate in the system, and wherever these are lodged, disorganization ensues. Take a familiar illustration to explain this: a person spends some time in a heated room; the pores of his body are thus opened, and he perspires freely; while in this state he goes out into the cold air; the pores of his body are suddenly closed; the perspiration ceases; and the waste matter which would have been carried off is thrown back into the system. Then the organs of respiration refuse to perform their office, and impurities are sure to lodge in some portion of his frame. If the lodgment be in the



bowels, it produces disorder there; if it be in the lungs, it causes contractions, and a severe cough ensues.

- This fact should be constantly borne in mind, that if one organ be disordered it is a fixed law in the economy of our nature that all the other organs sympathise with it. For instance:—the office of the lungs is to purify the blood by bringing it into contact with the atmospheric air. Before it passes the lungs, the blood is of a dark, black colour, and is termed *venous* blood; but after passing those organs it becomes of a beautiful crimson colour, and is then termed *arterial* blood. This change is produced by the action of the oxygen in the atmosphere, which causes the decarbonization of the blood. Now, if the lungs are clogged with impurities; or, in other words, if they are in a state of disease, —they cannot perform their office, and hence the blood is sent through the system in an impure state, charged with carbon which ought to have been thrown off. It is this which causes stomacic affections, from which arise headaches, bilious attacks, rheumatism, and many other evils, the enumeration of which would require a large catalogue.

The office of Worsdell's Pills is *to go at once to the root of disease*, by laying hold of all the unhealthy obstructions; by, so to speak, emancipating the organs which have been bound down by vitiated humours, bringing them into full operation, and enabling them to perform their functions in a healthful and vigorous manner. These are changes so great and so beneficial, as to excite astonishment, as well as pleasure, in the minds of those who use them. It may be truly said of these incomparable Pills that they preserve and improve the health; that they aid digestion—relieve the lungs—remove dangerous oppression from the brain, and produce serenity of mind—they prove determined enemies to the gout and rheumatism—and are, in short, a medicine calculated to root out and overcome any curable disease.

Let it be remembered, withal, that Worsdell's Pills are *purely Vegetable*; and they are so mild in their operation that no person, however delicate, need be afraid to take the quantity specified below.

Each Box at 1s. 1½d. contains at least fifty-eight Pills. A dose of *seven or eight* should be taken every day until the patient is recovered. The plan is to commence with *three* Pills, and increase one Pill a night up to *eight*, then every night until well.

N. B.—Mr. Worsdell and family having gone to reside on the Continent, he, previously to leaving England (to prevent any spurious imitation from being imposed upon the public), transferred to JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield, **the sole right and interest in preparing and compounding the said Worsdell's Pills**; and, to prevent fraud, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "Worsdell's Pills, by John Kaye," to be engraved on the government-stamp. And, as a further protection, purchasers are requested to observe that a facsimile of the proprietor's signature, "John Kaye," is printed on the directions wrapper round each box, without which none are genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

*The following, with thousands of other Testimonials, could be collected of ulcerated legs, indigestion, fits, worms, bile, stomach affections, loss of appetite, headache, with a variety of other complaints, which have been cured by their health-restoring virtues. No deception whatever is intended, or exaggerated statements given. Facts, the truth of which can in a short time be ascertained, by addressing a pre-paid letter to any of the respective parties, ought to produce some weight upon the minds of a discerning public, and, as cases of cure multiply, demonstrative of their efficacy in removing disease, purifying the blood, regulating the bowels, invigorating the system, exhilarating the spirits, and restoring to health, a fair trial is the only test to prove their intrinsic value.*



Cases received from the Rev. R. Owen, Agent for Llandilo Vawr.

### CURE OF A COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.

TO MR. KAYE.—SIR,—I have been for years afflicted with violent pains in the stomach and down my side, together with shortness of breath: my victuals but very rarely remained on my stomach, and my limbs, as you may easily believe, were hardly strong enough to bear me from one room into the other. I remained in this state for a long time, finding relief from nothing, although I had tried almost everything. Providentially I was informed that the Rev. R. Owen sold your Pills, and my husband went and purchased a box. After taking a few doses, I am happy to say, I ceased vomiting after my meals; my breast and side are free from pain, my limbs are strong again, and I go about my household duties quite cheerfully. My cure is spoken of far and near, in town and country; and no wonder, for I am 66 years of age.—Nov. 30, 1843.

Yours, &c., ESTHER OWEN.

### CURE OF THE SCURVY.

SIR,—There is a man in this neighbourhood (whom I am not at liberty to name) who has suffered severely from the scurvy for three years. No skin remained on his hands, from his wrists to his fingers' ends. Although he consulted all the doctors, and tried every means in his power, nothing availed him, and his sufferings were beyond all conception. Many pounds were paid for medical advice, and he was unable to follow any employment, which impoverished him greatly, in addition to his intense sufferings. At last, he heard of Worsdell's Pills, and commenced taking them without delay. He soon perceived their beneficial effects, and persevered until he had taken nine boxes. He visited me a short time ago, and joyfully exhibited his hands, covered with a healthy skin, and perfectly free from pain. How wonderful are the effects of these Pills!

There is not a particle of doubt in my mind, but that hundreds might be cured of their different ailments if they only continue to take the Pills as this man did, instead of expecting 1s. 1½d. worth to cure them all at once. Let every one make a fair trial, and then their beneficial effects will be evident enough.

Dec. 7, 1843.

Yours, &c., R. OWEN.

### CURE OF INFLAMMATION ON THE CHEST.

Communicated by Mr. Corin, Agent for Redruth.

WILLIAM CHESTERFIELD, of Portreath, was laid up for six months with an inflammation on the chest, followed by slow fever. He was attended by a medical man for four months, yet during that time he felt no relief whatever. At length a person recommended him to try 'Worsdell's Vegetable Pills,' and with great gratitude he told me that he had not taken them for more than three weeks before he was as well as ever he was in his life.

### CURE OF A VERY SORE LEG.

ERASMUS VIANT, of Redruth, had an inflammation in his leg about fifteen years since, which left a large running wound that has been continually discharging for the last fourteen years; several times during this period he has been obliged (owing to this wound) to leave his employment, and last summer he was confined to his house for ten weeks, and had a doctor to attend him; at the same time his other leg was dreadfully afflicted with the scurvy, which was so irritated at times that (as the man

declared, as the inventor of these invaluable purifiers, I do not know of any other benefit I derived from their use is beyond my most sanguine expectations; the wound on my leg is completely healed, the pain quite removed, and the scurvy entirely eradicated, and both my legs are as sound now as ever they have been at any period of my life.

*Extract of a letter from the Agent at Bodmin.*

### CURE OF AN ABSCESS IN THE SIDE.

SIR,—Several persons in our neighbourhood have derived great benefit from the use of your pills; one case is a person named John Bennett, who came from Fowey (a distance of eleven miles,) for the purpose of informing me of the great benefit he had received from the use of *Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills*. He had been afflicted with an abscess in his side for eight years, the greater part of which time he kept his bed, and was attended by a surgeon at Fowey, who very candidly told his mother, when applying for more medicine, that to let her have more would only be picking her pocket, for nothing more could be done for him. However, a relation of her's sent him a box of the above Pills, a few doses of which made a perceptible change, and the contents of one box effected a complete cure. Many others who have been greatly benefited by their use, have, through delicacy, been kept back from letting their names come before the public; But I hope shortly to be able to furnish you with many more cases. I am yours truly,  
March 6, 1843. J. HOCKIN.

### CURE OF A BAD BREAST.

Mr. KAYE, — SIR, — Since I wrote to you last I have obtained the following most wonderful Cure:—ANN, wife of LOUIS COOK, Tinman, Peterborough, had a very bad breast, which was so painful that she could not, without experiencing the greatest pain, let her breast be drawn; she was obliged to have a nurse to wait upon her for months, as she was unable to dress or do anything for herself, and was confined to her bed; she was attended by the medical men of this town, without any relief from their medicines or other treatment, and was reduced to so low a state that her life was despaired of. A pamphlet of Worsdell's, describing the many cures performed by his Pills, being left at her house, she was resolved to give them a trial; after taking them for a week, she, as well as the nurse, felt something move about in her breast, which before was as hard as a stone; she said she was never more pleased in her life, she continued taking seven pills a day for a month; and has now reason to thank God that she is quite restored to perfect health, and her breast is as well as the other. She says that nothing but the Pills cured her; though her medical attendant sent her his medicines, she never took any; she thinks herself in duty bound to make the utmost publicity in her power of this most wonderful cure by the use of Worsdell's Restorative Pills alone, that any of her sex, suffering as she did, may have the same remedy; the good effects she has experienced are such, that any inquiry made to her or the nurse who attended her, will receive the most satisfactory answer as to their healing qualities. This is a true statement made by her.  
Witness, JOHN MATTHEWS,  
SOPHIA MATTHEWS.

### CURE OF AN OBSTINATE BOWEL COMPLAINT.

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I inform you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable Pills. I have been troubled for upwards of four years and a-half with the bowel complaint, which made me so weak that I was not able to follow my work. In order to obtain relief from this troublesome complaint, I had recourse to several medical men, but to no purpose; I also had the advice of an eminent physician, that, alike with all previous means, proved unavailing. When I first began to take your Pills, I was determined to give them a fair trial. I continued taking them till I had used nine boxes, and to my great joy, they effected a perfect cure, and now I can say I am as healthy as ever I was in my life.

You are at liberty to give what publicity you think proper to the above, as I shall be happy to answer any inquiries respecting it.

Sept. 22nd, 1843. THOMAS HUGHES, Builder, Bag, near Cowen.

### CURE OF DREADFUL CASE OF SCURVY.

*(Communicated by the Agent for Wigan.)*

SIR,—Mr. Elias Burchall, of Ashton in Mackerfield, near Wigan, had been grievously afflicted for many months with eruptions of scurvy, producing blotches



over various parts of the body; the legs and thighs were much affected: in fact, the system was one mass of disease throughout, producing much languor both of mind and body. He was led to avail himself of the skill of many individuals, among whom were several of the faculty: but all attempts to effect a cure appeared only to aggravate the disease. Considerable inflammation came on as the disease was prolonged in its existence; and in addition to the pain, a prickling and itching sensation rendered the complaint doubly disagreeable. After trying every supposed remedy that presented itself without effect, he was recommended to go to Southport, to try the influence of sea-air and bathing; but still deriving no benefit from this resource, his case was given up as almost hopeless. In this state, one of your pamphlets was placed in Mr Burchall's hands, and ascertaining from it that cases similar to his own had been successfully treated by Worradell's Pills, he was induced to purchase a box, and finding that the medicine operated in a most satisfactory manner, he continued taking for a short time, and the effect produced was a restoration to as strong and healthy a state as ever he enjoyed in his life. Feeling strongly the claims these Pills have upon the attention of the afflicted, and knowing their real value, Mr. B. has been induced to allow his case to come before the public. Innumerable instances of diseased stomachs and bowels, headaches, coughs, colds, and asthma, are almost daily brought under my notice, all of which are most successfully treated by the use of your valuable Pills; indeed, they are used in a great number of families as an all-sufficient remedy for the many diseases to which they are liable.

To Mr. Kaye, Dalton Hall.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,  
THOS. WALL.

#### REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

MR. KAYE.—SIR,—I have been a severe sufferer from that dreadful complaint, the rheumatism. For six years I have been afflicted; during that time I was two years and two months and could not lift my head from the pillow. I have tried various medicines, and have been attended by different medical gentlemen in the town, from whom I received no lasting benefit; my ankle joints were grown quite out of shape and use. I was persuaded by Mr. Parker, your agent, to give your Vegetable Pills a trial; I have taken four or five boxes, and am happy to say I am now comparatively well; my joints are quite restored, and I can attend to my employment as usual, which I have been prevented from doing so long; and return you thanks for your valuable medicine, and declare I would not be without it at any price. I shall be glad to answer all inquiries.

28, Vauxhall Road, Presson.

Yours truly,  
DAVID GRAHAM.

#### WONDERFUL WORM CASE.

MR. KAYE.—SIR,—For several months I have been afflicted with pains in my back, head, and stomach, accompanied with dizziness, and at times a troublesome outbreak all over my body. I was attended by some of the most skilful doctors, but their medicine seemed to have no effect. Being witness to several wonderful cures by taking your Vegetable Pills, I was resolved to try them, and purchased a box from Mr Parker, your Agent for Blackburn, and after taking them for four days, I felt a wonderful change, and the fifth day I voided a tape-worm sixty feet long; the day following I parted with a great number more, broken and of different sizes. My pains all left me, and in a few days I was as healthy as ever I was in my life. You may publish my case for the benefit of others, and I shall be happy to satisfy all inquirers.

Blackburn, Dec. 4, 1843.

I am yours respectfully,  
J. COWELL.

#### CURE OF TIC-DOLOREUX.

MR. KAYE.—SIR,—For upwards of six months I was a great sufferer from that dreadful complaint tic-doloreux. The pain in my head and face was most distressing; I was blind for more than a week, and for a fortnight I was jaw-locked, and could only be fed through my teeth with a tea-spoon; whenever the pain left my head and face it fell into my shoulders and elbow-joints, so that day and night I was distracted; from doctors I could get no permanent relief, I tried all the reme-



dies I could hear of, without receiving any advantage; happening to see one of your pamphlets which was left at a neighbour's house, I was induced, from the many cures therein stated, to give your pills a trial; I sent to Mr. Service, your Agent for Sunderland, and purchased a box, and to my surprise, found relief by taking two or three doses, and before I had taken one box I was completely cured. It is now six months since, and I have not felt the least symptom of the complaint, and am as well as I ever was in my life. You are at liberty to make what use of this you think proper. I shall have much pleasure in answering any person who may wish to make further inquiry.

I remain, yours gratefully,  
 MARGARET HOPPER CHARLTON.

Flag-Lane, Sunderland,  
 July, 6, 1842.

*Case of Cure communicated by the Rev. J. T. Jones, Carmarthen.*

SIR,—I have much pleasure in communicating the following surprising case of cure. Mrs. Ann Williams, of Carmarthen, was afflicted for upwards of three years with a severe pain across her back, accompanied with loss of appetite; but, by taking your Vegetable Pills, a perfect cure has been effected in her, though all other medical aid proved abortive. She has also been troubled with asthma for a great many years, and I am happy to state, that she never found anything that did her so much good for this distressing complaint, and is now recovering fast, and is ready to testify to the truth of the above, and to satisfy all inquiries respecting it, and can with confidence recommend a medicine from which she has derived so much benefit.

I am a witness of the beneficial effects of these Pills on an immense number of persons, especially young females suffering from general debility, who have been restored to perfect health; and many others in our neighbourhood, have been cured of severe rheumatism, worms, sore legs, severe headaches, &c.

Carmarthen, October 7, 1843.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,  
 J. T. JONES.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Glasson, Penzance.*  
 CURE OF DROPSY.

THOMAS DEACON, of St. Just, a youth, seventeen years of age, was afflicted with a most distressing case of dropsy; for ten months he was confined to the house; and for ten weeks never had his clothes on him; two boxes of your valuable pills quite removed his complaint, so that he came to Penzance, a distance of seven miles, that I might see the case myself, he appeared deeply sensible of the benefit conferred on him by a gracious Providence, who had directed him to the use of your Pills.

ASTONISHING CURE EFFECTED AT HARLINGTON, NEAR UXBRIDGE.

GEORGE SMITH, shoemaker, residing at Harlington, Middlesex, was greatly afflicted, from August, 1839, to February, 1842, with general debility of system. Medical men were applied to in the neighbourhood, who said that he never would recover, as his disease was in the spine; when in this hopeless state he heard of WORSDELL'S PILLS, was advised to procure a box, which he did in January last, obtaining great relief from them. He was encouraged to persevere, and after taking four boxes he is quite recovered, and is now able again to follow his employment.—Statement taken August 9th, 1842, by

W. CLOUGH.  
 That the above statement is correct, witness my hand,  
 GEORGE SMITH.

SIR,—I hereby forward you the statement of Mr. Legood, I never heard of a more distressing case; he told me, that he had paid upwards of Three Hundred Pounds to medical gentlemen, but that he had never experienced anything so efficacious as your Vegetable Restorative Pills. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully.

To Mr. Kaye.

G. COLBY, Agent for Bungay.

SIR,—As you wish to know the effects which Worsdell's Pills have had upon me, in answer to your inquiries, I ought in the first place to state that I was greatly afflicted for three years previous to taking the pills, and such was the distressing nature of my malady, that I could not stand upright, I had no appetite, and was troubled with a continual pain in my chest; and at any time, if I eat a piece of

meat of an ounce weight, the pain was most excruciating. Such was the afflicted state in which I was, when one of Worsdell's pamphlets was put into my hands; on looking over its contents, I found my case so clearly described, that I determined to try a box of these pills, which I did in April last—I continued them, and have taken altogether one dozen boxes, and am happy to say that I am now restored to health and able to follow my employment; my appetite is good, I can eat a hearty dinner and feel comfortable after it. I had tried various means for relief, but without receiving any benefit; and I can positively affirm, that I never did meet with anything that would remove my disease until I took *Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills*, and I feel it my duty to express this to you, that you may give it publicity for the benefit of others. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

August 18<sup>th</sup>, 1842.

DANIEL LEGOOD, *Farmer, Bedingham.*

#### CURE OF A VERY SORE LEG.

SIR,—MR. W. WARMINGTON of this town, (St. Columb) has been afflicted with a very sore leg for upwards of thirteen years, during which time he tried every possible means to obtain a cure, but all to no purpose, he at last heard of your *Vegetable Restorative Pills*, and through my persuasion, he purchased a box; he is upwards of 50 years of age, and although he has taken but three boxes in the whole, his leg is perfectly healed, and he now says that his once affected leg is the best of the two: he has since travelled thirty miles per day. Yours respectfully, J. REMERY.

#### CURE OF THE PILES AND GRAVEL.

To Mr. KAYE.—SIR,—I have been a great sufferer for years from the piles and the gravel. I have tried several medicines, but all in vain. At last Mr. David Pugh, your agent for Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, informed me of the wonderful efficacy of your Pills. I have taken a few boxes, and testify before the world that no medicine ever gave me so much relief. I reckon it a great privilege and an incalculable benefit to the world, to be made acquainted with your *Vegetable Restorative Pills*. Yours, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, *Shoemaker, Bethesda.*

#### SURFEIT AND COLD.

SIR,—I have been a great sufferer from cold and surfeiting, so that I could not follow my employment. I had a violent pain in my stomach, with sickness and vomiting, with pain in my back and limbs. No medicine seemed to do me any good until I began to take your *Vegetable Restorative Pills*; after taking five doses I was relieved by their efficacy; in a few days I was well.

King Street, Blackburn, Dec. 4, 1843.

JAS. CUNLIFFE.

To prevent fraud, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words *Worsdell's Pills, by John Kaye*, to be engraved on the Government Stamp, and as a further protection, purchasers are requested to observe that a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature is printed on the direction, wrapped round each Box, without which none are genuine, and to imitate which is felony.



*The above Pills open obstructed passages, remove impure humours, purify the blood, and restore the health. Tens of thousands, afflicted in all kinds of diseases, have been benefited by their use.*

*For further particulars see also the large Pamphlet, to be had Gratis from the Agents.*

The agency for Worsdell's Pills is confined exclusively to one person in each locality or district. An Agent will be appointed in those towns where there is not one already (any respectable trade approved of.) Applications for the same to be addressed to the proprietor, JOHN KAYE, Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield.

Sold retail in London by HANNAY and DIETRECHEN, 63, Oxford Street; HALLET, 83, High Holborn; JOHNSTONE, 6 Cornhill; BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster Row; PRATT & Co. 29, Little Newport Street.



# TO RESPECTABLE TRADESMEN.

## VALUABLE AGENCY.

### THE BRITISH HONG-KONG TEA COMPANY

HAVING made arrangements for the importation of Teas of the finest descriptions, direct from China, will be enabled, through the medium of their Agents, to supply, *and that at a considerable saving to families,* Teas of a very superior quality and flavour. Since the extension of our commerce with the Chinese, by the cession of the Island of Hong-Kong, and the opening of the additional ports of SHINGHAI, NINGPO, FUCHOW, and AMOY, it has been justly complained, that the people of this country have not reaped the advantages they were led to expect, and which they ought to have derived: it will be the principle of the British Hong-Kong Company to secure to the British public every advantage which can possibly be obtained through the increased facilities now afforded them for obtaining Teas both of the richest qualities and at the lowest rates. The Company pledge themselves that all their Teas are weighed direct from the original Chests; and being packed in lead, they will be certain of retaining their strength and aroma for any reasonable length of time.—An Agent is wanted for every Town where one is not already appointed; and, as the Agency can be carried on with a very small capital, with but little trouble, and no risk, it is worthy the attention of either respectable Tradesmen or private individuals.

For full particulars, relative to the terms of Agency, apply to the Company's Office, Little Tower Street.

#### BLACK TEAS.

|                                                          |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Good useful Breakfast Tea . . . . .                      | s. d |
| Genuine Tea, of good quality . . . . .                   | 4 6  |
| Choice selected Tea, with strength and flavour . . . . . | 5 0  |

*This can be particularly recommended.*

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Imperial Pekin . . . . . | 6 0 |
|--------------------------|-----|

*This Tea is a mixture of the finest and scarcest Teas cultivated. It is unrivalled for its delicious flavour and exhilarating quality, and nothing superior to it can be imported, though Teas, with fictitious names, are puffed off at much higher rates.*

#### GREEN TEAS.

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Bright leaf, Hyson kind, fresh and strong . . . . . | 5 0 |
| Picked Hyson, with choice flavour . . . . .         | 6 0 |

*This is a Tea of rare and excellent quality, and is strongly recommended.*

#### MIXED.

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Hong-Kong mixture . . . . . | 5 4 |
|-----------------------------|-----|

*The Company flatter themselves that this will be pronounced, by those who prefer mixed Teas, unequalled for strength and flavour, by any combination of qualities that has yet been offered to the public at the price.*



# SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE

## Advertising Sheet.

### Outfits to Australia, India, and the Colonies.

**P**ARTIES leaving England will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase their outfits at

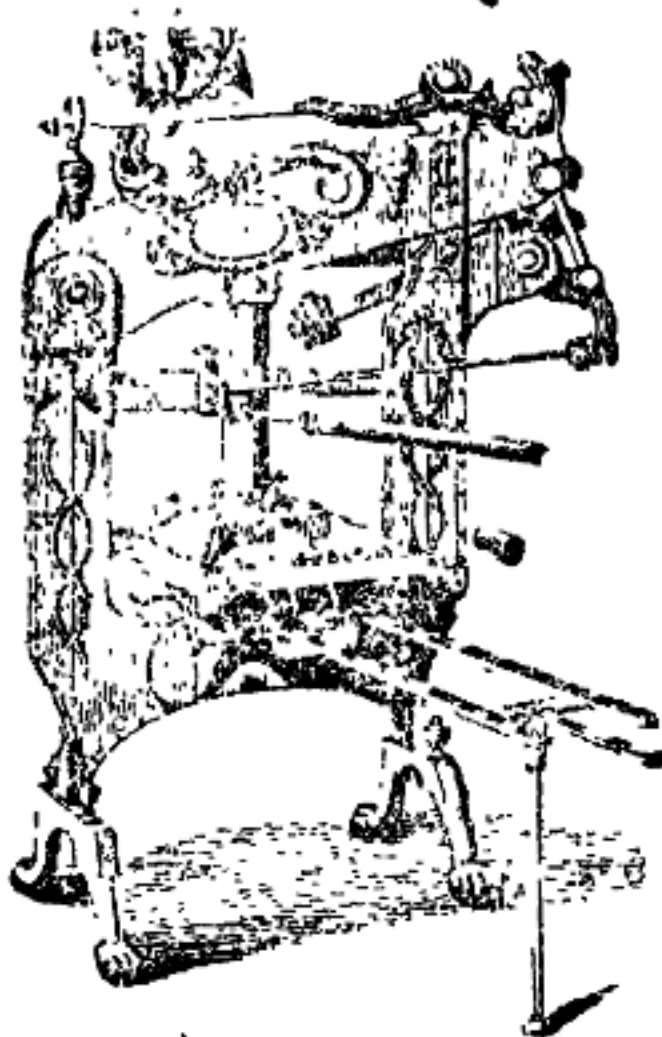
E. J. MONNERY & Co.'s, 165, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY,

Where a large assortment of Shirts, Clothing, Hosiery, Gauze, Merino under Shirts, &c., adapted for the voyage or residence in the Colony, is kept ready for immediate use, and at prices far more reasonable than usually charged for the same articles. Bedding, Military Accoutrements, Cabin and Camp Furniture of every description.

Lists, with Prices affixed, forwarded by post.

### TO LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

**M**ESSRS. CLYMER & DIXON, ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND Sole MANUFACTURERS of the IMPROVED COLUMBIAN PRINTING PRESS, 10, Finsbury Street, Finsbury Square, London, have



much pleasure in announcing to the Trade, that having availed themselves of every improvement pointed out to them by practised Printers, or which their own experience and observation as mechanics have suggested during the last TWENTY YEARS, they are now manufacturing the COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in every respect in so superior a manner that they seem scarcely susceptible of further alteration or improvement. Their durability, indeed, may fearlessly be asserted—  
—their durability of constant work  
—the impression is as long as with any  
—a fount of letter has hitherto been in  
such as to supersede the  
the simplicity of their  
enable any Pressman  
success without instruction  
bestowed in adaptation of work, the

in the end than ordinary Presses at a lower rate

MESSRS. CLYMER & DIXON feel compelled to warn the Trade of Presses against a *bungling* imitation, sold by the "Press Manufactory," with all the *external* appearance of every advantage for which that Press is famous. To prevent fraud and deception, it will, however, be sufficient to state that the *only* Manufactory is at No. 10, Finsbury Street, and that all so-called Columbian Presses, as well as Testimonials, with the terms and GREATLY reduced prices, may be had gratis; or will be sent by a post-paid communication.

††† Cylindrical Inking Tables, Iron 1-  
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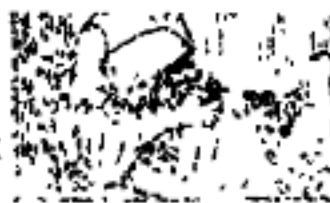
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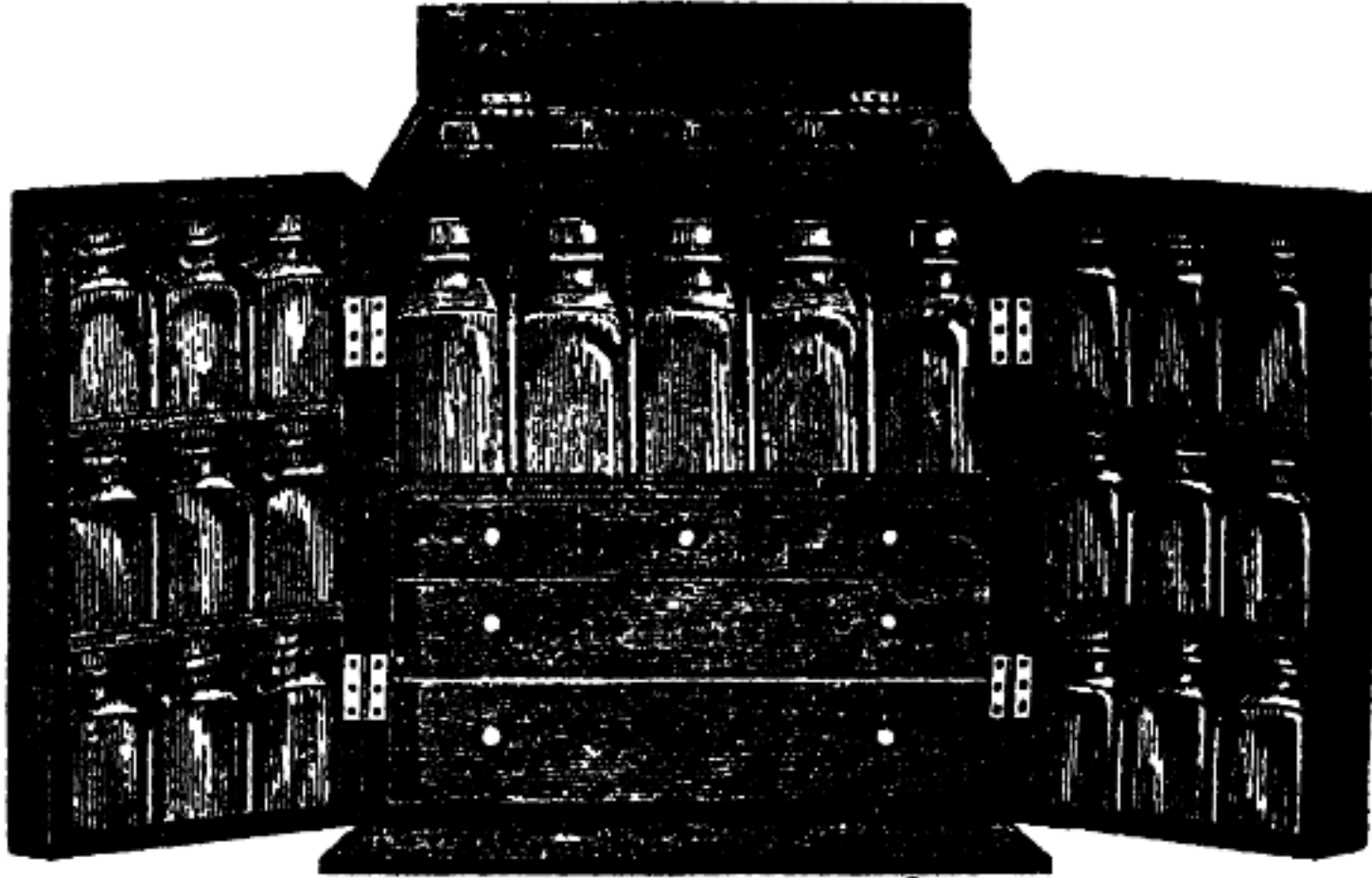
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**Messrs. NESBIT'S ACADEMY.**

*38, Kennington Lane, London, June 1844.*

**W**E desire respectfully to acquaint Parents and the Public, that our Vacation commenced on the 14th inst., and that the School will be reopened on Monday, July 15th, 1844.

In rendering a report of the progress of our Establishment during the past half-year, we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity of explaining more fully than on previous occasions, the details of the studies pursued by our Pupils.

Our first duty has been, and ever will be, to lay a sound and solid foundation of religious and moral principle, as the basis of all knowledge which is to be useful and honourable to its possessor; and we have much pleasure in pointing to the uniformly good and meritorious conduct of our Pupils as a proof that our care and anxiety have not been bestowed in vain.

The week is invariably commenced by the explanation to our Pupils of some of the doctrines or evidences of Christianity; and their various literary and scientific studies are constantly directed to the illustration of Natural and Revealed Religion, together with the precepts and duties of moral and social obligation.

As the basis of a sound English education, reading, the writing of exercises, and, in particular, diligent and careful parsing, have proved the daily duties of the School. Penmanship, as an essential part of a useful education, has in like manner received due attention; and the accomplishment of writing a clear, distinct, and current commercial hand, has been sedulously and carefully cultivated. In the study of Arithmetic our object has been to impress on our more youthful Students, by constant exercises, the principles of the four first rules; while Scholars of more advanced age and attainments have been zealously taught the application of these rules to every purpose of commercial, practical, and mathematical utility. History and Geography form a portion of our daily tasks, and receive from us that care, which studies so important in their application must always necessarily demand. Themes and essays on literary and scientific subjects form alike our exercises in English composition, and in objects of literary and philosophic interest; and several of our more advanced Pupils have aspired to become Lecturers themselves, and have instructed the juniors, in those studies, in which they have themselves made a proficiency.

The classic languages have been sedulously taught on the best and most approved principles, by re-ident professors. Conceiving on the one hand, that the method formerly pursued of debarring the use of translations altogether, renders the task of the youthful Student too difficult and disheartening; and, on the other hand, feeling convinced that the unlimited use of these aids is likely to afford an encouragement to idleness; we adopt the medium course of permitting alternately, the use of free translations, with a view to lighten the labour and facilitate the progress of our Pupils; a method which, we are happy to state, has been attended with the most advantageous results. In the modern languages, we are much indebted to the aid of native professors; in particular, we feel that our acknowledgments are due to our esteemed friend Mons. J. BORGOGNON, Bachelier ès Lettres of the University of Paris, who has constantly resided in the house, and given instruction in the French language; as well to Herr VON ZWEHL, of the University of Gottingen, who has lent the like assistance in the German language and literature.

In the Mathematical department, in which we beg to acknowledge the valuable aid of Mr. T. M. CREGAN, we flatter ourselves we have been highly successful in imparting to the Pupils a sound knowledge of analytical reasoning, as applied to the study of Geometry; the most effectual, and indeed the only method by which a complete knowledge of that essential science can be attained. The utility of this method in preference to that usually adopted, was fully testified by the intimate acquaintancè with this subject which the Students displayed at our late half-yearly examination.

In teaching "*The Globes*," we have adopted the plan of mathematically investigating the principles upon which the solution of each problem depends; because the Pupils, by thus acquiring a proper conception of the subject, are



## Advertising sheet for

enabled to perform the most difficult problems with pleasure and satisfaction, and to explain with judgment and precision the cause and nature of the operations.

The Students of Land Surveying, after being well grounded in the theory, have the advantage of occasional "field-practice," with suitable instruments provided for that purpose, as chains, theodolites, circumferentors, quadrants, &c.; and being attended by competent Professors, every facility is afforded them of acquiring this very useful art, which is of such paramount importance to the Agriculturist.

The study and practice of Elocution have been confided to the able tuition of F. Rowton, Esq., late Editor of the City of London Magazine, &c. &c. This important but neglected study has been made a prominent feature in our half-year's course. We feel that we can point to the result with great and sincere satisfaction; and we cannot better testify the success achieved in this branch of Instruction, than by referring to the oratorical display at our late examination. It is our intention to pursue this study with increased energy, confident that in so doing, we are using one of the best means we can employ to develop and direct the mental powers of our Pupils, and to fit them for taking their places in society with credit and honour. During the next half-year, we shall endeavour to lead them into the higher branches of the art—to carry them from mere recitation, into the practice of uttering their own sentiments with clearness, precision, and force; and we have no doubt, that by adopting this course, we shall soon enable them to speak *their own* words with the same power and effect which they now display in the delivery of the words of *others*.

The studies of Mineralogy and Geology, &c., have been under the guidance of G. F. RICHARDSON, Esq., F.G.S., of the British Museum, author of *Geology for Beginners, &c.* The importance of these studies is too generally known and acknowledged at the present day, to require any lengthened recommendations, and the interest felt by our Pupils, and the progress achieved even by several of the youngest among them, sufficiently evince its attractions to the youthful mind, which is ever alive to the beauties and sublimity of creation, and the perfections of the Creator; and while the theoretical interest of this attractive study has formed the theme of constant instruction, its practical relations have not been omitted, and our Pupils have been duly impressed with the application of this science to agriculture, mining, engineering, and many of the most important wants and utilities of life.

In further illustration of the plan which we have formed, and the zeal with which we have endeavoured to carry it into effect, we subjoin the following list of Lectures, delivered to our Pupils during the past half-year:—

### LECTURES ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

| 1844.    | SUBJECTS.                                                           | LECTURERS.             |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Jan. 26. | Geology (Introductory) . . . . .                                    | Mr. Richardson, F.G.S. |
| Feb. 2.  | Geology (Primary Deposits) . . . . .                                | Mr. Richardson, F.G.S. |
| " 9.     | Geology (Metamorphic Deposits). . . . .                             | Mr. Richardson, F.G.S. |
| " 16.    | Electricity . . . . .                                               | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |
| " 23.    | Electricity . . . . .                                               | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |
| " 21.    | Hydrostatics . . . . .                                              | Mr. T. M. Cregan.      |
| Mar. 1.  | Geology (Cumbrian, Cambrian, Silurian, Old Red Sandstone) . . . . . | Mr. Richardson, F.G.S. |
| " 8.     | Geology (Coal) . . . . .                                            | Mr. Richardson, F.G.S. |
| " 15.    | Pneumatics . . . . .                                                | Mr. E. P. Nesbit.      |
| " 22.    | Electro-Magnetism. . . . .                                          | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |
| " 29.    | Geology (Mountain Limestone) . . . . .                              | Mr. Richardson, F.G.S. |
| Apr. 12. | Mechanics . . . . .                                                 | Mr. E. P. Nesbit.      |
| " 19.    | Geology (New Red Sandstone) . . . . .                               | Mr. Richardson, F.G.S. |
| " 26.    | Tour to the Isle of Wight . . . . .                                 | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |
| " 27.    | Geology of Isle of Wight . . . . .                                  | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |
| May 3.   | Infusoria (Oxy-hydrogen Microscope) . . . . .                       | Dr. Warwick.           |
| " 10.    | Light and Heat (Oxy-hydrogen Light) . . . . .                       | Dr. Warwick.           |
| " 17.    | Mechanics . . . . .                                                 | Mr. T. M. Cregan.      |
| " 24.    | Electricity . . . . .                                               | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |
| " 31.    | Astronomy (Illuminated Orrery, &c.) . . . . .                       | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |
| June 7.  | Electro-Chemistry . . . . .                                         | Mr. J. C. Nesbit.      |



## Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.

The foregoing Lectures were illustrated by a very valuable and complete suite of Chemical, Electrical, Galvanic, Electro-magnetic, Optical and Astronomical Instruments; efficient and working mechanical models; with extensive and constantly-increasing Mineralogical and Geological collections; and the Pupils have access to a large and well-assorted Library, consisting of the best modern standard works on Literature and Science. The following scientific periodicals are taken for the use of the Pupils: the Philosophical Magazine, the Gardeners' Chronicle, the Lancet, and the Chemical Gazette.

The increasing importance of Chemistry to all branches of the community, but particularly to the Agriculturist, has been met by us with increased means for the acquirement of this most valuable science. The Chemical Pupils have had daily access to the Laboratory, which is well fitted for the trial of practical experiments. And as it is only by constant manipulation and trial of experiments that a proper knowledge of Chemistry can be obtained, we have directed our Pupils to the acquisition of such attainments in the science as, apart from this method, cannot be acquired by the most extensive reading. We have particularly enforced the attention of those who are destined for Agricultural pursuits, to the nature of soils, the growth and nutrition of plants, the properties of natural and artificial chemical manures, and every other point of interest to the farmer.

In the Chemical department of our establishment, we beg to acknowledge the valuable aid of Mr. GLASS, some time Experimental Chemist to DAVID Low, Esq. F.R.S.E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh; and likewise late Class Assistant to Dr. D. B. REID, F.R.S.E., &c. &c., of the Houses of Parliament.

The system adopted by Mr. GLASS, in his Lectures, is founded on the Electrical Relations of the Elementary or Primary Bodies. The course begins with the most *Electro-negative* body, and ends with the most *Electro-positive*. The following table exhibits the order in which the Elements and their secondary combinations have been studied, according to this method. First, Oxygen—Its natural history, preparation, properties and uses. Secondly, Chlorine—Its natural history, &c., and its Oxides. Thirdly, Bromine—Its Oxides and Chlorides; and so on, with the others, to Nitrogen—with its Oxides, Chlorides, Bromides, Iodides, Fluorides, Sulphides, and Selenides,—or its secondary compounds with those Elements which precede it in the scale.

| ELEMENTS. | SECONDARY COMBINATIONS.                                                                     |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oxygen    |                                                                                             |
| Chlorine  | Oxides of                                                                                   |
| Bromine   | Oxides of, Chlorides of                                                                     |
| Iodine    | Oxides of, Chlorides of, Bromides of                                                        |
| Fluorine  | Oxides of, Chlorides of, Bromides of, Iodides of                                            |
| Sulphur   | Oxides of, Chlorides of, Bromides of, Iodides of, Fluorides of                              |
| Selenium  | Oxides of, Chlorides of, Bromides of, Iodides of, Fluorides of, Sulphides of                |
| Nitrogen  | Oxides of, Chlorides of, Bromides of, Iodides of, Fluorides of, Sulphides of, [Selenides of |

After the secondaries have been carefully considered, then follows the class called Tertiaries, or compounds of three Elements. Two of these, viz.,  $O_3S, OH$  and  $O_5N, OH$ , have, on account of their general importance in the Arts, already received a rigid and thorough investigation.

By proceeding in this strictly scientific manner, not only do the Students acquire an easy key to the whole science of Chemistry, but also to an *extended* and *accurate* system of Chemical Nomenclature.

The following course of Lectures on this Science have been delivered to the Chemical Class during the present half-year.

| CHEMISTRY CLASS. |                                                                                                |                        |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| DATE.            | SUBJECTS.                                                                                      | LECTURERS.             |
| Jan. 25.         | MINERALOGY... General characters of Minerals, Crystallography                                  | G. F. Richardson, Esq. |
| „ 31.            | FLUORINE [F]... Oxides, Chlorides, Bromides, and Iodides of                                    | Mr. Glass.             |
| Feb. 7.          | Fluohydric Acid [FH], Terfluorides of Silicon and Boron [F <sub>3</sub> Si & F <sub>3</sub> B] | „                      |

*Advertising sheet for*

| DATE.    | SUBJECTS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | LECTURERS.        |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Feb. 14. | SULPHUR [S]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Mr. Glass.        |
| " 21.    | Binoxid sulphic Acid [O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ]                                                                                                                                                                                             | "                 |
| " 28.    | Binoxid sulphic Acid [O <sub>2</sub> S]                                                                                                                                                                                                           | "                 |
| Mar. 6.  | Quinoxid sulphic [O <sub>5</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ] and Teroxid sulphic [O <sub>3</sub> S] Acids                                                                                                                                                    | "                 |
| " 13.    | Teroxid sulphate of Water [O <sub>3</sub> S, OH]                                                                                                                                                                                                  | "                 |
| " 20.    | Ditto ditto                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | "                 |
| " 27.    | Chlorides, Bromides, Iodides, & Fluorides of Sulphur                                                                                                                                                                                              | "                 |
| April 3. | SELENIUM [Se]... Oxide of [OSe], Binoxid selenic [O <sub>2</sub> Se] and Teroxid selenic [O <sub>3</sub> Se] Acids                                                                                                                                | "                 |
| " 10.    | Nitrogen [N]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | "                 |
| " 17.    | Atmospheric Air [ON <sub>2</sub> ]                                                                                                                                                                                                                | "                 |
| " 24.    | Oxide of Nitrogen [ON]                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | "                 |
| May 1.   | Binoxide of Nitrogen [O <sub>2</sub> N]                                                                                                                                                                                                           | "                 |
| " 8.     | Teroxid nitric Acid [O <sub>3</sub> N], Quatroxide of Nitrogen [O <sub>4</sub> N]                                                                                                                                                                 | "                 |
| " 15.    | Quinoxid nitric Acid [O <sub>5</sub> N], Quinoxid nitrate of Water [O <sub>5</sub> N, OH]                                                                                                                                                         | "                 |
| " 25.    | CHEMISTRY OF SOILS AND VEGETABLES... Growth and Nutrition of Plants. Phosphates, Silicates, Sulphates, &c.                                                                                                                                        | Mr. J. C. Nesbit. |
| " 29.    | Quinoxid nitrate of Water [O <sub>5</sub> N, OH]                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Mr. Glass.        |
| June 1.  | CHEMISTRY OF VEGETABLES... Proximate Elements produced by Plants. Oxalic Acid. Tartaric Acid. Starch. Sugar. Gum. Resin. Camphor. Turpentine, &c. Albumen. Fibrine. Caseine. Gluten, &c.                                                          | Mr. J. C. Nesbit. |
| " 5.     | ANALYSIS OF SOILS... Manures and Ashes of Plants. Analysis of Guano. Detection of Acids. Sulphuric, Phosphoric, and Chlorohydric Acids                                                                                                            | Mr. Glass.        |
| " 8.     | CHEMISTRY OF ANIMALS... Food of all Animals derived from Vegetables. Elements of Respiration. Starch. Sugar. Gum, &c. Elements of Nutrition. Albumen. Fibrine. Caseine. Fattening of Animals with the least possible expenditure of food, &c. &c. | Mr. J. C. Nesbit. |
| "        | ANALYSIS OF SOILS AND MANURES... Detection of Bases. Potassa, Soda, Lime, Alumina, Magnesia, Iron, &c.                                                                                                                                            | Mr. Glass.        |

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## NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.

**I**N the Prospectus which the NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY has already published, a copy whereof appeared in the last number of the "Colonial Magazine, its views, it is hoped, have been sufficiently explained as regards the promotion of Emigration to Lands and Estates, purchased through its intervention in Canada, &c.

The Agents confidently submit, however, that the same views, more fully developed, may be made essentially useful, not only to the unemployed classes in this country, but also to those who are possessed of some capital, though insufficient in amount to secure, of itself, their permanent welfare and prosperity.

It will be admitted that Emigration has heretofore been conducted on a system productive, in the aggregate, of much individual hardship and distress, and especially to the emigrant of the poorer class; for, on arriving at his port of debarkation, he has found himself, generally speaking, with little or no money, and no friends to assist him in procuring work, or even to point out in what part of the province he would be most likely to obtain it; while he who possessed some little capital has met with similar difficulties, in making choice of a location. Canada, though, all things considered, perhaps the most important of our colonies, is virtually a *terra incognita*, simply because there is no one willing, if able, to afford the requisite information to those who seek it, and it is this deficiency which it is the aim and object of the Agents effectually to remedy.

There are hundreds in Great Britain anxious to emigrate, but who, from want of sufficient means, are deterred from, or unable to do so. To such the Agents can offer facilities heretofore unthought of, and unattainable; for example: -- A man having no more than £100, would not better his situation by emigrating to Canada as an agriculturist, for the purchase of his land, and the unavoidable preliminary expenditure thereon, the expense of conveyance thither, and his support, however frugal, until his first crops were gathered in, would absorb more than his entire capital, even under the most favourable circumstances. Such a capital, on the contrary, would be found not only sufficient on the plan proposed by the Agents, as hereafter explained, but, at the same time, immunity from the usual hardships and privations would be secured, and to the prudent and industrious, a comfortable and permanent competency in the future.

But the great body of our emigrating population is composed of persons having no capital whatever, generally without even the means of paying their passage-money to a colony, however approximate to the mother country. The sufferings which too often befall these poor people, are greater than would be generally believed; not on shipboard, for there they are now well cared-for, owing to the strictness with which the wholesome regulations of the "Passengers' Act" are enforced by the Government Emigration Agents here and in Canada. It is on their arrival in the Colony that the struggle really commences, a struggle not confined to the mere labourer, but more or less participated in by the small capitalist to whom reference was first made.

He must search for his Land in a country, to the localities of which, its soil and seasons, he is a perfect stranger; and when selected, however judiciously, he must live upon his own resources until the ensuing harvest. He must erect his own log house, clear and fence his land, wasting valuable time, and spending much of his already too scanty capital unprofitably, from inexperience in the work he has undertaken.

The former, on landing at his destined port, applies for work, which if unattainable on the spot, he must seek for elsewhere, or starve. If without funds, he is provided, by the Emigration Agent appointed by Government, with a free passage in a steam-boat to wherever he chooses to go, and then every resource but his own labour ceases. It may not be irrelevant to mention, that the money thus expended in Canada in 1842, was £18,161; and in 1843, nearly £9000; Emigration in the latter year having fallen off 51 per cent. as compared with the former, a plain proof of the generally helpless condition of our emigrating brethren, and that the distress alluded to is far from being exaggerated.

The Agents will now proceed to state as briefly as possible, those remedial measures which they are sanguine enough to hope may remove in a great degree, if not altogether, the evils complained of.

It has been observed in the first prospectus, that the agent in London has for sale upwards of 600,000 acres of Land in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada; and



## Advertising sheet for

it is in a great degree owing to the exceedingly low terms on which the Agents are authorised to dispose of some of the best of these properties, that they are enabled to offer to the consideration of the public the following scheme: --

The statement marked **A** shows, that with no greater capital than £77, a single man, FORMING ONE OF A PARTY OF NOT LESS THAN TEN FAMILIES, OR PRINCIPALS, will acquire in fee simple, or Freehold, Land to the extent of 100 acres. That for a man and his wife, or two single men, the capital required will be only £87, or £43 10s. each; with one child, £92 5s., or £30 15s. each; the amount per head decreasing as the numbers in a family increase.

It has been remarked, that with so small a sum at command as £100, the agriculturist would not better his condition by emigrating; and it is presumed that the reasons given are a sufficient evidence of the fact. The plan now submitted goes, however, to prove, that even this small stock of money can be made not only ample for all useful purposes, but will leave a fund to meet contingencies.

The statement marked **B** shows in like manner the capital required to entitle the Emigrant to 50 acres of Land in Freehold, and this scale is intended to apply to those who depend upon the assistance of others, partially or wholly, to enable them to emigrate.

To this table the Agents bespeak the especial attention of those who support Emigration from benevolent views. Looking at the brightest side of the picture, it has been, to the poor man, merely a transition from labour in one country, to labour in another, with the prospect, if successful, of saving in the course of years, sufficient to procure those advantages which are here offered him on setting foot in Canada. Not only will he be exempt from the prospect of want, provided of course he be prudent and industrious, but he will be spared those hardships and privations heretofore inseparable from the change of home and country; and secure to himself a state of comfort and independence beyond any expectations he could ever have ventured to indulge in.

The public may fairly require some guarantee beyond the mere character of the Agents, that they have the power as well as the inclination, faithfully to carry out that which they undertake to perform.

Such a guarantee they are prepared to offer, and in a form which they trust will be approved of. They propose --

That when the purchase is made, the money contributed by each family or principal shall be placed in the hands of the Bankers of the Agency, in London, in the joint names of the Agent in London, and some one appointed by the Settlers, to be applied in the manner following, viz. --

1. To pay the purchase money of the Land so soon as the Title Deeds of the same, legally executed in the Colony, are delivered over to the Purchasers.

2. To defray the Passage Money of the Settlers in the manner usually practised in Emigrant Ships; and,

3. To repay all other disbursements undertaken by the Agents, so soon as, but not before, the Settlers shall have arrived on their location, and are therefore in actual possession of the settlement prepared for them.

RICHARD NORMAN,  
Agent in London.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY,  
No. 2, New Broad Street, London.

### A.

TABLE, showing the amount required to be paid by each Family according to the numbers of its members, to entitle them to a Freehold Farm of 100 acres; a Free Passage to Canada; three months' Provisions after their arrival at the Settlement; and a participation in all the advantages offered by the Agency, which are as follows:—

1. A Log House to be built on each Farm.
2. Five Acres of Land to be cleared on each Farm, of which four acres are to be cropped with Wheat, and one acre with Potatoes and other vegetables.
3. The Settlers to be furnished with the necessary tools, such as Axes, Hoes, Sickles, &c.; and also
4. With one Yoke of Oxen for the general use of the Settlement.
5. A Foreman, and two experienced Assistants, to be engaged and paid by the Agents for three months, to work with and instruct the Emigrants in clearing land and fencing it; and in the erection of Log Houses, of which five will, for that purpose, be built after the arrival of the Settlers.
6. Three months' Provisions to be supplied to the Emigrants after they have reached the Settlement, thus securing them against the possibility of want while their crops are ripening, and they are engaged in the work referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

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| Members of each Family.                                                        | Under 14 Years. | Above 14 Years. | Number in Family. | Amount to be Paid   |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                |                 |                 |                   | By each Individual. | By each Family. |
| No. 1.<br>A single man . . . . .                                               |                 | 1               | 1                 | £77 0 0             | £77 0 0         |
| No. 2.<br>A man and wife . . . . .                                             |                 | 2               | 2                 | 43 10 0             | 87 0 0          |
| No. 3.<br>A man, wife, and one child . . . .                                   | 1               | 2               | 3                 | 30 15 0             | 92 5 0          |
| No. 4.<br>A man, wife, and two children . . .                                  | 2               | 2               | 4                 | 24 10 0             | 98 0 0          |
| No. 5.<br>A man, wife, and three children . .                                  | 3               | 2               | 5                 | 20 15 0             | 103 15 0        |
| No. 6.<br>A man, wife, and four children, one child above 14 years . . . . .   | 3               | 3               | 6                 | 18 17 6             | 113 5 0         |
| No. 7.<br>A man, wife, and five children, one child above 14 years . . . . .   | 4               | 3               | 7                 | 17 0 0              | 119 0 0         |
| No. 8.<br>A man, wife, and six children, two children above 14 years . . . . . | 4               | 4               | 8                 | 16 2 6              | 129 0 0         |

**B.**

TABLE, showing the Amount required to be paid by each Family according to the number of its Members, to entitle them to a Freehold Farm of Fifty Acres; a Free Passage to Canada; three months' Provisions after their arrival at the Settlement; and a participation in all the advantages offered by the Agency, which are as follows, viz. :—

1. A Log House to be built on each Farm.
2. Four and a half Acres of Land to be cleared on each Farm, of which four acres to be cropped with Wheat, and half an acre with Potatoes and other vegetables.
3. The Settlers to be furnished with the necessary tools, such as Axes, Hoes, Sickles, &c.; and also,
4. With one Yoke of Oxen for the general use of the Settlement.
5. A Foreman, and two experienced Assistants, to be engaged and paid by the Agents for three months, to work with and instruct the Emigrants in clearing land and fencing it; and in the erection of Log Houses, of which five will, for that purpose, be built after the arrival of the Settlers.
6. Three months' Provisions to be supplied to the Emigrants after they have reached the Settlement, thus securing them against the possibility of want while their crops are ripening, and they are engaged in the work referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

| Members of each Family.                                                        | Under 14 Years. | Above 14 Years. | Number in Family. | Amount to be paid   |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                |                 |                 |                   | By each Individual. | By each Family. |
| No. 1.<br>A single man . . . . .                                               |                 | 1               | 1                 | £59 10 0            | £59 10 0        |
| No. 2.<br>A man and wife . . . . .                                             |                 | 2               | 2                 | 34 12 6             | 69 5 0          |
| No. 3.<br>A man, wife, and child . . . . .                                     | 1               | 2               | 3                 | 25 0 0              | 75 0 0          |
| No. 4.<br>A man, wife, and two children . . .                                  | 2               | 2               | 4                 | 20 2 6              | 80 10 0         |
| No. 5.<br>A man, wife, and three children . .                                  | 3               | 2               | 5                 | 17 5 0              | 86 5 0          |
| No. 6.<br>A man, wife, and four children, one child above 14 years . . . . .   | 3               | 3               | 6                 | 16 0 0              | 96 0 0          |
| No. 7.<br>A man, wife, and five children, one child above 14 years . . . . .   | 4               | 3               | 7                 | 14 10 0             | 101 10 0        |
| No. 8.<br>A man, wife, and six children, two children above 14 years . . . . . | 4               | 4               | 8                 | 13 17 6             | 111 0 0         |

N.B.—A party desiring to have a larger Farm than above described, can obtain Land in any quantity at the mere cost of such Land, free from any increase in the other items of expenditure.



*The Publication will commence on Saturday, June 29, 1844.*

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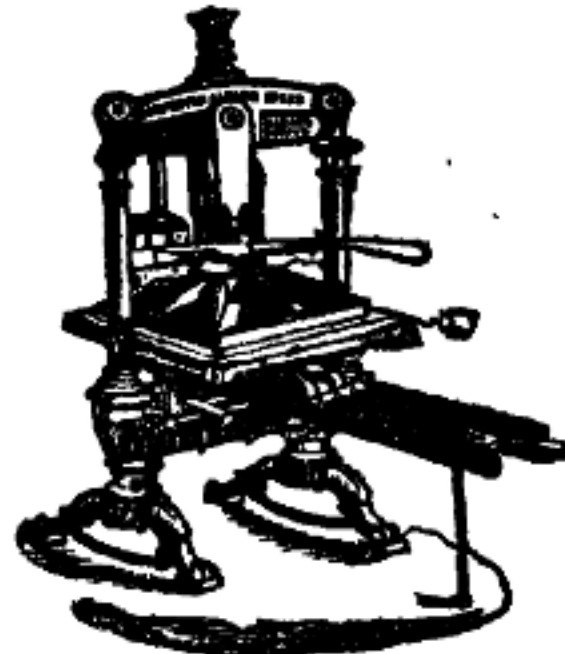
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*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.*

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The publishers request that orders for the NAUTICAL MAGAZINE may always express the year with the Number required, as new Numbers are commenced afresh annually. The supply of the ENLARGED SERIES, commenced in January, 1837, continues ready. Orders received for Volumes or separate Numbers will have immediate attention.

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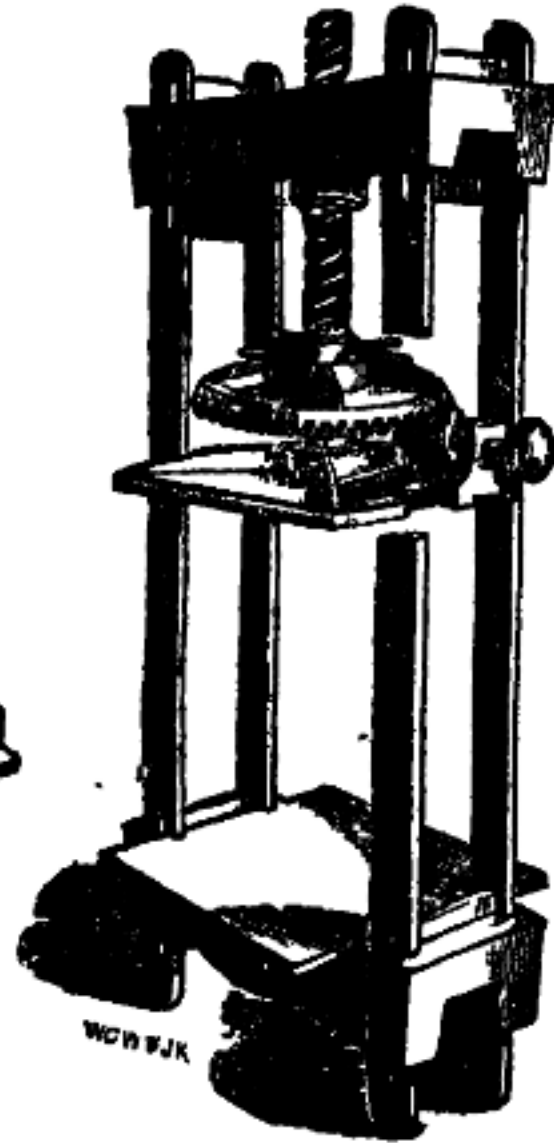
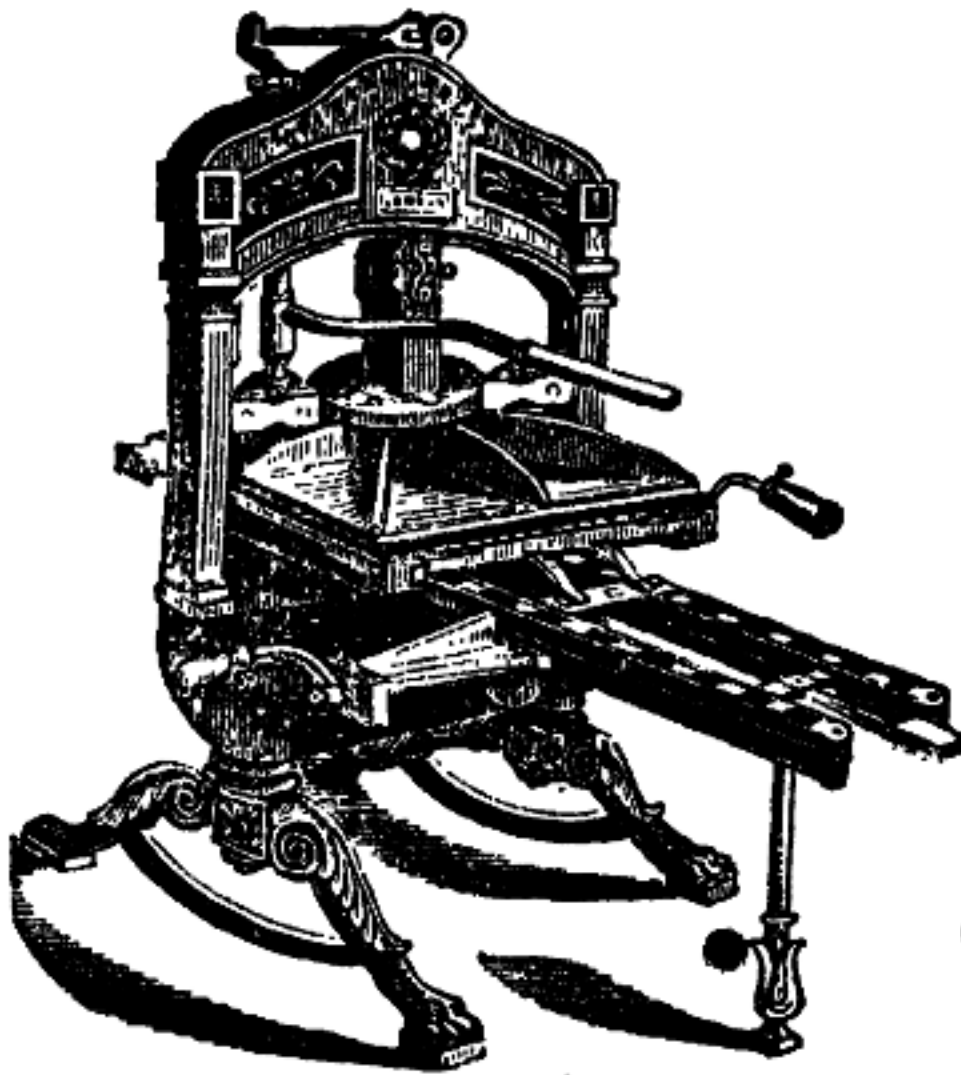
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Advertisements received until the 25th of each month, at the Office,  
 No. 18, CORNHILL.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

(C. D., Paris. --- The Colonial Magazine can be sent to any part of France through the Post, upon a pre-payment of 1s. 4d. in London, so that no delay need arise as to its regular and speedy receipt.

Several errors crept into the "Narrative of the Niger Expedition" in our last Number, owing to the defaced state of the M.S.S. and the illness of the Author, which prevented his revising the proof. We are also requested to correct the following errata in the article on the New Zealand Company, page 197, line 2, place the full point after the word justice, and a comma after feelings; page 198 for Burby read Busby.

"Hints for Actual and Intending Colonists" and article on "New Zealand" have been received.



# SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 7.]

JULY, 1844.

[Vol. III.

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## LATEST DATES

OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, PRICES CURRENT, AND SHIPPING  
LISTS, received at the COLONIAL MAGAZINE OFFICE, to the 29th June.

| Places.          | Dates.  | Places.                      | Dates.  | Places.                                 | Dates. | Places.                         | Dates. |
|------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Europe—Mediterr. |         | West Indies ( <i>cont.</i> ) |         | Australasia—N. Zealand ( <i>cont.</i> ) |        | Br. N. America ( <i>cont.</i> ) |        |
| Gibraltar.....   | June 15 | Tobago.....                  | May 7   | Nelson.....                             | Dec 13 | Prince Edw Island—              |        |
| Malta.....       | June 5  | Trinidad.....                | May 17  | Wellington.....                         | Dec 24 | Charlotte town                  | May 31 |
| Corfu.....       | May 17  | Africa—                      |         | East Indies, China, &c.—                |        | Newfoundland—                   |        |
| West Indies—     |         | Algiers.....                 | June 15 | Mauritius.....                          | Feb 23 | St. John's                      | May 23 |
| Antigua.....     | May 23  | Sierra Leone ...             |         | Bombay.....                             | May 1  | Harb.—Grace                     | May 15 |
| Bahamas.....     | May 15  | C. of Good Hope              | May 5   | Calcutta.....                           | Apr 23 | Canada—                         |        |
| Barbadoes.....   | May 22  | Grah. Town                   | Apr 10  | Madras.....                             | Apr 24 | Montreal                        | May 29 |
| Berbice.....     | May 22  | Australasia—                 |         | Delhi.....                              | Apr 23 | Quebec                          | May 25 |
| Bermudg.....     | May 29  | N. South Wales—              |         | Agra.....                               | Apr 23 | Kingston                        | May 23 |
| Dominica.....    | May 25  | Sydney.....                  | Feb 22  | Ceylon.....                             | Apr 23 | Toronto                         | May 24 |
| Grenada.....     | May 22  | Geelong.....                 | Feb 19  | Pinang.....                             | Jan 5  | United States—                  |        |
| Guadeloupe ...   |         | Portland.....                | Feb 10  | Singapore.....                          | Mar 23 | Boston.....                     | June 1 |
| Gulana, British  | May 19  | Maitland.....                | Feb 10  | Hong Kong.....                          | Mar 21 | New York.....                   | June 3 |
| Havannah.....    | May 8   | Port Phillip                 | Feb 5   | Batavia.....                            | Dec 23 | Philadelphia                    | May 30 |
| Honduras.....    | May 10  | South Australia—             |         | Manila.....                             | Jan 11 | Baltimore.....                  | May 9  |
| Jamaica, Kingst. | May 24  | Adelaide.....                | Feb 1   | British N. America—                     |        | Washington.....                 | May 9  |
| Span. Town       | May 22  | Western Australia—           |         | New Brunswick—                          |        | Charleston.....                 | May 22 |
| Falmouth.....    | May 21  | Perth.....                   | Jan 6   | St. John's                              | May 31 | New Orleans                     | May 23 |
| Mont. Bay        | May 22  | Van Diemen's Land—           |         | Fredericton                             | May 28 | Cincinnati                      | May 10 |
| Martinique.....  | May 7   | Hobart Town                  | Feb 23  | Nova Scotia—                            |        | South America—                  |        |
| St. Christopher  | May 21  | Launceston                   | Feb 24  | Halifax.....                            | June 3 | Rio de Janeiro                  | Apr 15 |
| St. Lucia.....   | May 23  | New Zealand—                 |         | Pictou.....                             | May 23 | Monte Video                     | Mar 22 |
| St. Vincent..... | May 25  | Auckland                     | Dec 5   | Yarmouth                                | May 11 | Buenos Ayres                    | Mar 16 |
| St. Thomas.....  |         |                              |         |                                         |        |                                 |        |



SIMMONDS'S  
COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

SKETCHES OF CAPE-BRETON.

RICH in coal, lead, plumbago—her whole substratum one vast magazine of mineral wealth; fertile pastures, spreading over much of her surface, and affording abundant cropping to the herd and to the flock; her shores washed by an ocean teeming with fish; the deep, navigable Bras d'Ors, reaching far into the interior, and offering to the settler along their banks an ever-seasonable supply of the herring and the cod; Cape-Breton possesses, within herself, elements of considerable agricultural and commercial prosperity. The features of the island generally, but in particular upon the northern side, are mountainous and romantic: that part of the coast washed by the gulf presents, when approached by the sea, an exceedingly bold outline, unbroken by harbors, dangerous of approach and precipitous. On the south and east, the shores are low, indented with numerous capacious harbors, bays, and inlets. The climate, like that of Nova Scotia, is variable; subject to sudden transitions from heat to cold, and *vice versa*. Wheat, however, and the finer varieties of the cherry and the plum, ripen in ordinary seasons. Under proper culture the apple and the pear have been brought to great perfection; and if the horticulturist do not gather in his harvest mammoth esculents, such as we sometimes read of, as the production of more sunny skies, yet may the beet, the carrot, &c. &c., of Cape-Breton, for delicacy of flavor, bid the world to competition.

Such is the island, which sage compilers of geographies and gazetteers have been wont to write down as a region of alternate fog and frost, inhospitable! barren!! Summer, autumn, winter, are the seasons, in all the more northerly and eastern sections of this continent, and in the islands adjacent. Spring, in the sense it is understood in Europe, is not. Winter reigns, in all his rigor, from mid-December until March; and occasionally through the first weeks of April. Then comes a sudden change, the wind shifts from N. and N.W. to a little W. of S.; the cold vapors, drifting along the gulf, are either driven back, or dissipated by the heat of the sun. May comes, and warm weather is permanently established; the "bog choristers" strain their concerts; some of the earlier deciduous trees put forth their bursting leaf; the soft but unvaried note of the thrush, the shrill

whistle of the blackbird, and the melancholy cadence of the snipe, are heard in the still of the evening, and bespeak that summer is nigh. In June, July, and August, the heat is frequently excessive, and vegetation magically rapid. But how shall we paint the beauties of our mellow autumn?—the bright, blue, cloudless skies; the varying tints—red, violet, orange, blended with purple, and the richest golden browns, into which the early frosts have changed the greens of the forest, thus marking the coming fall of the leaf and the stealthy approaches of winter.

Notwithstanding the terrific fires which have from time to time raged in all sections of the island, destroying large tracts of the ancient forest, still the maple, in all its five varieties, of which the red or zebra-wood, and the curled, are the most beautiful—the rock or sugar-maple, the most esteemed; beech, occasionally growing to a majestic height; the birch—white, yellow, and black; together with oak, ash, and pine, abound in the deep and extensive “woods” which yet cover large portions of the area of the island.

Of the three counties into which Cape-Breton is divided, Sydney, Arichat, and Port Hood, are the shire towns. Sydney, built upon the west front of a narrow peninsula, formed by the arms of the river Dartmouth, about two miles above its junction with Spanish Bay, was laid out for the metropolis of the island soon after the American revolutionary war. Viewed from the water, the *tout ensemble* of the front street of the village is dark and dingy, straggling and irregular; the houses, nearly without exception, old and destitute of paint, impress the beholder with an idea of prevailing poverty and ruin. The plan of the village is regular, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. Approached by the Louisburg road from the south, it has a very prepossessing aspect, appearing much larger than, in reality, it is. Few places can offer more agreeable walks, or more beautiful scenery, than those in the vicinity of Sydney.

Beside a small valley and a pretty little rivulet, directly beneath the eye of the traveller, as he emerges from the forest, stands the mansion of the late venerable Chief Justice Dodd—a name associated in the grateful recollections of many, with uncompromising, stern professional integrity, in public, coupled with a never-failing fund of good humor and pleasantry in social life. Oft and again have we paused upon the brow of the acclivity which overhangs this quiet romantic spot, and wondered how much Nature had done to make it beautiful, art how little. Nor must we pass by “Colby”—the property of Samuel Rigby, Esq.—the *beau ideal* of a neat, comfortable country seat, and pretty withal, in spite of the deformities which Nature, in some sullen mood, stamped upon the more prominent features of the immediate landscape. On the west side of the Dartmouth is “Trebatha,” owned by Edward Sutherland, Esq.—a gentleman well known in the colonies as a scientific agriculturist. He farms his own land, and has done much to prove practically what we have already asserted—that the agricultural resources of the island, under good tillage, are not to be despised. Permitting the eye to range thence, towards the north, the vista is closed in by York fields, a part



of the wide domain of Surveyor-General Crawley. Close by is seen, peeping from among the trees, the owner's retreat, just such an one as a philosopher might chose, wherein to eke out a green old age, and muse, apart from the din of politics and the noise of folly, until he "fall asleep." As one travels westward along the St. Peter's road, he finds the river, for several miles above the village, fringed, on either side, with well-cultivated farms, and much every way to gratify a taste for rural beauties.

Sydney, in the multitude of vast conceptions entertained by its founder, was to be the Louisburg of the English: how little has the result answered the magnificence of the design. Here, after the lapse of three-fourths of a century, dating from the erection of the first edifice on the peninsula, instead of a *great city* we have but a compact village of less than one hundred houses, inhabited by something short of one thousand souls.

The public buildings are—an Episcopalian Church, its neat spire forming a striking object on either access to the village; a Roman Catholic Chapel, of unpolished stone; a Wesleyan Chapel; and a Baptist Meeting House, in the course of erection; a Meat Market, and County Court House and Gaol (under one roof). By the way, we had all but forgotten the Academy—which, after the expenditure of £600, remains the unfinished, classic abode of a multitude of rats, assembled from all the country round, and serving but to point the moral, homely though it be, "cut your coat according to your cloth." During Governor Ainslie's administration a square on the town plot was alienated by the Crown for the purposes of education; the trustees named in the grant being the Commandant of the Garrison for the time being, the Parish Clerk, and the Rector, "saving and excepting the Rev. Hibbert Binney!" The whole document is a curiosity in its way, and furnishes a specimen of that imbecile system of petty annoyance, to which Colonial rulers, in the "good old times," never scrupled to resort, when the object of their hatred chanced to be placed beyond the range of the "*great penalties*"—suspension from office—incarceration. A history of the social and political state of Cape-Breton, during the fifty years that she formed an independent Government, would furnish a chapter too melancholy in its details to be amusing, and could serve to convey to the mind but a miserable picture of despicable faction, unblushing rascality, or low intrigue. The chapter may yet be written; suffice it here to add, that, if a despotic Government, entailed upon a people, be a curse, then was the withdrawal from Cape-Breton of a local administration, under the system that existed from the days of Desbarres to the departure of Ainslie, a positive blessing. The annexation of the Island to Nova Scotia, however, was not the mode in which a change should have been effected.\* The voice of the people cried aloud for a constitutional remedy for their grievances. They demanded a *Local Legis'ature*, and the direct responsibility of public servants;—in other words, they asked for the power of self-government, in matters concerning themselves; but my lord who then reigned at the Colonial-office, would not hearken, and the hated Union was perfected. Will it be perpetuated?

After passing the Portage which connects the East Bay of the Bras d'Or with the head of the Dartmouth—along the entire line of road leading thence to Ship Harbor, in the Straits of Canseau—the scenery is tame and rude. The two most striking features of the country are, the extremely limited population, as compared with the extent of available surface, and the insignificant portion of land subjected to cultivation. The log-cabins or shantees of the settlers look to be just what they are—the abodes of abject misery and squalid wretchedness. Nature, in most places, has bestowed upon the country round their dwellings abundant materials of comfort and of plenty; and yet, as a whole, they are miserably poor, and naked, and destitute. We are not speaking alone of the settler in the first two or three years immediately subsequent to his immigration, but of those who, having landed on our shores in the hey-day of youth, have grown grey upon the soil. The immigrants to Cape-Breton have so far been, with comparatively few exceptions, of the poorest class. Rags barely sufficient to cover their nakedness, and a handful of meal in a barrel—the sum total of each one's worldly possessions. Oft and again have we watched the debarkation of a horde of these poor wanderers—strangers in a strange land—and as oft have we wondered at their merry faces, as they clustered upon the cold quay, to talk over, once more, the events of the voyage, ere they departed, each one his way, to seek a home in the wilderness. That misery should cling to them, for a time, even in a land that courts the acceptance of plenty, is a reasonable anticipation; but that year after year should roll by and find them still poor, is a fact which can only be laid at the door of their own idle and listless habits; “sufficient for the day” is at the bottom of the evil. Land is abundant; two consecutive crops, from the same inclosure, are altogether unnecessary, unless the settler will it so. There is no danger of his running out his farm by over-cropping; he has only to stride from one part of the “*bush*” to another, select a new locality for his fields, lay sturdily about him with his axe, burn the brushwood, plant—sow. In dry seasons this process is invariably followed by abundant crops. Thus, hard labor *applied, however, during a very limited portion of his time*, will suffice, in Cape-Breton, to procure potatoes and oats in abundance. Content with this sufficiency of what, to him, are the only *necessaries of life*, no sooner has the severity of winter set in, than the settler betakes himself to his chimney-side or his bundle of straw, and either sleeps or smokes his time away.

A somewhat different state of things is observable on the older farms, which skirt the whole compass of Spanish Bay, Baddeck, Middle River, and the mouth of the Margaree. There lime and compost are coming into more general use; the establishment of agricultural societies promises to be followed by greater attention to the breeding and rearing of *stock*.

The bane of our rural population is the still too prevalent taste for rum. The miseries of intemperance, its loathsomeness, ghastliness, and pains, yet frequently stare us in the face as we ramble the country over; but, to the everlasting honor of the priesthood of the Catholic Church, be it said, that they have placed themselves between the living



and the dead, and done much to stay the plague. Christianity is the mighty power before which intemperance is to fall; faithfully preached it assails and withstands this vice, by appealing, as nothing else can, to the hopes and fears of man—spreading over this life a brightness borrowed from the life to come—awakening new affections—and binding man by *new ties* to God and his race. Tell us not of the miles which a ministering servant travels by land or by sea, to preach up *our* church, and make *one* proselyte; but show us that man whose best energies, and time, and talents, are dedicated to the great work of redeeming *one* soul from the death of intemperance and of sin—and we will show you “an Israelite indeed.”

The *STAPLE* of the north and eastern sections of the island is the “rising village,” which has sprung up so rapidly in the neighborhood of the shipping-place of the mines, and is now known as North Sydney. Here is the principal establishment of the Messrs. Archibalds—a firm second to none in Cape-Breton for respectability and for enterprise; hence, too, is carried on two-thirds of the Foreign and Colonial trade of the port of Sydney. The liberality, moreover, with which the Mining Association have conducted their operations, and the facilities which they have extended to all engaged in the exportation of coal, have gone far to back the extended efforts of individual speculation, and to foster all the growing energy of this promising little town.

The seal fishery, so long confined to Cheticamp and Margaree—whose hardy sons adventured upon its pearly in a few crazy cock-boats—is beginning at last to attract attention in other quarters. Several vessels from North Sydney, and one from Bridgeport, fitted out by the Messrs. Gibbons, are even now braving the still wintry skies and frozen regions of the north.

“ God speed them—and protect them too,  
Through many a stormy night,”

The seal fishery, if judiciously fostered by the Legislature, is capable of being extended from the ports of this island, beyond the most sanguin anticipations of its warmest advocates and friends.

The discovery of North America, and the commencement of the coal fishery on its coast, were nearly contemporaneous. As early as the year 1515, numbers of French, Spanish, and Portuguese ships frequented the banks of Newfoundland. The English, already engaged in the fisheries along the shores of Iceland, had not as yet made a push into those more distant western seas. In the early part of the 17th century, England began to estimate the exhaustless fisheries of North America at their real value, as matter for great national consideration; and thus, during the successive reigns of Edward IV., Elizabeth, James, and William and Mary, various Acts of Parliament were passed, and regulations made for their encouragement and protection. But, notwithstanding the increased value of the fisheries thus fostered by the parent state, and carried on by the colonists of New England and Newfoundland; both, together, were in magnitude less than those followed by the French before the conquest of Cape-Breton. France, by these fisheries alone, increased her navy to an extent that rendered it formi-



dable to all Europe. From the journal of Sir William Pepperell, who commanded the New England troops at the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, it appears that "the value of one year's fishery in the North American seas, which depended on France possessing Cape-Breton, was £1,000,000 sterling." Compared with this, the most promising phases which the fisheries of the island have assumed, at any time since its colonisation by England, are but melancholy and deplorable. At the present moment they have reached the very lowest point of depression. Can nothing be done to breathe into them new life and vigor? Are croakers ever to be listened to, and their lazy, self-seeking, self-indulging policy to be adopted? We trust not. A scheme for forming a Joint-Stock Company to carry on the cod and seal-fisheries from Louisburg, will shortly be brought under the consideration of our mercantile men, by N. H. Martin, Esq., a gentleman intimately conversant with the trade of the island; and we entertain no doubt of its practicability.

A brief outline of the earlier history of the island will not be unacceptable. John Cabot, of Bristol, in England, was the original discoverer. Adventurers from Bretagne, in France, in memory of *home*, gave it a name. After the peace of Utrecht, the French, anxious to possess a post that would give them the command of the St. Lawrence, and serve as a key to Canada, fixed upon Cape-Breton, and built and fortified the city of Louisburg, so called in honor of their king. Thirty millions of livres are said to have been expended in the undertaking; but immense as was the outlay, the fisheries of the vicinity speedily repaid both principal and interest: 1,800,000 quintals of cod-fish, and 3,000,000 quintals of scale-fish, were annually exported from the quays of the city in 600 square-rigged vessels of various burden. But the appearance of the French upon "grounds" which the fishermen of the colonies had so long frequented, and had begun to look upon as exclusively their own by unchallenged right, became a matter at once of annoyance and of jealousy, and the destruction of Louisburg, and the expulsion of the inhabitants, was resolved upon. The inhabitants of the southern portion of British America, awed by the magnitude of the undertaking, refused to lend their aid; and it remained for its projectors to carry out the enterprise to a successful issue by the arms of their own people. Fortune favored the brave, and Louisburg fell. Mammon and fanaticism animated the invaders: Whitfield made a recruiting-house of the very sanctuary, and one of his followers joined the troops, as chaplain, armed with an axe, wherewith to hew down the images in the churches of the fallen city. That a fortress deemed to be all but impregnable, should have fallen by the arms of raw, undisciplined, Colonial troops, is indeed almost incredible; but so it is, and the lovers of the marvellous may learn, from this brief account of its rise and ruin, that "truth is sometimes stranger than fiction." The island reverted to the French in 1758, to be reconquered by the arms of the gallant Wolfe, and pass once more into the hands of the English, a permanent possession. Great was the rejoicing in England—

"Boys toss'd their hats, the men buzza'd."

“The good old King” hastened to St. Paul’s, to unburden himself of a weight of thankfulness to Providence and his victorious general; and there was *such* a sermon, and the orator of the day announced Cape-Breton to the excited multitude as “a bright jewel added to England’s diadem.” The grave divine had found a truer simile in homelier things, and might have likened the new acquisition to a potsherd, which some wayward boy whines for but to dash to pieces. The British acquiesced in the stipulation contended for by their beaten but wily enemy, and the razing of the walls and destruction of Louisburg was completed. The destroyer passed over the doomed city, and she became a desolation.

“ Rest of thy sons, forsaken and forlorn—  
Weep, widow’d Queen—deserted city, mourn.”

And now, where once stood the proud cathedral, the theatre, and the noble mansions of a refined people; where busy thousands congregated for all the multifarious purposes of commercial enterprise, or banded themselves in pious zeal for the future salvation of the Pagan children of the soil, the solitary fisher’s hut, half bedded amongst moss-grown ruins, alone marks the spot; and the very existence of the once far-famed city of Louisburg, has become matter of history.

Twenty years elapsed, and yet Britain made no movement towards the colonisation of the island. The Micmac hunted through his native forest, undisturbed by the approach or voice of the white man; and the few who had forsaken their strange gods and joined themselves to the scattered followers of the Cross, revisited, now and again, the site of their fallen temple, and imprecated a curse upon the “heretic” who had driven away their friends.

The subjoined tables will serve to convey a very distinct, though not a very flattering view of the present state of the commerce of Cape-Breton. The most redeeming feature we take to be the fact that a very large proportion of the coal shipped during the past year was exported to *British Colonial Ports*; a healthy feature in the trade, and promising of vigor and endurance. Compared with the enormous cost to the province at which the establishment is maintained, the amount of duties collected at the customs (£850) is positively ridiculous. Let us see. We have, first, a collector at £437 10s. currency; a landing waiter and searcher, combining also some of the duties formerly attaching to the office of comptroller, at £312 10s. currency; and a tide surveyor, at £125 currency; all stationed at the Port of Sydney, making a total of £875; to which having added the salary of a sub-collector at Arichat, £250 currency, and the prospective allowance to a sub-collector at Port Hood, of £125, the customs department of the island will stand at *one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds*. It may be that the number of officers is not too great to form an efficient body; but we put it to any man conversant with the trade of the island, whether a better disposition of the force might not be effected. At this moment the whole range of coast, from Cranberry Head, at the mouth of Spanish Bay, to Port Nova, is open to the inroads of smugglers, native and foreign; produce to an enormous amount is ex-

ported from the various bays and harbors, and goods imported without surveillance, note or comment. Is it wonderful, then, that the amount of customs duties is so disproportionately small? In any future arrangement consequent upon the union of the customs and excise, the matter will of course be looked to.

### PORT OF SYDNEY.

AN ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF THE TONNAGE AND VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT THE PORT OF SYDNEY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JAN., 1844.

#### IMPORTS.

|                             | Ships.     | Tons.         | Stg. Value     | Ships.     | Tons.         | Stg. Value.    |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Great Britain .....         | 5          | 1,061         | £10,987        | 3          | 344           | £2,405         |
| British North America ..    | 191        | 18,078        | 4,936          | 191        | 17,197        | 23,891         |
| British West Indies ....    | 1          | 178           |                | 2          | 611           | 286            |
| Foreign Europe .....        | 6          | 1,606         | 71             | 1          | 120           | 79             |
| United States of America .. | 53         | 7,383         | 3,361          | 97         | 13,505        | 9,387          |
| Mexican Ports .....         |            |               |                | 3          | 988           | 468            |
| Colonies of Franco .....    | 40         | 3,167         | 485            | 8          | 373           | 221            |
| Ports of Nova Scotia . . .  | 441        | 25,111        | 33,449         | 446        | 24,132        | 38,444         |
| <b>Total .....</b>          | <b>737</b> | <b>56,488</b> | <b>£53,360</b> | <b>751</b> | <b>57,620</b> | <b>£75,182</b> |

AN ACCOUNT OF COALS EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED THE 5TH JAN., 1844.

|                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| To the United States of America .. | 11,508 chaldrons.        |
| British North American Colonies .. | 14,994                   |
| Ports in Nova Scotia .. .. .       | 20,060                   |
| British West Indies .. .. .        | 382                      |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon .. .. .    | 92                       |
| Vera Cruz .. .. .                  | 624                      |
| Foreign Europe .. .. .             | 106                      |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>47,926 chaldrons.</b> |

### PORT ARICHAT.

AN ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF THE TONNAGE AND VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT THE PORT OF ARICHAT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JAN., 1844.

|                            | IMPORTS.   |               |                | EXPORTS.   |               |                |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
|                            | Ships.     | Tons.         | Stg. Value.    | Ships.     | Tons.         | Stg. Value.    |
| Great Britain .....        | 7          | 2,139         | £1,953         | 2          | 197           | £ 400          |
| Jersey and Guernsey ....   | 7          | 824           | 3,170          | 16         | 100           | 1,056          |
| British North America ..   | 83         | 4,067         | 6,448          | 121        | 6,617         | 19,527         |
| British West Indies ....   |            |               |                | 4          | 493           | 5,207          |
| Foreign Europe .....       | 1          | 135           | 85             | 3          | 394           | 3,000          |
| United States of America.. | 19         | 2,603         | 1,098          | 4          | 558           | 909            |
| Brazil, Cuba, &c., &c. . . | 9          | 491           | 767            | 2          | 205           | 2,173          |
| Ports in Nova Scotia . . . | 116        | 5,842         | 15,200         | 146        | 7,077         | 11,353         |
| <b>Total .....</b>         | <b>252</b> | <b>15,097</b> | <b>£28,721</b> | <b>284</b> | <b>15,636</b> | <b>£43,526</b> |



## NOTES ON THE WEST INDIES.

BY A LOOKER-ON.

NO. 1.

“ A chiel’s amang you takin’ notes,  
And faith he’ll prent it.”

Of all the productions of the British Colonial empire there cannot, perhaps, be found any presenting so much interesting matter for examination and comment as the manufacture of sugar. Indeed the material which can be brought to bear on an investigation of this subject are so vast and varied, and, at this particular moment in the history of our sugar-growing colonies in the West Indies, exercise such an immense influence on the political and moral character of their inhabitants, as to require a most attentive and searching review.\*

Perhaps, never since the first settlement of our Canadian colonies, was there a time more fraught with peril to the interests of the proprietary than the present moment. 'Tis true the abolition of the detestable slave trade, and the more recent enfranchisement of the negro population, were measures that, each in its day, aroused the fears of the planters; but superficial, indeed, must have been the observer not to have predicted remedies at hand for these fancied disorders. In the one case, in a more careful attention to the physical wants of the slaves in his possession; and in the other, by firstly calling in the aid of such mechanical contrivances and appliances as would render labor less required; and, secondly, in an immigration to supply any loss occasioned by the expected declension of agricultural pursuits by the emancipated classes. But the difficulty against which the planter is now called upon to provide is of a different nature; and although it carries with it so much apparent peril—indeed, utter ruin—to his interests, instead of an active and energetic exertion, you may now behold him aware of and

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\* [ While we agree with much that is adduced in the course of these observations, we dissent from many of the views and opinions advanced. The remarks, in several instances, are penned in too caustic and sarcastic a tone of reprehension and reproach to further the object which the writer has in view. If we had not used the pruning-knife rather freely, the breach which the writer deploras would have been widened instead of diminished. We cannot believe that immorality, gambling, drunkenness, desecration of the Sabbath, debauchery and depravity, &c., are so prevalent as the author would have us suppose; and, with every wish to see the tone of morals, and the social condition and state of society in the colonies improved, we think this is scarcely the place to discuss the subject in the temper and spirit in which the writer has taken it up. We have, therefore, struck out such passages as seemed to us unjust, injudicious, and unguarded, although, doubtless, well intended, and penned in a benevolent spirit.—EDITOR.]

awaiting the danger, with that listless apathy for which, from time immemorial, he has been proverbial.

The dangerous measure to which I have above alluded, the reader will have anticipated, is the certain and speedy reduction of the present protecting duty on foreign sugar. Its certainty no one doubts; and as to the *time* when it will be law, I very much fear that the next session of Parliament will be the ultimate extent of its duration; and the present article is written with an intention of speculating, first, on the most practical means of meeting the emergency, and then, whether the present position of West India affairs be but the commencement of irresistible ruin, or is but a warning to rouse those interested from that culpable lethargy in which they have so long indulged, to devise some such vigorous and timely measures as may yet dissipate the threatening cloud of adversity, and restore that opulence and plenty for which the Antilles were formerly notorious.

Were the question simply to be viewed as one in which an effort was to be made to secure that vast capital irretrievably embarked in the production of sugar, there would be quite sufficient reason not only for the proprietor whose interest is at stake in the enterprise, but also for the Government by whose encouragement he was originally induced to the undertaking, to make every effort to extricate the producer from the disasters which the question of the reduction of the foreign duty seems daily to gather around him. But when, with this course of action, the ultimate success of the noblest measure of the century (the emancipation from the thralldom of slavery of so many of our fellow-men) in our colonies, and the eventual freedom of those over whom we can exercise no control by legislative enactments—together with the moralisation, civilisation, and education of the African race, all over the world, stands linked—not only the planter and the Government, but the benevolent philanthropist should also join in the task of devising some relief for the threatened agriculturalist.

That the true philanthropist has been and is still up and doing to prevent the impending danger, I admit, and well and truly does he earn his title by so doing; as the merest tyro in West India affairs must be aware, that if the question under consideration be not handled with a master-grasp, the result must be the immediate abandonment of an unproductive investment, and thereby the total loss of the immense capital now invested in the sugar colonies. This would be but the forerunner of that chaos which, in overthrowing the planters, must also overwhelm the laborer in our own colonies—while, by making the slave production more profitable, it will rivet more closely and for ever the chain of the unfortunate victims of foreign inhumanity, and thus scatter to the winds, not only the substance of the British planter, but, with his means, that generous and costly effort made by the philanthropy of the mother country. Nor does it less behove the Government that the philanthropist be seriously convinced before they make any change too sweepingly affecting West India property; for, at the best, letting slave sugar into the British market upon too easy terms may not have such an effect on the receipts of the Exchequer as sordid motives may anticipate; and badly, indeed, would it sound to the world, that a moral



and Christian Government in England sacrificed the interests of their subjects and humanity, in order to gratify the demon-like propensities of sanguinary foreigners, and this, forsooth, to bring the Exchequer into a more wholesome state. Thus, then, I repeat, it behoves the Government as well as the philanthropist to weigh well what interference they make with West India affairs; and if they are determined to sacrifice the interests of the planters in the shape of protection, to be also prepared with such remedial measures as will assist the proprietor in retrieving the loss he must, in the first instance, by any reduction, certainly sustain.

The third and largest party interested in this matter is the planter himself; and although the philanthropist may do much in influencing public opinion, and the Government achieve more by legislative enactment in his favor and protection, on him alone—on his energetic movement, skill, and exertion, does the salvation of his own interests depend; and the purport of these observations, as before premised, is to speculate on the course of conduct which should be his model, whatever may be the state and prospect of affairs.

Immigration would, indeed, if speedily applied to some of our new colonies, such as fruitful Guiana, luxurious Trinidad, or beautiful Grenada, do much towards reducing the high wages now paid the laboring classes in those places. Machinery, without doubt, can be largely introduced into all the colonies with advantage, and enable us to do our work, (wherever it can be applied) at a rate with which foreigners can never compete. But it is in a complete reorganisation of the moral and political economy, together with a more enlightened and systematic course of agriculture alone, that the proprietor can ever expect to find a panacea for those evils which the equalisation of the sugar duties present; and I now proceed to inquire into some of the principal objections against the present West India system, in so far as the moral, political, and agricultural question is concerned. My remarks must necessarily be of a general nature, and, consequently, readers in any particular colony must not take exception to my arguments simply because they apply not to their especial locality.

In disposing of the subject under review, I have determined to place the moral division in the first rank, being thoroughly convinced that to talk of, or write on, the improvement of the practical operations of a sugar estate before an improvement has taken place in the social condition, both of employers and employed, would be idle; being certain that, although all the failures of sugar cultivation may not arise from badly constructed laws and customs, yet to these causes, rather than to want of skill, no man conversant with the question will fail to attribute them. To the moral division of the subject too much importance cannot, therefore, be assigned. In it is found the major part of the mischiefs which spring into tares in the practical field. It is here that the unhappy prejudice of the white man against the colored classes makes its appearance. It is here that we first see this apparently small leaven of discord which, in its maturity, swells the whole lump, and so pervades it as to mar all the brightest prospects. It is here where this small grain of malice takes root, ultimately to swell into the ungenial



tree whereon every malignant passion of the human heart may nestle; and breed such dissatisfaction and enmity as to interest the employers and employed in each other only so far as suits their selfish ends. It is in this unfortunate prejudice against color that we find one of the greatest scourges to the white man, and the most deplorable demoraliser of the colored population. So long as it exists, what can our proprietary expect but that the colored man feels that it is the aim of the proprietary for ever to chain him to the lowest grades of society.

If the acquisition of knowledge and treasure be valuable to the white peasant, inasmuch as it not only enhances his comforts, but promotes him in the scale of the society in which his lot is cast: if this feeling urge the action of the European peasant, must it not be absurd to clog the action of the African by assigning to him a place without the pale of your society, and causing him to have no other incentive whatever than that of animals, as acquisition beyond his necessities then becomes laborious. There can be no doubt but that this unchristian, unnatural prejudice, has deprived the proprietor of a vast quantity of cheerful labor, which, had the incentive of exaltation in the scale of society existed, would have been readily rendered together with fruitful service during the time they are now, by virtue of their necessities, compelled to labor with an eye-serving reluctance.

Can anything but indolence and distrust result from such a state of society? And so long as it thus remains must not want of cordiality naturally prevent] the one serving the other further than his necessities compel him? And if the colored man find his motives to action circumscribed, and by the very party whose interest decidedly is their enlargement, how can that party complain that the colored man will labor but for his necessities? To him (the colored man) further acquisition is useless. Why should he toil for toil's sake? Let the proprietor ask himself. Would he wish for further acquirement, did that acquirement not enhance his position? And would he not be anxious for acquirement precisely in the degree he found that acquirement would advance him? If so, why put a check upon the colored man's incentive to toil, and why does not the proprietor assist to open the door of advancement to his colored brother, and call forth those latent energies which must prove of incalculable advantage to his now suffering interest? At present, mistaken policy and debased morality has otherwise decided. The dictum has gone forth, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther;" and the crime on which this has been the sentence is that, "The Ethiopian cannot change his skin."

The proprietor may be certain that an alteration in his present bearing will not only be in accordance with Christianity, but will also be to his interest. Then, and not till then, will the colored people labor for improvement and advancement, and in so doing necessarily perform their share in the economy of society, with a willingness of spirit not to be developed while laboring in any other position than they would enjoy by equal social and political privileges.

Dismissing the above moral and political change, I now proceed to consider another portion in the same branch of my subject, equally requiring emendation. I allude to the necessity of disseminating education,

both secular and religious, among the laboring population; indeed, did no moral obligation exist which renders the neglect of this duty culpable, interest—that moving principle among all men, interest! must dictate the advantage of a careful attention to its performance.

That a large body are already well convinced of this I am aware; but that there are many who hold the contrary opinion is a fact equally within my knowledge. Indeed, to such an extent do this latter class carry their dogma, as to insinuate that the more ignorant the laborer the better is he adapted for their service. This I grant may have been true, when to enlighten the laborer was only to make him dangerous, by showing him the moral degradation of slavery. Yes! slavery and intelligence were and ever will be incompatible.

That benefit results from labor, guided by education, is beyond question. History teems with instances, nor are late nor present examples wanting to establish it. Look for one moment at the comparative education of the peasantry of Scotland and Ireland, and at once is the mystery solved, why, the one is the most unstable disorderly nation on the face of the globe, while contentment, order, and honesty, marks the difference between the Scotch laborer and one of any other nation. Again, what was the appalling truth brought to light on the trial of the Kentish and Agricultural rioters in 1830. Of a number exceeding fifty of these misguided men, not six could read or write; and further, in the more recent manufacturing riots, what has been the result of a like inquiry. Lamentable to relate, not one in ten knew the most simple elements of their language; and yet, again, not twelve months since we see an ignorant, and therefore easily misguided peasantry, both of Ireland and Wales, proceeding to the most lawless and seditious acts; and such has been invariably the case on all such distressing occasions. To an educated peasantry the wicked and designing knavery of the authors of such troubles would have declaimed in vain. The people would have had the monitor reason with which to advise, and would of course have been directed to eschew the nostrums of the political quacks who led, and are leading the ignorant to destruction. If then we invariably find anarchy, confusion, and impatience of restraint or order, the offspring of ignorance, must it not be conclusive that to avoid these dangers the good seed of education and information cannot too largely be implanted, and when implanted, while it will serve to elevate the moral and religious character of the recipients must, at the same time, by predisposing its possessor to order and obedience, be highly subservient to the planter. Thus far, I have viewed the question as one in which interest and duty are combined, and that such a duty exists none will deny: and existing, the laborer has as great a moral right to its exercise as he had to the boon of emancipation itself; and the withholding it from him on the part of the planter, while it does incalculable mischief to himself, does also a moral injustice to the laborer. This, truly, he may continue to do with the population he has already at his command, but can he for one moment expect that any enlightened Government will permit him to *extend* the evil. In a word, can or does he expect for one moment that Government will allow him to add the benighted African or Coolie to his numbers, unless indeed he be prepared



with some enlightened and liberal system of secular and religious education to offer him in lieu of his native enjoyment. To talk about simply feeding, clothing, and housing him in return for these is idle. Already on his native soil are all these provided to his contentment, and were these the only advantages you have to offer, in God's name let him remain. But add to these necessaries the advantage of a secular and religious education, and consequent civilisation and conversion, and then, indeed, may you boast of having advantages to offer, and be freely permitted to raise more men into the scale of civilisation. But as there are comparatively few who view this topic in the light of duty, let me again urge it as a matter of interest. Can a doubt exist that the man who is informed will have more wants than the uncultivated savage? Whence then are these wants to be supplied but by increased labor; and this very increase of labor is just what the planter looks upon as his pecuniary saviour. But, quoth the bigot, is it not clear that the time consumed in the acquisition of education must be a necessary loss of labor? Perhaps so, but is it not equally clear that the informed man will not only perform his labor better, but will also require less of that irksome following (yclept driving) by which the present system is unhappily distinguished.

Such would be the working were the dissemination of knowledge purely secular; but if, together with the knowledge which is to enable man to be more skilful in his avocations, is united that which points out his religious obligations, I am perfectly satisfied, notwithstanding the scoffs and sneers of free thinkers, that the influence of religion, while it saved the immortal soul of the laborer (and perhaps the proprietor also), would yield an abundant harvest, and the bread thus cast on the waters by the planters would return after many days, as the peasantry would then labor at their avocation, "not with eye service as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ doing the will of God from the heart."

Above all the moral obligation due to the laborers from the proprietors, must most decidedly be placed the setting them a good example in their daily lives. Much is it to be deplored that hitherto the example before the peasantry has been anything but conducive to his improvement. I would insist where there is no regular appointed ministry, or church at hand, that the proprietor should undertake the religious duty himself, as there can be no question but that in the position of the teacher of the laborers himself, he will (if faithful) beget a willingness to listen to him while engaged in secular employments. Is not such the case with the Missionary Clergy? Have not they an uncommon influence over their flocks? Cannot any of them command labor at pleasure, and on easier terms than the proprietors? If so, by all means would I urge the proprietor to secure this influence to himself in all cases where he can possibly reside on his property, and where he cannot, to secure some zealous and discreet person to whom he may confide this pleasing and important task.

N. W. P.

Barbadoes, March, 1844.



## ON THE AGRICULTURE OF HINDOSTAN.

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[Continued from p. 232.]

**LIME.**—In the recommendation to employ this one of the manures, the most available in India, I have been annoyed, not to say disgusted, to have been met by the observation, that “it is too *hot* for the climate.”

The only possible meaning which such an opponent can attach to the word *hot*, in this instance, is either that the caustic nature of the manure does not suit the climate; or, that it reduces too much the moisture-retaining power of the soil to which it is applied. Now, neither of these explanations are sustained, either by the suggestions of science, or the results of experience.

1. With regard to the caustic quality of lime, and its consequent activity in decomposing organised substances, whether vegetable or animal—destroying slugs and grubs; it is never applied to a soil direct in such quantity as to injure it by causing too rapid a decay of its decomposing components; moreover, by the very act of spreading, it is exposed to the atmosphere, and by abstracting carbonic acid from thence, is not long in being converted to the very impersonation of insipidity—chalk.

But, if the land about to be cultivated, is either newly cleared, or an old lay, the farmer has no more useful agent than lime to aid him in converting the old roots, and other stubborn vegetable matters, into soluble, fertilising, matter. The science of Dr. Wallich suggested this, when extending the Agricultural Society's Nursery, at the Botanic Garden.

“On an extent of one bigga and twelve kottas,” says Dr. Wallich, “which had been thoroughly dug and trenched two spits deep, was spread, on the 1st March last, 120 feras of vegetable matter, consisting of leaves, collected, during last year, in one of our pits—each fera, or measure, of the size of that universally used by chunam vendors; immediately upon that was spread a layer of five pukka maunds, or sixteen feras (the contents of each weighing about one maund five seers), of the best Silhet dust (stone) chunam. This process, together with that of slightly turning the two layers with kodalees, took us two days; after which, the whole was repeatedly ploughed over to the bottom of the previous trenching, and the earth pulverised to such a degree as to favor a complete juxta-position of its particles with the mineral and vegetable manures. This business occupied a greater proportion of time than I had anticipated; but the whole was finished

before the 15th of March. The ground was then left alone, after having been rolled and beaten firmly, in order to prevent too great an influence of the atmospheric air, and the consequent rapid decomposition of the ingredients employed.

“On the 1st of June we commenced laying out the ground thus prepared, and planting it; and it is delightful to observe with what vigor and luxuriance the plants have since grown, exceeding, by far, anything I have ever before witnessed.

“These remarks may tend to establish the superiority of lime as a manure, in India; and as the expenses on that head were not very great (about fourteen rupees for the twenty maunds, reckoned at the enormously high charge of seventy rupees per 100 maunds), I venture to conclude, that for small gardens, especially such as are intended for the cultivation of vegetables for the table, the mode of manuring just described recommends itself as infinitely more enriching and productive than any other which could be adopted.”—(*Trans. Agri. Hort. Soc.*, i., 60.)

By the natives, lime is never used as a manure; indeed, they consider all soils naturally abounding with calcareous matter as unfit for most crops.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, i. 122.)

The Affghans manure their lands with dung, straw, ashes, the mud of old walls, and other refuse matters. Calcareous matters appear to be unknown to them as fertilisers.—(*Elphinstone's Cabul*, i., 487.)

Kunkar, so well known in the soils of India, is nearly pure chalk (carbonate of lime).

Gypsum, or plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime), it will be seen, has been recommended, under some circumstances, as a manure for the cotton crop.

“When gypsum was proposed as a manure, it was at first laughed at and ridiculed, especially by those who knew least of its properties and powers; and then it was used for everything, and for every crop, in defiance of the remonstrances of its early advocates, who warned the agriculturist that it operated only as a *direct food* for some plants, and that only three commonly-cultivated grasses contained it in sensible proportions—lucerne, sainfoin, and red clover, to which may be added the turnip. The failure, therefore, of gypsum, in the first instance, was general and complete; time, however, enlightened its enemies—for time polishes even a block of granite—and gypsum is now generally and scientifically used to these four crops only; for it does not, like salt, possess properties useful to vegetables of all kinds.”—(*C. W. Johnson's Observations on Salt*, p. 5.)

“Phosphate of lime being the chief component of bones, I shall consider them as a mineral manure.” In the last twenty-five years, the consumption of crushed bones has been steadily increasing in England, and is now become so large that the consumption is only limited by the possible supply. But, on the employment of those and other mineral manures, I have no farther information to place before the reader than will be given in detailing the culture of particular crops. To the consideration of these I shall now proceed, promising that I purpose confining myself to the staple crops of India; of which, though some

are infinitely more important than others, all are within the catalogue of those, which will require the attention of any one proposing to cultivate land in Hindostan.

I must also explain, that the cultivation described, unless otherwise stated, is that adopted by the native ryots; and which, in all its details, is open to infinite improvement by European intelligence.

**Oats** (*Avena sativa*).—About Allahabad oats are called *bilates jou*, foreign barley.

**Kinds—Districts.**—Only one kind is grown here, and this chiefly in Behar and the north-western provinces.

**Soil.**—The soil which grows the best oats is a light loam, or chur land, that has been subjected to inundation.

**Manure.**—The soil from the bottom of the tanks or rivers where any manure is requisite, is the best suited to this crop.

**Preparation.**—Good ploughing, pulverising of the soil, and a free use of the hinger or mocc, so as to leave as few clods as possible, is the most fitting preparation; and as the soil is moist at the time of sowing, the labor required for this purpose will not be great.

**Seed**—It is difficult to get unmixed seed, or seed that is free from admixture of barley or other grain. The quantity to each biggah of 14,400 square feet varies from 10 to 16 seer, and it is generally thrown broadcast, though where the drill is used the crop is better and more even. The sowing is in October and November.

**After-culture, Irrigation, &c.**—No after-culture or watering is required, though we have known the latter to have a most beneficial effect at Benares.

***Cicer arretinum*.**—This is known in England as the *chick* pea, and is the *gram* of the Bengallee English. In Hindostance, *chenna*.

The above plant has purple flowers, but there is a variety characterised by its petals being white. This is called in Bengallee *kahlbut*, or *sadabut*.

**THE LENTIL** (*Cicer lens*)—This is extensively cultivated in Bengal and the adjoining provinces, being called by the natives *musoor*.

For these leguminous plants the same cultivation is required.

**Soil.**—This ought to be light and dry. In general the poorest spots are allotted to them, and, as no manure is given, the produce is very small. In Mysore *C. arretinum* is often sown alternately with the *Cynosurus corocanus*.

**Preparation.**—Ploughings, varying from five to eight in number, are given to the land during the last days of August, or early in September.

**Seed.**—About 16 seers of *chenna* are sown per biggah in Poonah and other districts of western India. About 20 seers are so employed in Bengal and the neighboring districts. Of the lentil, not more than one-fourth so much seed is used, as it is grown conjointly with other crops.

**Sowing.**—*Chenna* is sown in drills nine inches apart; but those are at much wider intervals to allow for the other crop. The seed is covered in by drawing another furrow with the plough close to the one in which the seed has been inserted.

**After-culture.**—No hoeing or other labor is bestowed upon them. The produce is ripe in three months after seed-sowing.



**Harvesting.**—The crop is drawn up by hand; dried for five or six days in the sunshine, and the seed is trodden out. In Mysore, they stack the crop for a week before they expose it to the sun.

**Produce.**—Of chenna, about six or seven maunds per biggah is an average crop; and of the lentil, somewhat less than half that amount.

**Use.**—In Bengal, and in the vicinity of the Ganges generally, chenna is the grain usually given to horses; but in Mysore, and other more southern parts of the peninsula, it is less generally cultivated, and is used by the natives as food, as also extensively in Bengal, when parched, or separated from the husk, like split peas.

**COFFEE** (*Coffea Arabica*, *Coffea Bengalensis*).—**Kinda.**—Of these two species, the first is known as *kawa*, and the second as *bunkawa*, in the Bengallee language. There are tea species of the coffee tree, but only one is found native in India, and that is believed to be of the Mocha kind, though the latter has also been introduced. The main stems grow erect, and are covered with a loose light brown bark, the branches spread out horizontally and somewhat pendant at the extremities, on these the blossoms are produced in thick clusters of a pure white color, contrasting beautifully with the light shining green of the long leaves.

The cultivation of this important crop is gradually spreading, and being adopted in many parts of Hindostan. In the Tenasserim provinces, as mentioned by the lamented Dr. Helfer, on the table land of Mysore, in Pinang, and especially in the island of Ceylon, it is becoming more and more an object of culture.

The consumption annually increases in England, and now amounts to about 50,000,000 lbs., of which only one-fifth is obtained from the East Indies.

Sufficient extent has not been given to the cultivation of this plant to enable it to be yet decided in what districts it may be most advantageously cultivated; it is known to have given good produce in Saugar and the Nerbudda, also in Mirzapore, as well as Dacca and other parts of Bengal. In Ceylon, coffee plantations are rapidly superseding those of the cinnamon.

**Soil and Situation.**—The soil should be a good rich garden land, and the situation high and not liable to inundation; the spot should be sheltered to the north-west, or in such other direction as the prevailing storms are found to come from.

A plantation, or a hill affording the shrubs shade, has been found beneficial in all tropical climates, because, if grown fully exposed to the sun, the berries have been found to be ripened prematurely.

**Preparation.**—The spot should be well dug to a depth of two feet before the trees are planted out, and the earth pulverised and cleared from the roots of rank weeds, but particularly from the coarse woody grasses with which all parts of India abound.

**Manures.**—The best manure is found in the decayed leaves that fall from the trees themselves, to which may be added the weeds produced in the plantation, dried and burnt. These, then, dug in, are the only manure that will be required. Cow-dung is the best manure for the seed-beds.

**Seed.**—The seed reserved for sowing must be put into the ground quite fresh, as it soon loses its power of germination. Clean, well-formed berries, free from injury by insects, or the decay of the pulp, should be selected.

**Sowing.**—These berries must be sown in a nursery either in small, well-manured beds, or in pots in a sheltered spot, not too close, as it is well to leave them where sown until they acquire a good growth; indeed, it is better if they are removed at once from the bed where they are sown to the plantation. Here they should be planted as soon as they have attained two years of age, for, be it remembered that, if they be left too long in the nursery, they become unproductive and never recover. The distance at which they should be put out in the plantation need not exceed eight feet apart in the rows, between which also there should be eight feet distance. The seedlings appear in about a month after the seed is sown.

**After-culture.**—The culture requisite is, in the first instance, to afford shade to the young plants; many consider that this shelter should be continued during the whole period of their culture; but this is somewhat doubtful, as it has been found that plants so protected are not such good bearers as those which are exposed. The best plants for this purpose are tall, wide-branching trees or shrubs, without much underwood, such as the "sherees," as it is called here,—the "bois noir" of Bourbon. The other culture requisite is only to keep the ground tolerably clean from weeds, for which one kooloo on from five to ten higgahs is sufficient. He should also prune off decayed or dead branches. This treatment must be continued until the fourth year, when the trees will first begin bearing, and, after the gathering of each crop, the trees will require to be thinned out from the superabundant branches, their extremities stopped, and the tops reduced to prevent their growing above seven or eight feet in height; the stems also, should be kept free from shoots or suckers for the height of at least one foot, as well as clear from weeds.

**Irrigation.**—This must be frequent during the first year that the plants are removed to the plantation, and may be afterwards advantageously continued at intervals during the dry and hot weather, as a very hot season is found unfavorable to the plant, drying up and destroying the top branches and the extremities of the side shoots; whilst on the other hand, a very long rain destroys the fruit by swelling it out and rotting it before it can be ripened: hence it is necessary to attend to a good drainage of the plantation, that no water be anywhere allowed to lodge, as certain loss will ensue, not only of the crop of the year, but most frequently of the trees also, as their roots require to be rather dry than otherwise.

**Gathering.**—The crop will be ready to gather from October to January, when the ripe berries should be carefully picked from the trees by hand every morning, and dried in the shade; the sun being apt to make them too brittle; they must be carefully turned to prevent fermentation, and when sufficiently dry the husks must be removed, and the clean coffee separated from the broken berries. After being picked out and put aside, and then again dried, it is fit to pack. The first



year's crop will be less than succeeding ones, in which the produce will range from half a pound to a pound in each year.\*

*Corchorus capsularis*.—This is known in Bengal as *ghinatta pát* and *koshta*, from the first of which names is derived and corrupted the term *gunny*, applied to the stuff of which rice-bags, &c., are made in Bengal; and which bags are woven from the fibres of this plant.

*Corchorus olitorius*.—In Bengallee *pát*. A reddish variety is called *bun* (or wild) *pát*. The fibres, when prepared, are called *jute*.

Preparation of Soil.—In Bengal the ground is ploughed from the middle of February until the close of April; the operation extending to five or six double ones if the soil is aluminous, or only to three or four if silicious.

Sowing.—Is performed broadcast, some time at the end of April or early in May. Two hoeings are necessary if the soil is light, but none if it is tenacious.

Harvesting.—As soon as the plants have flowered, about the beginning of August, being then from six to ten feet high, they are cut.

Preparation of the Fibre.—“After the plants are cut down, their tops are clipped off, and fifty to one hundred in number are bundled together, and tied round in lots; ten to fifteen of these lots are laid afterward in a shallow tank or reservoir, like rafts, over which a quantity of turf and clods of earth are laid to make it sink under the waters. It is allowed to remain there for eight or ten days, during which the cultivator daily visits it, in order to see that it is properly laid, and the trunks are not unduly rotted. When the bark is separated from the stalk, and the fibres become soft, the weight upon the raft is removed, and the stalks are unbundled. The dresser descends into the water knee-deep, and takes up five to eight sticks at a time; he breaks off two feet of them at the bottom; the bark, which is become soft like thread, is held in both hands, and the stalks are taken off; the fibres thus separated are dressed and exposed to the sun: they are afterwards partially cleaned, and finally bundled or lotted in parcels, from one to two maunds, for the market.”—(*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc.* ii., 94.)

Use.—“The use of the fibre is various; the bark is made into twine for tying thatched roofs, also into ropes, in making *challee* or *gunny* bags, curtains, sails, &c.; the stalks are converted into matches and playthings, the leaves are used by the peasants as a vegetable, and when of a bitter quality are medicinal; the seeds are poisonous and blistering.”—*Ibid.*

**JUTE, OR COUNTRY HEMP** (*Crotalaria juncea*).—Called *sunka jaud* in Hindoostanee, and *sun* in Bengallee.

Time of Sowing.—This is performed in North Circars, Bombay, &c., during October or November; in Bengal after the first showers in May or June, about Poonah in July, and in Mysore during the height of the rains.

\* I am chiefly indebted to the kindness of Mr. Speed for the foregoing detail. There are also some notices by Mr. Riley relative to the coffee culture in the Tenasserim provinces, to be found in the sixth volume of the “*Agri.-Horticultural Society's Transactions*.”



The quantity of seed sown varies between 80lbs. and 100lbs. per acre

Soil —Where it is cultivated during the rains, an elevated, rich, silicious soil is found by the ryots to produce the best crops, but when sown during the later months of the year, a tenacious, alluminous soil is preferred

Cultivation —There is no doubt that the crop is much heavier, and well rewards the outlay, if the field is brought into a good tilth previously to the sowing, and well cleared of weeds

After-culture —More than a little hand-weeding is not required or admissible, for the plants grow so fast as to subdue the weeds, and the plants should stand so thick, according to the Hindoo ryots, that a snake could not pass among them. The object to be obtained by this is the prevention of lateral branches which injure the fibres of the stem. Nothing can be more rude than the cultivation of this, the Indian hemp, as pursued in Mysore

The weaver of the *yummy* or sacking, hires of a farmer a piece of moderately fertile ground, upon which, during the height of the rains, without any previous preparation he sows the seed broadcast. Two ploughings are then given at right angles to each other, and no further care taken of the crop until it is fit to cut, which it is there considered to be when the seeds have ripened

Harvesting —In about two months from the time of sowing it is in flower, and, according to the fertility of the soil, has acquired a height varying between five and six feet

If the fibre is required of a fine quality, it should then be pulled, but if strength is the chief requisite, the pulling should be postponed until the seed is formed, or even ripe —(*Roxburgh Flora Ind.*, iii., 262.) This occurs about two months after the flowering. If left until the seeds are ripe, as is usual with the natives, it is pulled up by the roots, spread in the sun to dry, the seeds beaten out with a stick, the culms tied up in large bundles, and stacked or stored under a shed.

Use —When the natives require it for use, a bundle is opened under water, and kept there by some weighty body for about eight days, or until the fibrous coat separates easily from the pith. It is then beaten on the ground, a handful at a time being occasionally washed, and the pith picked away, until nothing but fibres remain.

These are dried, and finally separated for spinning by threshing with a stick —(*Buchanan's Mysore*, i., 226.)

In one part of India it is cultivated for fodder. Dr. Roxburgh says that it is the only one grown by the natives in some parts of the North Circars, as a food for their milch cows during the dry season. He says he found it to be very nourishing for them, causing them to give more milk than most other fodder. —(*Flora Ind.*, iii., 261) It dies after being cut two or three times.

*Cynosurus corocanus*. —This is called *raghee* in Hindoostanee. There is a larger species, *Eleusine stricta* (Roxburgh), of which two still larger varieties are known to the Telinga ryots. They require a much richer soil than the first-named species

In Mysore three varieties are cultivated, called there *culu*, *hempu*,

and *Luluparu*. The last is apt to shed its seeds before quite ripe; all are alike productive. In Nepal there are two varieties known.

Soil.—This being one of the least esteemed of the cultivated crops of India, is generally sown in the poorest, and always on dry, upland soils.

Preparation of Soil.—In Mysore, where it is better esteemed than in other districts, being indeed the usual food of the common people, as soon as the showers in spring have sufficiently softened the soil, ploughing for this crop commences; and, accordingly as the ground is foul or clean, the ploughing is repeated six or four times before the second week of June. Dung is then spread and ploughed in, and sowing takes place as soon as the rains begin to be heavy. In other districts the ploughings are much fewer in number.

Seed.—In Mysore about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallons are sown per acre.

Sowing.—It is there usually sown broadcast, and the seed being covered by another ploughing, the surface is smoothed by the halway, which is a large rake drawn by two bullocks [described at page 64]. A flock of sheep is then repeatedly driven over the field to consolidate the soil, with the intention of checking the evaporation of its moisture; or, if sheep are not procurable, bullocks are so employed. The next day, furrows, about six feet apart, are drawn throughout the field, and in these the seeds of avaray (*Dolichos lablab* of Linn., *spicatus* of Roxb.), or tovary (*Cytisus cajan* of Linn.) are dropped, and covered with the sower's feet. These two plants are never cultivated by themselves, nor is the ragy ever grown without some leguminous plants being sown in drills throughout the field.

In some parts of the Mysore, as at Colar, this crop is sown by means of a rude drill, called curigy, delivering twelve rows at once, which I have described in a previous chapter. Behind this is attached the single drill, or sudiky, into which is put the seed of either the *Dolichos lablab* or *Cytisus cajan*.

In other districts it is sown thick and transplanted like rice. About Banawasi in North Canara, they mix the seed with cow-dung, and drop lumps of this containing ten or twelve seeds about nine inches apart, in the furrows, as they are made by the plough.

In some of the poor, loose soils of Dinajpur, which are only cultivated once or twice after remaining undisturbed for two or three years, it is grown in a rather peculiar manner. Between the middle of October and the same period of April, the ground has six double ploughings. It is then sown with summer rice, which is covered by the plough, and between ten and fifteen days subsequently, seedlings of the *Eleusine corocanus* are transplanted into the same field, furrows being also made about four feet apart, in which the *Cytisus cajan* is sown. The rice is cut about the close of August; the *eleusine*, some ten days after: but the third crop is not ripe until the March following.—(*Buchanan's Dinajpur*, p. 182.)

In Nepal, one of the varieties grown there, is sown broadcast in May and June, on beds three and a half feet broad, with intervening furrows of about a foot wide, and a foot and a half deep. The other variety is transplanted in June and July, on flattened terraces. It is a



hardy grain, and although both varieties of it grow and ripen during the rains, they do not require constant flooding; hence the mode of sowing it in raised beds, and its adaptation to the soils and localities in many places within the hills, where the former is too poor to grow wheat, and the latter too steep to admit of terracing and flooding. The after cultivation is limited to a careless weeding, soon after the plants rise above ground. The broadcast variety is reaped in October; the transplanted one in November. As a general rule, this grain is never sown on dry land, from which a crop of wheat, Gohya rice, or sugar-cane can be produced; nor on flooded lands capable of bearing a rice crop. The natives reckon it less nutritious than Indian corn.—(*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc.* iv. 127.) About Poonah, the seed-time is June, and the harvest in August and September.

After culture.—We have noticed that little pains are usually bestowed on this crop, except in Mysore; and the same remark applies to every part of the cultivation. There, about fifteen days after the seed has been sown, the cuntay, or bullock-hoe, is driven regularly over the whole field, destroying every plant it touches, but reducing those remaining into rows. After twenty more days this hoeing is repeated at right angles to the first; and it is gone over a third time, if the plants have not been sufficiently thinned.

At the end of the second month, a hoeing is given with a small implement, called the ujary, to remove the weeds.

The ragy ripens in three or four months, according as the rain has been less or more abundant; but the avary and tovary do not ripen until the seventh month after sowing. The reason for raising these with the ragy appears to be, that, if the rains fail, which they do frequently, this crop almost totally fails; but the legumes still ripen their seed, not requiring so much moisture. If the ragy succeeds, it chokes the legumes, and they do not yield more than eight times the seed sown; but if the ragy fails, they produce heavy returns.

Harvesting.—It is reaped with the sickle about four inches from the ground. The handfuls are left to dry for three days, are then bound into sheaves, stacked, and thatched. It is threshed in the course of the following three months. The seed is occasionally stored in pits, and if these are dug in a dry soil it will keep for ten years. The straw is considered more nourishing as fodder than that of rice.—(*Buchanan's Mysore*, i., 100.)

About three maunds per biggah is considered an average crop near Poonah. In Mysore, about 23 bushels per acre.

RED GRAM (*Cytisus cajan*. Willd. Roxb.)—This is the well-known dhál of the Hindoostanee. It is a large shrub, six or eight feet high, and twenty in circumference, and will live, if carefully treated, for two or three years; but, as it only bears well the first, the natives treat it as an annual, and pull it up after getting one crop. There is a variety only half the size of the above.—(*Flora Ind.*, iii., 326.)

Dr. Roxburgh says the natives told him of a third kind, cultivated on the high hills which are the northern boundary of the Circars, but he had never met with it.

Soil.—Both varieties require a dry, light, rich, elevated soil.



**Sowing.**—The large kind is usually sown after the first rains in June, the small variety about September.

**Attic-culture.**—This never extends beyond a slight hoeing occasionally. Some particulars relative to this will be found under the head of *Cynosurus corocanus*.

**Harvesting.**—When almost dry, it is cut, and left in heaps for a day, exposed to the sun for another day, and then threshed with a stick.

The seeds are used by the natives in curry; cattle eat the husks and branches, whether green or dry, and the stems are used for fuel. The wood is one of the most easily ignited by friction.

**Cow GRAM (*Dolichos lablab*).**—Known as *putcarry* in the Bengallee.

*Dolichos biflorus*.—This produces the *horse gram* of Madras. There are two varieties, the grey and the black seeded.

*Dolichos catjang*.—Called *burbuti* in Bengallee.

**Soil.**—These three species alike require a dry, light soil. Poor land is usually allotted to them; but on that which is fertile they produce the most abundant crops. Indeed there is no reason assigned by the natives for growing them on poor soils, except that they have no manure to spare from the crops which are more important.

**Preparation.**—In Mysore they are sometimes grown by themselves, and then, after two or three ploughings, the seed is sown at the end of August; about three and a half gallons per acre. They are there grown also occasionally as a second crop after millet. The usual practice is to grow them along with *Cynosurus corocanus*, mixed with *Paspalum frumentaceum* and *Panicum miliare*. When so intermixed the culture given to those crops is that which falls to the lot of the dolichos. When they are grown as separate crops, the same cultivation is applicable to them as to the various species of *Phaseolus*.

**Harvesting.**—When the seeds are ripe, which happens in about three months from the time of sowing, the plants are pulled up by hand. In Mysore they usually stack them for about a week, and then dry them in the sun for one or two days before threshing; but the stacking is not practised in other parts of India, and does not appear to be at all necessary, for after eight-and-forty hours exposure to the sun, the seeds are readily beaten out with a stick.

**Produce.**—Sixteen bushels is an average yield per acre if grown alone; but not more than one-fourth of that quantity if cultivated with other crops.

**Use.**—The seeds are chiefly consumed by horses and cattle, though frequently used by the natives in their curries. The straw of the *Dolichos catjang* is only employed for manure; but that of the other two species is readily eaten by oxen. That of the *Dolichos biflorus* is said to be particularly good for them.

**BUCKWHEAT (*Fagopyrum esculentum*).**—Called in Parbutteah and the Himalaya *phofur* and *kooktoo*. This is the species most commonly cultivated. *Fagopyrum emarginatum*, called there *ogla*, is preferred in the higher and drier climate of Kunaweer.

**Culture, &c.**—This plant is cultivated within the hills to a very considerable extent, and pretty largely on the confines of the valley.

One variety of it is blackish-grey, the other lighter colored; both are much eaten by the hill people of all classes, and considered nutritious and wholesome. The blacker variety is said to have a slightly bitter taste; the lighter colored one, to be sweet and higher flavored. The phofur is eaten made into bread, and also in the form of porridge made with milk or water, according to the manner of the people. Boiled with milk it is reckoned very nutritious, and cooked in this mode it is a favorite food of the Parbutteals. The phofur bread is reckoned rather indigestible.

The phofur cultivation is very negligently performed; the soil receiving but one delving previous to the seeds being sown, and the after tillage, as with the wheat crop, is almost entirely neglected. Phofur usually follows Indian corn, which is reaped in August and September; when the land is immediately turned up in narrow beds, and the phofur sown broadcast over the beds and furrows, and covered in by breaking down the clods with the crutch-like instrument. It is an exhausting crop, while the Indian corn, which precedes it, is considered a renovating one, from the quantity of manure required in its cultivation. The phofur lands are always such as are not fitted for the raising of rice crops. It is reaped in November and December.—(*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, iv., 129.)

In my next communication I shall enter fully upon the subject of Cotton cultivation, and as this essay received the approbation of Lord Auckland, Sir F. Ryan, and others well acquainted with the subject, it may deserve more than ordinary attention from those interested in the Cotton culture of India.

[To be continued.]

## OVERLAND EXPEDITION TO PORT ESSINGTON.

It is now upwards of four years since the desirability, on every account, of forming an overland route by which a communication might be ensured between Port Essington and the located districts of the colony of New South Wales was discussed in the Sydney papers. The subject excited considerable attention at the time, and an opinion very generally obtained with the public, that it was a matter well deserving the serious consideration of Government, who have always a greater facility in arranging expeditions of this nature than private individuals could possibly possess.

It is creditable to the Council of Sydney that, during its first session, it has manifested a desire to countenance a project which involves no indulgence of party spirit or personal spleen, but which has reference to that larger range of scientific and thoughtful inquiry which it is the noblest province of deliberative bodies to contemplate.

There are manifold reasons which favor the undertaking of a project of this nature. Several of these are specified in the report of the select



committee, which we annex, and in the valuable evidence which accompanies that report, which we shall endeavor to find room for at an early date. Other grounds, not expressly adverted to in these documents, have from time to time suggested themselves to our consideration. Firstly, it seems of manifest political importance that a post, so peculiarly situated in point of geographical position, as is the harbor of Essington, should not alone be occupied as a military station by Great Britain, but should be raised into a settlement of sufficient strength and self-resources to counterbalance the power of the Dutch and other foreigners in the Arafura seas. It is certain that British interests have long suffered from the absence of such a settlement in this part of the Indian Ocean; and if such a post was at all times necessary, it surely is still more demanded now, when the opened China trade will augment our commerce in these seas, and when a harbor of refuge is essentially required, where our merchantmen can, upon emergency, rely with confidence upon the protection of the British flag. The dangers, moreover, which, until Torres Straits are accurately surveyed, must ever attend the navigation of these passages, would be lessened, if a light-house upon a sufficiently large scale was constructed at Port Essington, and if merchant-vessels could go in there to refit, with a certainty of finding every necessary at hand which their exigencies might require.

The testimony of all competent persons agrees as to the greatly advantageous trade which might be set on foot in this northern part of the Australian coast, with comparatively little cost and enterprise. It is abundantly shown by Mr. Earl and Sir Gordon Bremer, that commodities of a valuable nature, and such as would meet with a ready and lucrative sale in the European markets, may be obtained from the natives of the neighboring islands, for the mere barter of iron, hardware, and inferior cloths of a bright color. In exchange for these, the enterprising trader at Essington would receive cotton from Bali and Ariu, pearls, spices, tortoise shell, and trepang, which latter is a favorite food of the Chinese, and could be at all times readily exchanged for their silks, tea, and sycee silver. The natural productions of the north-western shores of Australia could be raised to a value of an indefinite extent. The sago palm grows wild in several parts of the coast. It is certified that the tropical productions of sugar, coffee, cotton, and spices, may be cultivated with the utmost success. The climate is the finest of any within the tropics, and the harbor of Essington is now recognised as inferior to none that we know of, excepting, perhaps, those of Rio Janeiro and Port Jackson.

The probable geographical discoveries that may result from such an expedition, are not among its least recommendations. It is a reproach, in some degree to ourselves, but still more to the British Government, that we know so little of the regions to the north-west of the located districts of the colony. Every calculation points to the probability of a large river or rivers flowing in a north-westerly direction from the mountainous ranges, and disemboguing into the sea somewhere near the centre of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Mr. Earl, whose local experience entitles his opinion to great weight, apprehends that this river finds its way into the ocean through three or more mouths. A remarkable



characteristic of all the known rivers on this part of the coast is that they are not barred at their seaward entrance, but are directly navigable for vessels of a heavy tonnage. For a considerable distance from the shores of this gulph, the water is so fresh that the Malay proas are enabled to fill their water casks without landing. The immense alluvial deposits, too, demonstrate, beyond dispute, the efflux of large bodies of water from the interior. In order to set at rest this interesting geographical question, the committee have recommended that, whether the expedition should set out from Fort Bourke on the Darling, or from the plain to the northward of Moreton Bay, it should strike at once to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and thence proceed along the coast to the station at Essington. The present opportunity of undertaking this enterprise is, perhaps, the most favorable that has ever offered. The heavy rains, which during the last three years have fallen in the interior, will obviate that obstacle so serious to former expeditions of this kind—we mean the want or scarcity of water. The herbage, too, will doubtless, for the same reason, be found abundant, so that the stock and beasts of burden can be kept in good condition.

But, perhaps, the most weighty reason for the appointment of this expedition is that, if successful, it will open up to the whole colony a channel whence cheap labor can be obtained to any extent for pastoral purposes. The annual migration of Chinese, to the amount of many thousands, the numerous native inhabitants of the islands to the northwest, many classes of whom are docile, intelligent, and enterprising, point out a result as regards cheap labor, which, if improved, will be of immense mutual advantage to all parties concerned. The Coolie question may, if these ends be achieved, be suffered to drop into oblivion.

On these accounts we cordially approve of the course recommended in the report before us. The expense will be but trifling, particularly when compared with the positive advantages to be gained. Our readers may well look forward with a sanguine spirit to the successful result of this interesting undertaking, when it is known that Sir T. L. Mitchell has cheerfully offered to conduct the expedition. The experience of the Surveyor-General in such matters is too well known to need any comment here. His name is, in itself, no slight guarantee of future success. It remains that we express our earnest hope that the Governor will offer no opposition to the project. We are informed that Sir George Gipps is well inclined towards it. We cannot but consider, that even should it fail, the attempt will have been laudable. But if it succeeds, it will, in itself, confer additional lustre on His Excellency's administration.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES, APPOINTED TO ASCERTAIN THE PRACTICABILITY  
OF AN OVERLAND ROUTE FROM THE SETTLED DISTRICTS OF THE  
COLONY TO PORT ESSINGTON.

In conducting the inquiry as to the practicability of establishing an overland communication from the settled districts of New South Wales to Port Essington, the sources of information accessible to the committee have been comparatively few.

The unknown character of that portion of the interior of Australia through which the proposed line of route would have to be effected, necessarily renders the reasoning as to its practicability, a matter of inference, for which, however, *data* are not wanting. Each extremity of the line extending from the settled parts of New South Wales to Port Essington, is known to a sufficient extent to justify a reasonable speculation as to the character of the intervening portion of the route remaining still to be explored.

The sources to which the Committee have directed their attention, in the collection of information on the subject referred to them, have been—

Firstly.—Copies of extracts of correspondence relative to the establishment of a settlement at Port Essington, printed by order of the House of Commons, 27th March, 1843.

Secondly.—The evidence of the Surveyor General Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, an officer whose successful excursions in the cause of Australian geographical discovery, entitles his opinions at once to the confidence and respect of the public.

Thirdly.—The evidence of Mr. Earl. This gentleman has spent the last five years either as a resident at Port Essington, or in visiting the adjacent islands on the north-east of New Holland; and from the amount of knowledge which he has displayed on all that relates to the history and prospects of this infant settlement, together with the general intelligence evinced by him on the several points connected with the commercial, social, and geographical condition of the adjacent islands of the Eastern Archipelago, the committee have derived a large mass of most interesting and valuable information, communicated with an obliging readiness that entitles him to the thanks of the committee.

The distance between the extreme north-western point of the colony, which has been hitherto reached in any exploratory expedition, namely Fort Bourke, on the river Darling, and that part of the north coast of New Holland on which Port Essington is situated, is upwards of one thousand four hundred miles. The line extending from the former to the latter of these points would follow a north-westerly direction. The country, as observed around Fort Bourke, presents an interruption in that continuity of level surface which so strikingly characterises the banks of the Darling generally, indicating a contraction of its basin thereabouts, or, in other words, the near proximity of high land to the westward of that point. The occurrence of granite in the bed of the Darling, at this spot, also probably has reference to the existence of the high land expected to be found beyond.

The country in the neighborhood of the Coburg Peninsula, and the western shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, also appears to consist either of plains, or presents a slightly undulatory surface in both cases, of a nature calculated to oppose little physical impediments to any exploring party attempting to cross it.

The country immediately to the north-west of Fort Bourke is intermediate, and may be regarded as a sort of central axis between Lake Torrens and the eastern coast of New Holland; and it seems more than probable, that if a line be extended to the northward, from the spot



here indicated, the waters flowing in an opposite and northerly direction, into the Gulf of Carpentaria, must be fallen in with. The circumstances which lead to the presumption of some large river or rivers assuming this direction, and emptying their contents into the above-named gulf, are of a description calculated to render the conclusion as to the reality of their existence, almost unavoidable. Indeed, so far is this from being problematical, that we have presented to us the fact of Captain Stokes having actually ascended, for a distance of fifty miles, one of the rivers thus disemboguing itself into the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria at its southern extremity. Various other circumstances would appear to indicate, however, that a much larger body of water than that discovered by Captain Stokes will be found to discharge itself into this gulf.

From the Tropic of Capricorn, to latitude 16° south, a lofty range of mountains is known to extend along the east coast of New Holland, the elevation of many of which, in the opinion of Mr. Earl, cannot be less than ten thousand feet. The waters collecting from the western slopes of these mountains, as well as from the western acclivities of the dividing range north of Moreton Bay, must, it would necessarily appear, reach the ocean by flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria; and this hypothesis is supported by the fact of the waters at the head of the Gulf being found to be entirely fresh at those seasons when visited by the Malay proas. Enormous alluvial deposits are represented by the navigators who have visited this part of the Australian shore, as existing on its banks, a fact the origin of which can scarcely be referred to any other cause than that above-mentioned, namely—there being the estuary of some great river at this point.

Upon a consideration of the evidence supplied from these united sources, as to some of the internal waters of New Holland assuming the direction herein referred to, the Committee are of opinion that the line of exploration to Port Essington should be prosecuted in a direction with a view of falling in with the channels of such waters; and they would therefore recommend that the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria should be the first point to be reached. Were the journey so far achieved, a great and important object would be effected—that of establishing a direct communication between the settled parts of the colony and the large gulf; and the subsequent part of the journey might be effected by proceeding along its western shore to the point finally aimed at. It may be remarked, however, that the period occupied in effecting a direct communication by water from the head of the Gulf to Port Essington would not exceed more than four or five days; and in any intercourse that may be hereafter established between the last-mentioned place and the settled districts of New South Wales, the route thus indicated would doubtless be that which would be most really and most advantageously adopted.

Considering the establishment of an overland communication, from the local districts of the colony with the shores of the Indian Ocean, as a proposal, the immense advantages of which to the colony can scarcely admit of question, the Committee have chiefly directed their attention to the most eligible mode by which such an enterprise may, in the first instance, be undertaken and accomplished.



Two separate plans have been suggested to the Committee as to the point of starting, in relation to the route to be most successfully followed by an exploring party.

Taking the first point of destination aimed at by such an expedition to be the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, the two positions for its departure presented to the committee were either the located country north-west of Moreton Bay, or Fort Bourke, on the river Darling. The latter (Fort Bourke) is situated about six hundred miles north-west of Sydney, and is in a line leading directly from Port Jackson to the Coburg Peninsula. From Fort Bourke to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, the absolute distance does not exceed nine hundred miles. The peculiar character of the country, so far as seen from this position in a northerly direction—the circumstances of the dividing coast-range being at this point completely crossed—and the probability afforded of meeting, in the direction to be preserved, with some of the tributaries of the Darling flowing from the north-west, by which a supply of water would be ensured to the expedition, until reaching the streams assuming an opposite and northerly direction—all appear to the Committee to be circumstances which justify them in recommending Fort Bourke as the point of departure. The fact of there being already there a strong stockade, with abundance of pasture in its neighborhood, necessary for recruiting the cattle and horses before starting, present an additional reason for this preference over Moreton Bay. In reference to the latter, the Committee would observe that whilst the absolute distance between the located districts of Moreton Bay and the Gulf of Carpentaria is but little less than that between the latter and Fort Bourke, there appear many formidable difficulties likely to attend the commencement of the journey if undertaken from Moreton Bay. The dividing coast range would have to be surmounted, occasioning to the cattle and horses at starting a degree of fatigue and exhaustion which would probably much impair their strength and usefulness in the subsequent part of the journey. A longer westerly course would also necessarily have to be pursued than if proceeding from Fort Bourke, and the Committee, therefore, do not hesitate to express their opinion, that Fort Bourke should be made the starting point of the expedition. They are also convinced that the present season is peculiarly favorable for such an undertaking. The copious rains which have fallen within the last three years will doubtlessly obviate what has been the cause of so many difficulties and embarrassments in former undertakings of a similar description, namely, those arising from want of water. The prevalence of this necessary element will also be the means of furnishing sufficient pasturage for the cattle and horses accompanying the party.

The Committee beg to refer to the evidence of the Surveyor-General for the necessary details relative to the strength and equipment of the party forming such an expedition, the number of which, in their opinion, should not consist of less than twenty-five persons, for whom provisions should be furnished for at least eight months.

The requisite scientific apparatus might be supplied from the office of the surveying department, without any outlay being incurred in the purchase; and the Committee also consider that the necessary supply

of bullocks, horses, and drays, might be selected from those which will become available by the recent reductions in the departments of the Colonial Engineer and that of the Surveyor-General.

The greater portion of the men to be engaged might consist of selected prisoners of the Crown, who might be induced to volunteer their services upon the promise of conditional pardons, or other indulgencies, by the Executive Government; and the supplies of provisions might be furnished at this period at a rate which, in consequence of their cheapness, would render the outlay comparatively small.

Were an expedition formed and equipped, in accordance with the suggestions above exhibited, and placed under the control and guidance of a person possessing a little scientific skill, energy, and ability, for such an undertaking, the committee feel that every reasonable expectation may be entertained as to its accomplishment. They cannot forbear from briefly adverting to some of the important results that would attend the successful consummation of such an enterprise.

The geographical position of Port Essington seems to be one which renders it eminently adapted for becoming, at no distant period, a great commercial *entrepôt*, possessing a harbor which is represented as being "unsurpassed, if not unequalled, in the world." In close proximity to India, China, the southern parts of Asia, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago—its port already frequented by numerous tribes of Malays anxious to effect an interchange of valuable commodities, the product of their seas, for British manufacture—with lands of almost illimitable extent, and capable of supporting the growth of all tropical vegetable productions—with the command of an all but exhaustless supply of labor from the adjoining islands, furnished by a race orderly, industrious, and comparatively civilised, ready, moreover, to accept of employment at rates of wages as low as would enable the employer of labor in New South Wales to compete with the slave-labor of America and the West Indies; and with a climate described as being particularly salubrious—this part of the Australian coast seems to possess in itself resources, the development and future influence of which appear to the Committee to be objects of the greatest importance to the British Empire at large, as well as to the inhabitants of this colony in particular. Were this point, however, made the key of the Australian settlements to the rest of Asia and to Europe, its importance to New South Wales would be augmented in a degree almost incalculable. As a channel for introducing that description of population peculiarly and exclusively adapted for tropical labor, the opening of a communication between the settled parts of the colony and the north coast would effect that desirable object. The command of such labor would tend to the development of new sources of colonial industry and enterprise, which could not fail to have a direct and beneficial influence on the interests of this community. A demand would also, in all probability, be created for part of our surplus stock, particularly horses, of which shipments might be effected to India and the other parts of Asia.

Within a week's sail of Java, fourteen days' sail of Singapore and China, an intercourse would no doubt be established with those places;



and as the direct communication with India might be effected in the course of a month, it seems to the Committee no extravagant expectation to look forward to the period when, by the agency of steam, the intercourse with England from this part of the Australian coast may be accomplished in a period not exceeding sixty days.

Irrespective of the prospects here adverted to, and which depend for their fulfilment upon circumstances which may be regarded by some as problematical, the Committee would observe, that they cannot but regard the prosecution of such an internal line of communication as one, sooner or later, of certain accomplishment. They would add, however, that the mere effort to extend our knowledge of the interior in so important a direction, is an object which, in itself, cannot fail to compensate for any reasonable pecuniary outlay or exertion that it may occasion. Some addition would be made to our existing knowledge of the interior of the country, new districts of location would be opened up, important acquisitions would be made to the cause of geographical science, and a renewed interest excited in relation to Australia throughout the civilised world.

In the opinion of the Committee there can be but one objection likely to be urged in opposition to the undertaking, namely, the expense attendant upon its prosecution. Whilst the Committee would submit, however, that the expedition may be constituted and equipped by a compliance with the suggestions already pointed out, so as to obviate to a great extent the force of this argument, they would observe, that no objection, founded upon a moderate pecuniary outlay, ought to be alleged against an object replete with so many positive advantages and deeply-interesting results, as cannot fail to follow the effort. Indeed, to abstain from any attempt thus to enlarge our knowledge upon a subject pregnant with so many important consequences to our welfare, might well be regarded as a matter of reproach to the Government and the Legislature of the colony. The Committee, however, trust that his Excellency the Governor, in compliance with the expressed wish of your honorable House, in this its first session, may be pleased to vindicate the community from the charge of supineness on a subject so important to its social and commercial prosperity, and so highly interesting to the cause of science generally throughout the world.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Chairman



## INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

**BELIEVING** that our journal is now read, and consulted very generally and extensively, by all those who take an interest in the progress and welfare of our colonies, and especially by intending emigrants, we are always desirous of giving place to every description of information likely to be useful. The last Colonisation Circular, issued by her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, contained so much valuable, general, and statistical information, compiled with great labor and care from the most recent official documents furnished to that board by their officers in the colonies, that we lost no time in applying for permission to extract and diffuse the notices through the medium of our pages, which was readily granted by the politeness of the Secretary.

The first matter which the proposing emigrant will have to do is to make choice of the colony where he intends to settle, and as this is a very momentous question, and one on which the future wellbeing of himself and family will necessarily depend, it behoves him to deliberate seriously on the subject—to obtain all the information in his power—to advise with respectable and unbiassed parties, and then to make his arrangements accordingly. At London, Liverpool, and each of the chief outports there is a resident Government Emigration Agent, whose opinion and judgment on various matters will be found of great utility. The following are the names of these officers:—

London (Office, 70, Lower Thames-street), Lieut. Lean, R.N.; Liverpool (Office, 20, Rigby-street), Lieut. Henry, R.N., Plymouth, Lieut. Heemans, R.N., Glasgow and Greenock, Lieut. Forrest, R.N., Dublin, Lieut. Hodder, R.N.; Cork, Lieut. Friend, R.N., Belfast, Lieut. Stark, R.N., Limerick, Mr. Lynch, R.N.; Sligo, Lieut. Shuttleworth, R.N.; Londonderry, Lieut. Ramsay, R.N.

These officers act under the immediate directions of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and the following is a summary of their duties:—They procure and give, gratuitously, information as to the sailing of ships, and means of accommodation for emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between shipowners, agents, or masters, and intending emigrants are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are strictly complied with, viz., that passenger-vessels are seaworthy, that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c., and that they sail with proper punctuality. They attend personally at their offices on every week day, and afford gratuitously all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

We now proceed to give a mass of information, which will be found of great use in guiding the judgment, and influencing the future course of proceedings of the emigrant

**COST OF PASSAGE TO THE BRITISH COLONIES FROM SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

| PLACES                   | CABIN                      |     | INTERMEDIATE.         |     |                          |    | STEERAGE.             |    |                          |        |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------------|--------|
|                          | Cost, including Provisions |     | Cost, with Provisions |     | Cost, without Provisions |    | Cost, with Provisions |    | Cost, without Provisions |        |
|                          | From                       | To  | From                  | To  | From                     | To | From                  | To | From                     | To     |
| <b>QUEBEC.</b>           | £12                        | £20 | £7                    | £10 | £5                       | £7 | £5 7s 6d              | —  | £3 5s                    | —      |
| London .. .. .           | 12                         | 15  | —                     | —   | 3                        | —  | —                     | —  | 2 10s                    | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 18                         | 20  | 4                     | —   | 3 10s                    | —  | 3 15s                 | —  | 2 10s                    | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 13 15s                     | —   | 0                     | —   | 3 10s                    | —  | 4 10s                 | —  | 2 10s                    | —      |
| Dublin .. .              | 10                         | 12  | —                     | —   | 2 10s                    | 3  | —                     | —  | 2                        | £2 10s |
| Londonderry ..           | 12                         | 16  | —                     | —   | 3 10s                    | 4  | —                     | —  | 2 10s                    | —      |
| Cork .. .                |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| <b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>    |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .. .           | 15                         | 20  | 8                     | 10  | 6                        | 8  | 6                     | £7 | 3 5s                     | 4 5s   |
| Liverpool .. .           | 13                         | 15  | —                     | —   | 3                        | —  | —                     | —  | 2 10s                    | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 15                         | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 3 10s                 | —  | —                        | —      |
| Dublin .. .              | 14                         | 15  | 6                     | —   | 3 10s                    | —  | 4 10s                 | —  | 2 10s                    | —      |
| Londonderry ..           | 10                         | 12  | —                     | —   | 2 10s                    | 3  | —                     | —  | 0                        | 2 10s  |
| Cork .. .. .             | 12                         | 16  | —                     | —   | 3 10s                    | 4  | —                     | —  | 3                        | —      |
| <b>NALIFAX</b>           |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 15                         | 20  | 8                     | 10  | 6                        | 8  | 6                     | 7  | 1 5s                     | 4 5s   |
| Liverpool .. .           | 16                         | 18  | —                     | —   | 3 10s                    | 4  | —                     | —  | 3                        | 3 10s  |
| Greenock .. .            | 15                         | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 4 10s                 | —  | 4 10s                    | —      |
| Dublin .. .              | 13                         | 15  | 6                     | —   | 4                        | 5  | 5                     | 6  | 3                        | 4      |
| Londonderry ..           | 10                         | 12  | —                     | —   | 2 10s                    | 3  | —                     | —  | 2                        | 2 10s  |
| Cork .. .. .             | 12                         | 16  | —                     | —   | 3 10s                    | 4  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>WEST INDIES</b>       |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 30                         | 45  | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 10                    | 12 | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 30                         | 35  | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 25                         | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 17                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Dublin .. .              | 20                         | 30  | 10                    | 15  | —                        | —  | 10                    | 15 | —                        | —      |
| Londonderry ..           | —                          | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 10                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Cork .. .. .             | 31 10s                     | —   | 10                    | —   | 5                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>FALKLAND ISLANDS</b>  |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 40                         | 60  | 20                    | 25  | —                        | —  | 15                    | 18 | —                        | —      |
| <b>CAPR OF GOOD HOPE</b> |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 38                         | 60  | 20                    | 25  | —                        | —  | 12 12s                | 15 | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 50                         | —   | 25                    | 30  | —                        | —  | 12                    | 16 | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 45                         | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 20                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Cork .. .. .             | 38                         | 60  | 20                    | 25  | —                        | —  | 19 12s                | 16 | —                        | —      |
| <b>MAURITIUS</b>         |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 60                         | 80  | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 17                    | 18 | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 60                         | 70  | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 55                         | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 22 10s                | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>CYPRUS</b>            |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 75                         | 100 | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 18                    | 20 | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 60                         | 80  | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 75                         | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 25                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>HONG KONG</b>         |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 90                         | 105 | 52 10s                | —   | —                        | —  | 25                    | 30 | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 100                        | 120 | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 80                         | —   | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>SYDNEY</b>            |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 45                         | 60* | 30                    | 40  | —                        | —  | 20                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 70                         | 100 | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 18                    | 20 | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 60                         | 70  | 30                    | —   | —                        | —  | 18                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>PORT PHILLIP.</b>     |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 45                         | 60* | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 70                         | 100 | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 60                         | 70  | 30                    | —   | —                        | —  | 18                    | 20 | —                        | —      |
| <b>VAN DIEMEN'S LAND</b> |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 60                         | 90  | 30                    | 40  | —                        | —  | 20                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 60                         | 70  | 30                    | —   | —                        | —  | 20                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 50                         | —   | 30                    | —   | 20                       | —  | 18                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Cork .. .. .             | Same as London             |     | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b> |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 60                         | 90  | 30                    | 40  | —                        | —  | 18                    | 20 | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 50                         | —   | 30                    | —   | 20                       | —  | 18                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Cork .. .. .             | Same as London             |     | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>   |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 60                         | 90  | 30                    | 40  | —                        | —  | 18                    | 20 | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 60                         | 70  | 30                    | —   | —                        | —  | 18                    | 20 | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 50                         | —   | 30                    | —   | 20                       | —  | 18                    | —  | —                        | —      |
| Cork .. .. .             | Same as London             |     | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| <b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>      |                            |     |                       |     |                          |    |                       |    |                          |        |
| London .. .              | 38                         | 60* | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | 21                    | 25 | —                        | —      |
| Liverpool .. .           | 70                         | 100 | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Greenock .. .            | 50                         | —   | 30                    | —   | 20                       | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |
| Cork .. .. .             | Same as London             |     | —                     | —   | —                        | —  | —                     | —  | —                        | —      |

*Charges for Children.*—The general practice in charging for children is, to compute them according to the Passengers' Act, viz., Children from 1 to 14 years of age, half the price of adults, under 1, no charge. At Greenock, however, the rates are, between 14 and 7, two-thirds of the price for adults, between 7 and 1, one-third; under 1, no charge.

\* These are the prices when the passengers are victualled according to the ordinary Diet Scale of the ship.

## DEMAND FOR LABOR.

CANADA, EAST.—*Extract of an official Report from Mr. Buchanan, the Government Emigration Agent Dated Quebec, 30th December, 1843*—"The existence of a surplus of labor, as compared with the demand, has for some time past offered great discouragement to all immigrants depending on immediate employment for their support. The public works have been constantly supplied with experienced laborers, and have consequently offered no openings for the employment of those recently arrived by this route. There has been also a decreasing demand for agricultural servants in the rural districts. The farmers of all classes, deterred by the low prices borne by their produce, and the doubtful prospect of future markets, have been disposed to diminish the scale of their operations, and avoid liability to be called upon for money payments. In almost every line of employment the amount of labor sought for has been lessened. A progressive reduction of the wages of every class of operatives has been necessarily experienced, and although from the cheapness with which their wants may be supplied, mechanics and laborers of experience and character, who remain in steady employment, may find their resources but little diminished, the result following such a change is much more detrimental to the immigrant whose employment must be casual, and whose situation necessarily precludes the best economy and management of his means."

CANADA, WEST.—*Extract of an official Report from Mr. Hawke, the Government Emigration Agent Dated Kingston, 19th November, 1843*—"Good farm servants have been always in demand, and the reason they have always been comparatively scarce is, that they generally, after a few years' residence, either save sufficient to purchase land, or to enable them to rent or work farms upon shares. Persons belonging to the following trades or callings should bear in mind that, owing to the severity of our winters, there is little or no demand for their services from the middle of December to the 1st of April, viz., brickmakers, bricklayers, gardeners, painters, quartermen and stone-masons. During the winter months they may, if disposed to make themselves generally useful find employment, but they must not calculate on obtaining a livelihood by their ordinary callings. I now come to the last class (unskilled laborers), and I am sorry that I cannot hold out much inducement to them to emigrate to Canada at present. It is generally known, that, owing to the almost universal monetary difficulties which have prevailed in the United States, the laborers employed on the public works have been discharged and that thousands of them have found their way into Canada. The competition has been so great that laborers have been hired as low as 1s 9d (currency) per day, without board and lodging. Even this spring hundreds were hired to work on the lands at 2s. Much discontent resulted from so sudden a reduction in wages, and in June last the rate was raised to 2s 6d per day, which continues to be the current rate on the public works. Although the rate is somewhat higher in the towns yet the loss of time arising from the irregularity of the demand, and the higher price which he pays for board, leaves the laborer who relies on casual employment in a worse condition than those who obtain constant work at the lower rate. In a year or two most of our public works will be completed, and the thousands now employed upon them will be obliged to seek for subsistence elsewhere and consequently there is no immediate prospect of improvement."

NOVA SCOTIA.—From an official report which accompanied a despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 2nd February, 1844, it appears that blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, shoemakers, tailors, and shipwrights were in demand and that good domestic servants easily find employment in the large towns.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—From an official report which accompanied a despatch of the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 12th December, 1843, it is stated, that in the present circumstances of the province, but little prospect of employment can be held out to indigent emigrants, but to those possessed of the means of purchasing farms, and cleared lands, opportunities are presented of settling with advantage.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The governor, in despatches dated in August and September last, stated that considerable numbers of workmen had been thrown out of employment in Sydney, in consequence of the check which the building trade had received by the general pecuniary distress and the reduction in house-rent, and he added that



the arrival of immigrants in any great numbers, under these circumstances, would prove injurious to all parties. But from a subsequent despatch, dated in October, it appears that a demand for agricultural laborers in the interior had not ceased to exist.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.**—By a return from the Government Emigration Agent, dated Hobart Town, 27th July, 1843, it appears that the demand for free labor is not abated. The description of labor most in demand is stated to be female domestic servants, including cooks, first-class farm-servants, capable of taking the lead on farms, a few superior mechanics, and a few gardeners and grooms.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—It appears from a report of the Legislative Council, made in October, 1843, that the number of laborers and others of the working classes required to be introduced for the year 1844, exclusive of married women and children, would be 100 shepherds and youths to attend flocks and herds, 200 farm-servants, 50 domestic servants, and 50 female servants.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—By the Emigration Agent's latest report, dated 31st Dec., 1843, a great demand existed for farm-servants, shepherds, and female domestic servants; and it was said that a supply of these would be highly desirable; and that emigrants now arriving in the colony would be certain of procuring ample employment.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Sober and industrious farm-servants and laborers may readily obtain employment at fair wages, with a prospect of becoming proprietors themselves, by the purchase of land. Well conducted female-servants may, likewise, always obtain eligible places. At present, the supply of mechanics, as carpenters, smiths, &c., and of tradesmen in the grocery and other lines of business, exceeds the demand. Young men, of no particular profession, and without capital, invariably fail to procure employment; and even those who have been brought up to mercantile pursuits are equally unsuccessful.

PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND FARMING STOCK IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

| Articles                                             | Eastern (Lower) Division of Canada, Dec. 1843 | Western (Upper) Division of Canada, Dec. 1843. | New Brunswick Dec. 1843.                             | Nova Scotia, (no Return for 1843) †       | Prince Edward's Island 1843. |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                                      | Sterling.                                     | Presumed to be Sterling.                       | Sterling                                             | Sterling                                  | Presumed to be Sterling.     |
|                                                      | £ s. d.                                       | £ s. d.                                        | £ s. d.                                              | £ s. d.                                   | £ s. d.                      |
| Wheat .. per bush                                    | 0 4 10                                        | 0 4 0                                          | 0 6 9                                                | 0 4 9½ to 6s.                             | 0 5 0                        |
| Barley .. ..                                         | 0 2 2                                         | 0 2 2½                                         | 0 4 0                                                | 0 4 0                                     | 0 2 10                       |
| Rye .. ..                                            | 0 2 0                                         | 0 2 8½                                         | 0 4 0                                                | 0 4 0                                     | —                            |
| Oats .. ..                                           | 0 1 0                                         | 0 1 3                                          | 0 2 5                                                | 0 1 6 to 2s.                              | 0 1 1                        |
| Maize .. ..                                          | 0 2 9                                         | 0 2 0                                          | 0 4 0                                                | 0 4 0                                     | —                            |
| Pears .. ..                                          | 0 2 2                                         | 0 2 7½                                         | 0 7 2                                                | 0 4 0 to 5s.                              | —                            |
| Beans .. ..                                          | 0 6 0                                         | 0 5 0                                          | 0 9 0                                                | Not cultivated.                           | —                            |
| Hay, per ton .. average                              | 1 13 0                                        | 1 19 7½                                        | 2 14 0                                               | 1 10 0 to 2l.                             | —                            |
| A good Cart Horse .. about                           | 12 10 0                                       | 15 18 0                                        | 22 10 0                                              | 12 0 0                                    | —                            |
| A serviceable Riding Do. ..                          | 22 10 0                                       | 27 10 9                                        | 27 0 0                                               | 20 0 0                                    | —                            |
| A Yoke of Oxen .. ..                                 | 11 10 0                                       | 17 13 3                                        | 22 10 0                                              | 16 0 0                                    | —                            |
| Sh. op., per score .. ..                             | 9 0 0                                         | { 0 11 0 }<br>per head.                        | 13 10 0                                              | 10 0 0                                    | 12 0 0                       |
| A good Milch Cow .. ..                               | 6 0 0                                         | 5 4 7                                          | 6 6 0                                                | 4 16 0 to 6l. 8s.                         | —                            |
| A breeding Sow .. ..                                 | 9 0 0                                         | 1 18 10                                        | 2 15 0                                               | 2 0 0                                     | —                            |
| Pigs .. .. each                                      | 0 15 0                                        | 0 10 7                                         | { 0 4 6 }<br>sucking,<br>0 9 0 }<br>weaned,<br>& up. | { 0 4 0 }<br>sucking<br>0 6 0 }<br>weaned | —                            |
| A Cart, of the description, used by farmers .. about | 4 10 0                                        | 8 5 0                                          | 9 0 0                                                | 5 16 0                                    | —                            |
| A Waggon, ditto, ditto ..                            | 10 7 0                                        | 13 6 0                                         | 10 15 0                                              | 9 12 0                                    | —                            |
| A Plough ditto, ditto ..                             | 5 8 0                                         | 2 8 7                                          | 3 3 0                                                | 2 16 0                                    | —                            |
| A Harrow .. ..                                       | { 2 0 0 }<br>Double.<br>{ 1 7 0 }<br>Single.  | 1 17 0                                         | 1 16 0                                               | 1 12 0                                    | —                            |
| A Country Plough .. ..                               | 2 9 6                                         | —                                              | —                                                    | —                                         | —                            |

† The prices for the Upper Division of Canada are the average of the different Returns.

† No return of this nature for Newfoundland.

RETAIL PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING IN THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

| Articles                              | Eastern (Lower Canada, Dec 1943 Sterling |    | Western (Upper Canada, Dec 1943 Sterling |    | New Brunswick,* 1943. Sterling |     | Prince Edward's Island, 1943 Sterling |     | Newfoundland, No Return for 1943 Sterling |   |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|---|
|                                       | s                                        | d  | s                                        | d  | s                              | d   | s                                     | d   | s                                         | d |
| <b>PROVISIONS</b>                     |                                          |    |                                          |    |                                |     |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Salt Beef, per lb                     | 0                                        | 2½ | 0                                        | ¼  | 0                              | 4½  |                                       |     | 0                                         | 7 |
| Fresh ditto                           | 0                                        | 1  | 0                                        | 4  | 0                              | 3½  | 0                                     | 1   |                                           |   |
| Mutton                                | 0                                        | 1½ | 0                                        | 4  | 0                              | 4½  | 0                                     | 3   | 0                                         | 8 |
| Lamb                                  | 0                                        | 3  | 0                                        | 4  | 0                              | 7½  |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Veal                                  | 0                                        | ¼  | 0                                        | 5  | 0                              | 7½  |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Fresh Pork                            | 0                                        | 3½ | 0                                        | 4  | 0                              | 7½  | 0                                     | 1   | 0                                         | 6 |
| Salt ditto                            | 0                                        | ¼  | 0                                        | 4  | 0                              | 5½  |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Powls per pair                        | 2                                        | 0  | 1                                        | 6  | 1                              | 9½  |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Bacon, per lb                         | 0                                        | 7  | 0                                        | 4½ | 0                              | 7   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Butter                                | 0                                        | 6  | 0                                        | 7½ | 0                              | 10½ | 0                                     | 1½  | 0                                         | 7 |
| Fresh ditto                           | 0                                        | 9  | 0                                        | 7  | 0                              | 11  | 0                                     | 10  | 1                                         | 3 |
| Fresh Milk per quart                  | 0                                        | 3  | 0                                        | 3  | 0                              | 7½  | 0                                     | 4   | 1                                         | 6 |
| Cheese, per lb                        | 0                                        | 7  | 0                                        | 3  | 0                              | 7   | 0                                     | 5   | 0                                         | 8 |
| Eggs per dozen                        | 0                                        | 6½ | 0                                        | 9  | 0                              | 9½  |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Potatoes, per bushel                  | 1                                        | 3  | 1                                        | 0  | 1                              | 9½  | 0                                     | 10  |                                           |   |
| Bread, best wheaten, per 4 lb loaf    | 0                                        | 7½ | 0                                        | 0  | 0                              | 2½  | 0                                     | 1½  | 0                                         | 3 |
| Seconds per 6 lb loaf                 | 0                                        | 8½ |                                          |    | 0                              | 2½  |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Best Wheat Flour per barrel (190 lbs) | 24                                       | 6  | 20                                       | 0  | 0                              | 0   | 30                                    | 0   |                                           |   |
| Seconds " "                           | 12                                       | 0  | 11                                       | 0  | 7                              | 0   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Oatmeal, per cwt                      | 7                                        | 0  | 18                                       | 9  | 14                             | 0   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Coals, per chaldron                   | 5                                        | 0  |                                          |    | 10                             | 0   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Candles per lb                        | 0                                        | 7½ | 0                                        | 0  | 0                              | 10½ |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Fire wood per cord of 128 cub ft      | 10                                       | 0  | 11                                       | 3  | 13                             | 6   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Iron mould soap, per lb               | 0                                        | 8  | 0                                        | 5  | 0                              | 8½  |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Tea                                   | 3                                        | 0  | 1                                        | 9  | 3                              | 7   | 1                                     | 0   | 3                                         | 0 |
| Coffee green                          | 0                                        | 9  | 0                                        | 10 | 0                              | 10½ | 1                                     | 0   | 0                                         | 8 |
| Rice                                  | 0                                        | 1  | 0                                        | 5  | 0                              | 3   | 0                                     | 7   | 0                                         | 3 |
| Sugar brown                           | 0                                        | 4½ | 0                                        | 6  | 0                              | 7½  | 0                                     | 6   | 0                                         | 3 |
| Ditto white                           | 0                                        | 7½ | 0                                        | 9  | 0                              | 8   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Salt, per bushel                      | 1                                        | 1  | 12                                       | 6  | 1                              | 4   | 0                                     | 11½ | 4                                         | 8 |
| Leaf tea, per lb                      | 1                                        | 0  | 1                                        | 0  | 0                              | 10½ |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Salt Fish (the cheapest kind)         | 10                                       | 6  |                                          |    | 11                             | 3   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Beer per gallon                       | 1                                        | 6  | 1                                        | 0  | 1                              | 3½  | 1                                     | 0   | 2                                         | 0 |
| Porter per bottle                     | 1                                        | 0  | 1                                        | 6  | 1                              | ½   |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| <b>CLOTHING</b>                       |                                          |    |                                          |    |                                |     |                                       |     |                                           |   |
| Men's stout Shoes per pair            | 7                                        | 1  | 10                                       | 0  | 9                              | 0   | 9                                     | 0   |                                           |   |
| Women's ditto                         | 5                                        | 6  | 7                                        | 6  | 6                              | 9   | 6                                     | 0   |                                           |   |
| Snow cover shoes                      | 13                                       | 0  | 18                                       | 0  | 9                              | 0   | 6                                     | 0   |                                           |   |
| Men's Shirts cotton etc's             | 2                                        | 6  | 3                                        | 9  | 1                              | 2   | 7                                     | 9   |                                           |   |
| Men's Smock frocks                    | 1                                        | 0  | 6                                        | 0  | Not used                       |     | 4                                     | 0   |                                           |   |
| Flannel, per yard                     | 1                                        | 6  |                                          |    | 1                              | 9½  | 1                                     | 8   |                                           |   |
| Cloth for coats                       | 1                                        | 0  | 10                                       | 0  | 9                              | 0   | 10                                    | 0   |                                           |   |
| Cotton for gowns                      | 0                                        | 7½ |                                          |    | 0                              | 9   | 0                                     | 10  |                                           |   |
| Fustian                               | 1                                        | 0  |                                          |    | 1                              | 4   | 2                                     | 10  |                                           |   |
| Velveteen                             | 1                                        | 0  | 1                                        | 0  | 2                              | 8   | 3                                     | 0   |                                           |   |

The above mentioned articles of clothing are supposed to be of the average quality generally used by persons of the laboring classes

\* The New Brunswick Table may be considered as also applying to Nova Scotia, except that British goods are perhaps, a trifle lower in New Brunswick than in Nova Scotia, while West India produce is rather lower in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick  
 † The prices in Newfoundland are the average for the year

## PRICES IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

| Articles.                  | New South Wales.*<br>No return for 1843. | South Australia.<br>31st Dec. 1843. | West. Australia,<br>November, 1843. | New Zealand.<br>1843.   |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>CLOTHING—Men.</b>       |                                          |                                     |                                     |                         |
| Colored Shirts             | 3s 2d each ..                            | 2s 9d each ..                       | 4s to 4s 6d each                    | —                       |
| Flannel ditto              | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Waize ditto ..             | —                                        | —                                   | 6s to 7s ditto                      | —                       |
| Flush Trowsers             | 12s per pair ..                          | —                                   | 6s to 10s per pair                  | —                       |
| Common ditto               | —                                        | —                                   | 4s 6d ditto                         | —                       |
| Duck ditto ..              | —                                        | 4s per pair ..                      | 4s 6d ditto                         | —                       |
| Moleskin ditto             | 12s per pair ..                          | —                                   | 10s to 12s ditto                    | —                       |
| Ditto Coat                 | —                                        | 12 0s 6d ..                         | —                                   | —                       |
| Ditto Jacket ..            | 12s each ..                              | —                                   | 5s to 8s each                       | —                       |
| Manilla Hats               | —                                        | —                                   | 8s ditto                            | —                       |
| Straw ditto ..             | 5s each ..                               | 3s each ..                          | 2s to 5s ditto                      | —                       |
| Boots ..                   | 10s per pair ..                          | 11s per pair ..                     | 17s per pair                        | —                       |
| Ditto, quarter             | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Shoes ..                   | —                                        | —                                   | 10s to 12s per pair                 | —                       |
| Socks ..                   | 1s 6d per pair ..                        | —                                   | 1s 6d ditto                         | —                       |
| Worsted Stockings          | —                                        | —                                   | 2s ditto                            | —                       |
| Duck Frocks                | —                                        | —                                   | 4s ditto                            | —                       |
| Vests ..                   | 4s each ..                               | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Shepherd's Coats           | 12 10s ditto ..                          | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Handkerchiefs              | 1s ditto ..                              | 9d each ..                          | —                                   | —                       |
| <b>CLOTHING—Women.</b>     |                                          |                                     |                                     |                         |
| Shifts ..                  | 5s each ..                               | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Petticoats ..              | 10s each ..                              | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Ditto, calico ..           | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Calico ..                  | —                                        | 7d per yard                         | —                                   | —                       |
| Gown, print ..             | 10s each ..                              | 7½d ditto ..                        | 8s to 9s each                       | —                       |
| Bonnet and Cap             | 0s 3d ditto ..                           | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Shawl ..                   | 10s ditto ..                             | 12s each ..                         | 6s ditto                            | —                       |
| Caps ..                    | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Aprons ..                  | 2s each ..                               | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Stocking ..                | 2s 6d per pair ..                        | 1s 4d per pair ..                   | 2s per pair                         | —                       |
| Shoes ..                   | 7s 6d ditto ..                           | 6s ditto ..                         | —                                   | —                       |
| Stays ..                   | 15s ditto ..                             | —                                   | 5s ditto                            | —                       |
| Merino Dress               | 14 5s each ..                            | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Flannel ..                 | —                                        | 1s 9d per yard                      | —                                   | —                       |
| Blankets ..                | 12s per pair ..                          | 14s per pair ..                     | 12 per pair                         | —                       |
| Sheets ..                  | —                                        | —                                   | 8s ditto                            | —                       |
| Sheets, cotton             | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Rugs ..                    | 5s each ..                               | 4s each ..                          | 4s each                             | —                       |
| Mattresses                 | 12s ditto ..                             | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| <b>PROVISIONS, &amp;c.</b> |                                          |                                     |                                     |                         |
| Wheat ..                   | 0s 8½d per bushel ..                     | —                                   | 6s to 7s per bush.                  | 10s per bushel          |
| Bread, first quality ..    | —                                        | 5d per 4lb loaf ..                  | 1s per 4 lb loaf ..                 | 5d per 2lb loaf         |
| Ditto, second quality      | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Flour ..                   | 3½d to 4½d per lb ..                     | 1½d per lb ..                       | 22½ per ton ..                      | 18s to 25s per 100 lbs. |
| Rice ..                    | —                                        | 2d ditto ..                         | 1½d per lb ..                       | 3d to 4d per lb.        |
| Oatmeal ..                 | —                                        | 2½d ditto ..                        | —                                   | 5d ditto.               |
| Tea ..                     | 4s 9d per lb ..                          | 2s ditto ..                         | 2s to 3s per lb..                   | 3s 6d to 4s ditto       |
| Sugar ..                   | 5½d ditto ..                             | 2½d ditto ..                        | 2½d to 4d ditto ..                  | 3½d to 4d ditto.        |
| Coffee ..                  | —                                        | —                                   | 8d ditto ..                         | 1s 3d to 1s 6d ditto.   |
| Eggs ..                    | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Meat, fresh ..             | 4½d per lb ..                            | 3d per lb..                         | 6d to 8d ditto ..                   | 3½d to 7d per lb.       |
| Ditto, salt ..             | —                                        | —                                   | —                                   | —                       |
| Butter, fresh ..           | —                                        | 10d ditto ..                        | 2s 6d per lb. ..                    | 2s to 2s 6d per lb.     |
| Ditto, salt ..             | —                                        | 9d ditto ..                         | 1s 6d ditto ..                      | 1s 5d to 1s 7d ditto.   |
| Cheese, English            | —                                        | —                                   | 2s ditto ..                         | 1s 6d to 2s ditto.      |
| Ditto, Dutch               | —                                        | —                                   | 1s ditto ..                         | —                       |
| Ditto, Colonial            | —                                        | 1d per lb..                         | 10d ditto ..                        | 1s to 1s 6d per lb      |
| Salt ..                    | 2½d per lb ..                            | 1½d ditto ..                        | 3d ditto ..                         | 2d to 9d ditto.         |
| Potatoes ..                | —                                        | 12s per cwt.                        | 2d ditto ..                         | —                       |
| Cape Wine ..               | —                                        | —                                   | 4s per gal.                         | —                       |
| Rum, Brandy, & Gin         | —                                        | —                                   | 15s to 12 ditto                     | —                       |
| Beer, Colonial             | —                                        | —                                   | 2s ditto                            | —                       |
| Candles ..                 | —                                        | 7d per lb..                         | 1s per lb. ..                       | —                       |
| Lamp Oil ..                | —                                        | 3s per gallon                       | 4s per gallon                       | —                       |
| Soap ..                    | 9½d per lb ..                            | 6d per lb..                         | 5d per lb                           | —                       |
| Starch ..                  | —                                        | 11d ditto ..                        | —                                   | —                       |
| Blue ..                    | —                                        | 1s 9d ditto                         | —                                   | —                       |
| Tobacco ..                 | 4s 10½d per lb ..                        | 4s ditto                            | 3s ditto                            | —                       |

\* The prices of the Clothing are to the 30th June, 1842; of the Provisions, to December, 1841.



INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS

WAGES IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

| Trade or Calling       | N & Wales<br>30th June 1842  |                                   | South Australia<br>31st December,<br>1843                   | Western<br>Australia,<br>November<br>1843 | Van Diemen's<br>Land Dec, 1842<br>(No subsequent<br>Return)               | New Zealand,<br>May, 1842<br>(No subsequent<br>Return) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                        | Per<br>ann,<br>with<br>Ratns | Per<br>week<br>without<br>Ration: |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| <b>Males</b>           |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Agricultural Labourers | 19 10                        | ..                                | { Single man<br>20/- married<br>couple 35/-<br>per ann m* } | 1s 6d to 4s per d                         | { First class, 20/-<br>to 30/- per<br>annum*; 2nd<br>class, 18/- do* }    | 25/- to 35/- per ann.*                                 |
| Butchers               |                              |                                   | 1s 8d per diem*                                             | 1s to 6s per day                          |                                                                           | 11s to 13s per d                                       |
| Brass founders         | 26 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           | { First hands 70/-<br>per ann*; 2nd<br>do, 40/- do* 3rd<br>do, 25/- do* } | 7s to 9s per d                                         |
| Bakers                 |                              | 1 0                               | 2s per diem*                                                | 1s to 6s per day                          |                                                                           | 8s 9d to 10s per d                                     |
| Brickmakers            | 12 0                         | per 1000                          | 8s 6d per 1000†                                             |                                           | 6s per diem†                                                              | 8s to 10s per d.                                       |
| Bricklayers            | 40 0                         | 2 8                               | 6s per diem†                                                |                                           | 7s per diem†                                                              | 8s to 10s per d.                                       |
| Blacksmiths            | 30 0                         | 1 15                              | 4s to 5s per diem†                                          | 6s to 10s per day†                        | 6s 6d to 8s 6d per d†                                                     | 8s to 1 1/2 per d.                                     |
| Carpenters             | 45 0                         | 2 5                               | 5s 6d per diem†                                             |                                           | 7s per diem†                                                              | 9s to 10s per d.                                       |
| Cabinetmakers          |                              |                                   | 7s per diem†                                                |                                           | 7s per diem†                                                              | 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 per ann*                                |
| Cooks                  |                              |                                   | 7s per diem†                                                |                                           | 30/- or annum*                                                            |                                                        |
| Coopers                |                              |                                   | 7s 6d per diem†                                             | 15/- to 24/- per ann*                     | 10/- a week†                                                              | 13s to 1 1/2 per d                                     |
| Coach drivers          |                              |                                   | 20/- per annum*                                             |                                           | 11s 6d a week†                                                            |                                                        |
| Domestic Servants      |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 10/- to 40/- per ann*                                                     |                                                        |
| Engineers              |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 10s a-week                                                                | 7s to 9s per diem                                      |
| Glaziers               |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 0/- per annum*                                                            |                                                        |
| Goose                  |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 2/- per annum*                                                            |                                                        |
| Gardeners              | 32 )                         |                                   |                                                             | 5s per diem†                              | 30/- per week                                                             |                                                        |
| Harne makers           |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 40/- per annum*                                                           |                                                        |
| Hut keepers            |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 20/- to 40/- per ann*                                                     | 12/- per annum*                                        |
| House servants         |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           | 10s to 12s per d                                       |
| Ironfounders           |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Labourers common       |                              |                                   | 1s to 4s per diem†                                          | 1 to 6s per diem†                         | { 4s a week* in<br>towns 4s to 5s<br>a day† }                             | 12s to 14s per d                                       |
| Masons                 | 11 0                         | 2 8                               | 6s per diem†                                                | 6s to 10s per d†                          | 8s a day†                                                                 |                                                        |
| Millwrights & Lignum   | 4 0                          | 2 7                               | 6s per diem†                                                | Work by job                               | 8s per diem†                                                              |                                                        |
| Millers                |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 30/- per annum*                                                           | 4s per diem                                            |
| Maori Labourers        |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 6/- per annum*                                                            |                                                        |
| Overseers (good fire)  |                              |                                   |                                                             | 4s to 4s 6d per d†                        |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Ploughmen              |                              |                                   |                                                             | { 6s to 1 1/2 per<br>diem }               |                                                                           | 7s to 8s per d                                         |
| Painters and Glaziers  |                              |                                   | 4s 6d per d en†                                             |                                           | 22 10/- per week†                                                         | 2/- to 1 1/2s a week                                   |
| Printers               |                              |                                   | 4s per diem†                                                |                                           | 16s per week                                                              |                                                        |
| Plasterers             | 17 10                        | 2 8                               | 4s per diem†                                                |                                           | 14s to 18s an a re                                                        |                                                        |
| Refrigerators          |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | { Work by job<br>7s per 100 feet<br>inch l ud }                           | 8s to 10s per 100 ft.                                  |
| Sawyers                | 17 10                        | 5 0                               | 6 per 100 feet                                              | Work by job†                              | 3s per week†                                                              | 8s to 10s per d.                                       |
| Shoemakers             |                              |                                   | 6s 1d per diem†                                             | Ditto                                     | 9s per diem†                                                              | 10s to 12s per d                                       |
| Shipwrights            |                              |                                   |                                                             | Ditto                                     | 11s per hundred                                                           |                                                        |
| Shearers (good)        |                              |                                   | 17/- per annum*                                             |                                           | 1/- per annum*                                                            |                                                        |
| Shepherds              | 7 0                          |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Stock keepers          |                              |                                   | 2s per diem*                                                |                                           |                                                                           | 8s to 10s per d                                        |
| Sulphur                |                              |                                   | 7s per diem†                                                |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Saddlers               |                              |                                   | 6s per ann†                                                 | Work by job                               | 17 1/2s per week†                                                         |                                                        |
| Sailors                |                              |                                   | 4s 6d per diem†                                             |                                           | 1/- per annum                                                             | 8s to 10s per d                                        |
| Sawyers                |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 6s per diem†                                                              |                                                        |
| Fin plate workers      |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           | 1s to 2s 6d a day†                                                        | 10s to 12s per d.                                      |
| Upholsterers           |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           | 8s to 10s per d.                                       |
| Watchmakers            |                              |                                   | 1s per diem                                                 | 6s to 10s per d†                          | 6s per diem†                                                              |                                                        |
| Woolriggers            | 47 0                         | 1 5                               |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Whitesmiths            | 47 10                        | 1 15                              |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| <b>Females</b>         |                              |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           | 20/- to 30/- per ann*                                  |
| Coolies                | 10 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Daughters              | 14 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Farm Servants          | 10 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Housemaids             | 14 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| House Servants         | 14 0                         |                                   | 16/- per annum*                                             | 10/- to 20/- per ann*                     | 16/- to 26/- per ann.*                                                    | 12/- per annum*                                        |
| Housekeepers           | 14 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Kitchenmaids           | 14 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Ladies maids           | 0 10                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Laundresses            | 15 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Nursemaids             | 12 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |
| Needlewomen            | 14 0                         |                                   |                                                             |                                           |                                                                           |                                                        |

\* With Board and Lodging

† Without Board and Lodging

WAGES IN THE

| TRADE OR CALLING                | EASTERN (LOWER) CANADA,<br>December, 1843.                            |                                   | WESTERN (UPPER) CANADA,<br>December, 1843. |                                  |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                 | Average<br>Wages<br>per<br>Diem.                                      | Average<br>Wages<br>per<br>Annum. | Average Wages<br>per Diem.                 |                                  | Average<br>Wages<br>per<br>Annum. |
|                                 | Without<br>Board<br>and<br>Lodging.                                   | With<br>Board<br>and<br>Lodging.  | Without<br>Board<br>and<br>Lodging.        | With<br>Board<br>and<br>Lodging. | With<br>Board<br>and<br>Lodging.  |
|                                 | In Sterling.                                                          |                                   | Currency.                                  |                                  |                                   |
|                                 | s. d.                                                                 | £ s. d.                           | s. d.                                      | s. d.                            | £ s. d.                           |
| Blacksmiths ..                  | 3 7                                                                   | 27l to 31l 10s                    | 5 0                                        | 4 0                              | 35 0 0                            |
| Bread and Bisquit Bakers ..     | 3 2                                                                   | 40 0 0                            | 4 6                                        | 3 6                              | 32 0 0                            |
| Butchers ..                     | per month,<br>32s to 45s                                              | 18l to 27l                        | 4 6                                        | 3 9                              | 25 0 0                            |
| Blacksmiths ..                  | .. ..                                                                 | .. ..                             | 4 0                                        | 3 0                              | ..                                |
| Blacksmiths ..                  | 3 0                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Carpenters ..                   | 3 7                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Carpenters and Joiners ..       | 3s 3d to 3s 6d                                                        | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Cabinetmakers ..                | 3 7                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 1                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Coopers ..                      | 3 7                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Cattlers ..                     | 2 3                                                                   | .. ..                             | 3 6*                                       | ..                               | 25 0 0                            |
| Cooks (women) ..                | .. ..                                                                 | 13 10 0                           | ..                                         | ..                               | 12 10 0                           |
| Dairywomen ..                   | per month,<br>14s to 18s                                              | 5l to 13l 10s                     | ..                                         | ..                               | 12 0 0                            |
| Dressmakers and Milliners ..    | 1 0                                                                   | .. ..                             | 2 0                                        | 1 1                              | ..                                |
| Farm Laborers ..                | .. ..                                                                 | .. ..                             | 3 6                                        | 2 6                              | 25 10 0                           |
| Gardeners ..                    | 3s 2d to 3s 5d                                                        | 27l to 36l                        | 4 0                                        | 3 0                              | ..                                |
| Grooms ..                       | per month,<br>20s to 37s                                              | 25 0 0                            | ..                                         | ..                               | 25 0 0                            |
| Millwrights ..                  | 5s 7½d to 6s 9d                                                       | 54 0 0                            | 7 6                                        | 6 0                              | ..                                |
| Millers ..                      | 3 0                                                                   | 27 0 0                            | 5 0                                        | 4 0                              | 35 0 0                            |
| Painters ..                     | 3 7                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Plasterers ..                   | 3 7                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Plumbers and Glaziers ..        | 1 6                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Quarrymen ..                    | 2 8½                                                                  | .. ..                             | 3 9                                        | 3 0                              | 14 0 0                            |
| Ropemakers ..                   | 3 4½                                                                  | .. ..                             | ..                                         | ..                               | ..                                |
| Shoemakers ..                   | By the job,<br>18s to 22s 6d<br>per week.                             | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | 54 0 0                            |
| Sawyers ..                      | per 100 feet of<br>plus, 2s 3d;<br>per 100 feet of<br>hardwood, 1s 9d | .. ..                             | ..                                         | ..                               | ..                                |
| Shipwrights and Boatbuilders .. | 2 8½                                                                  | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Stonemasons ..                  | 4 6                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Sailmakers ..                   | 4 0                                                                   | .. ..                             | 6 3                                        | 5 0                              | ..                                |
| Slaters and Shinglers ..        | 3s 7d per 1,000                                                       | .. ..                             | ..                                         | ..                               | ..                                |
| Shepherds ..                    | No employment for regular shepherds in the N. American Colonies.      |                                   |                                            |                                  |                                   |
| Tanners ..                      | 2 7                                                                   | .. ..                             | 3 9                                        | 3 0                              | ..                                |
| Tailors ..                      | By the job,<br>22s 6d to 25s<br>per week,                             | .. ..                             | 4 6                                        | 3 6                              | ..                                |
| Tinsmiths ..                    | 3 4½                                                                  | .. ..                             | ..                                         | ..                               | ..                                |
| Whewrights ..                   | 4 6                                                                   | .. ..                             | 4 6                                        | 3 6                              | ..                                |
| Whitesmiths ..                  | 4 1                                                                   | .. ..                             | 5 0                                        | 4 0                              | ..                                |

\* If a Carter furnishes his own horse and cart, he gets from 10s. to 15s. per day.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

| NEW BRUNSWICK December, 1843<br>and<br>NOVA SCOTIA January, 1844 |                        |                         | PRINCE EDWARD'S<br>ISLAND,<br>No return for 1843 |                        |                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Average Wage per Diem.                                           |                        | Average Wages per Ann.  | Average Wages per Diem                           |                        | Average Wages per Ann. |
| Without Board and Lodging                                        | With Board and Lodging | With Board and Lodging. | Without Board and Lodging                        | With Board and Lodging | With Board and Lodging |
| Sterling                                                         |                        |                         | Prenamed in Sterg                                |                        |                        |
| 7s 2d                                                            | 7s                     | 367                     | 4 0                                              | 0                      | 40                     |
| 6s 3d to 7s 2d                                                   | 2l 17s 6d to 3s 1s 1d  | 327 8s                  | 3 1                                              | 0                      | 35                     |
| 4s 6d to 5s 6d                                                   | 4s 6d to 5s 4d         | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | ..                     |
| 7d 2d to 9s                                                      | 2s 8d to 3s 7d         | ..                      | 5 0                                              | 4 0                    | ..                     |
| 5s 4d to 6s 3d                                                   | 3s 7d to 4s 6d         | ..                      | 4 6                                              | 3 6                    | 40                     |
| 6s 9d to 7s 2d                                                   | 5s 4d to 6s 3d         | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 36                     |
| 7s 2d to 8s 7d                                                   | 6s 3d to 7s 2d         | ..                      | 4 6                                              | 3 6                    | 40                     |
| 1s 6d                                                            | 2s 8d to 3s 1d         | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 36                     |
| 1s 6d                                                            | 2s 8d to 3s 1d         | ..                      | ..                                               | ..                     | ..                     |
| 1s 6d                                                            | 1s 6d to 1s 6d         | ..                      | ..                                               | ..                     | 10                     |
| 2s 3d to 2s 8d                                                   | 1s 4d to 1s 10d        | ..                      | 2 0                                              | 1 6                    | 20                     |
| 3s 7d                                                            | 2s 8d                  | 217 12s                 | 2 6                                              | 1 9                    | 16                     |
| 4s 6d                                                            | 3s 7d                  | 277                     | 3 4                                              | 2 3                    | ..                     |
| 5s 7d                                                            | 4s 8d                  | 227 10s                 | ..                                               | ..                     | ..                     |
| 6s                                                               | 5s 3d                  | ..                      | 4 6                                              | 3 6                    | 40                     |
| 7s                                                               | 6s 3d                  | ..                      | 3 6                                              | 2 6                    | 35                     |
| 7s 9d to 9s                                                      | 6s 9d                  | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 40                     |
| 7s 2d to 9s                                                      | 6s 9d                  | ..                      | 5 0                                              | 4 0                    | 40                     |
| 6s 3d to 7s                                                      | 4s 6d to 5s 2d         | ..                      | ..                                               | ..                     | ..                     |
| 5s 4d                                                            | 3 7d                   | ..                      | ..                                               | ..                     | ..                     |
| per week, 2/14                                                   | per week, 1/7s         | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 0 0                    | 40                     |
| 6s 9d                                                            | 5 4d                   | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 36                     |
| 6s 9d to 9s                                                      | 5s 4d to 7s 2d         | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 40                     |
| 6s 9d to 9s                                                      | 5s 4d to 7s 2d         | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 30                     |
| per wk 2/14 to 3s                                                | 5s 4d                  | 90s                     | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 40                     |
| 7s 2d                                                            | 5s 4d                  | ..                      | 3 0                                              | 4 0                    | 40                     |
| 6s 3d                                                            | 4s 6d                  | 277                     | 4 6                                              | 3 6                    | 45                     |
| per month, 9/8s                                                  | per month 4/10s        | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 40                     |
| 6s 9d                                                            | 4s 6d                  | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 40                     |
| per wk, 2/14 to 3s                                               | ..                     | ..                      | 4 0                                              | 3 0                    | 30                     |

NEWFOUNDLAND.  
No Returns since 1841

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1842  
(No subsequent Return)

Wages for White Laborers

| DIVISION                    | Wages for White Laborers |           |             |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|                             | Domestic                 | Farm.     | Trade       |
|                             | per month                | per month | per day     |
| Cape Town                   | 40s                      | 52s*      | 5s 3d*      |
| Cape Division               | 1 1s                     | 1 5s      | 4s*         |
| Stellenbosch                | 3s                       | 12s       | 3s          |
| Worcester                   | 1 5s                     | 3s        | 3s 9d       |
| Clanwilliam                 | 6s                       | 4s 6d     | 2s 6d       |
| Swellendam                  | 20s                      | 7s 2d     | 4s 10 1/2d* |
| George                      | 6s                       | 1 5s      | 4s 6d*      |
| Beaufort                    | 6s 11d                   | 7s 7 1/2d | 4s*         |
| Uitenhage                   | 1 1s                     | 20s       | 3s*         |
| Albany                      | ..                       | ..        | ..          |
| Graham's Town               | 12s 6d                   | ..        | ..          |
| Other parts of the Division | 1 1s 3d                  | 41s 7d    | 6s 3d       |
| Somerset                    | 4s                       | 4s 6d     | 6s*         |
| Cradock                     | 4 1s                     | 45s       | 6s 6d*      |
| Grav Hellett                | 1 7s                     | 1 s       | 4s 10 1/2d* |
| Colberg                     | 15s 5d*                  | ..        | 7s 6d*      |

\* In these cases the wages are without food and lodging. In those not marked with an asterisk, food, lodging, and sometimes clothing, are given in addition to the wages.

Per month.



## SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN THE COLONIES.

**NORTH AMERICA.—Canada.**—By a provincial Act of 1841 Crown lands are to be sold at a price to be from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council. The prices fixed for the present are as follows:—For Canada West, (Upper Canada), 8s. currency (about 6s. 7d. sterling) per acre; for Canada East, (Lower Canada), in the county of Ottawa, and south of the river St. Lawrence, to the west of the Kennebec Road, 6s. currency (about 4s. 11d. sterling); and elsewhere in that division of the province, 4s. currency (about 3s. 3½d. sterling) per acre. These prices do not apply to lands resumed by Government for non-performance of the conditions of settlement on which they were granted under a former system now abolished, nor to lands called Indian Reserves, and Clergy Reserves; which three classes are, as well as town and village lots, subject to special valuation. The size of the lots of country lands is usually two hundred acres; but they are sold as frequently by half as whole lots. The following are the conditions of sale at present in force:—1st. The lots are to be taken at the contents in acres marked in the public documents, without guarantee as to the actual quantity contained in them. 2nd. No payment of purchase-money will be received by instalments, but the whole purchase-money, either in money or land scrip,\* must be paid at the time of sale. 3rd. On the payment of the purchase-money, the purchaser will receive a receipt which will entitle him to enter on the land which he has purchased, and arrangements will be made for issuing to him the patent without delay. The receipt thus given not only authorises the purchaser to take immediate possession, but enables him, under the provisions of the Land Act, to maintain legal proceedings against any wrongful possessor or trespasser, as effectually as if the patent deed had issued on the day the receipt is dated. Government land agents are appointed in the several municipal districts, with full power to sell to the first applicant any of the advertised lands which the return open to public inspection may show to be vacant within their districts."

**Nova Scotia.**—The public lands are here also sold at a fixed price of 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, payable at once. The smallest regular farm lot contains 100 acres. Any less quantity of land may be had, but the cost would be the same as for 100 acres, viz., £8 15s., the minimum sum for which a deed of grant is issued.

**New Brunswick.**—The mode of sale in this province is by auction. The upset price is generally about 2s. 8d. sterling (3s. currency), but varies according to situation, &c. The average price of ordinary country lands has been from 4s. 6d. to 9s. sterling (5s. to 10s. currency) per acre, according to situation, &c. Fifty acres is the smallest quantity usually sold.

**Prince Edward's Island.**—In this colony the Crown has but little land at its disposal—namely, about 8,400 acres. Sale by auction prevails, and the average price realised for ordinary country lands has been from 10s. to 14s. currency per acre.

**Newfoundland.**—There exists no official return of the surveyed and accessible land at the disposal of the Crown in this colony. The area has been estimated at about 2,300,000 acres, of which about 23,000 have been appropriated. A bill is now under the consideration of the Local Legislature for regulating the disposal of the Crown lands on the principle of sale by auction. Although the agriculture of the province is progressively increasing, there are yet comparatively few persons exclusively employed in it, the population being nearly all engaged in the fisheries.

**AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.**—The following are the regulations now in force under the provisions of the Australian Land Act, 5 and 6 Vict., c. 36, for the disposal of the Waste Lands in the Colonies of New South Wales (including the Sydney and Port Phillip districts, and any other districts that may hereafter be opened), Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand:—1. All lands will be disposed of by sale alone, and must have once at least been exposed to public auction. 2. The lowest upset price will be not less than £1 per acre; but the Government will have power to raise the same by proclamation, though not again to reduce it. 3. The lands will be distinguished into three different classes, viz., Town lots, Suburban lots, and country lots.—4. Upon town and

\* This is Scrip issued by the Local Government in satisfaction of certain old militia claims.

suburban lots, as well as upon a proportion not exceeding one-tenth of the whole of the country lots offered for sale at any auction, the Governor will have the power of naming a higher than the general or lowest upset price, the country lots on which such power is exercised to be designated "Special Country Lots." 6 Town and suburban lots will in no case be disposed of except by public auction, but country lots which have already been put up to public auction and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract at the upset price — 7. No lands will be sold by private contract except for ready money. When sold by public auction, one-tenth, at least, of the whole purchase-money must be paid down, and the remainder within one calendar month, or the deposit will be forfeited. — 7 Lands will be put up for sale in lots not exceeding one square mile in extent — 8 As an exception to the general regulations, and subject to certain restrictions laid down in the Australian Land Act, the Governor will have it in his discretion to dispose, by private contract, at a price not less than the lowest upset price for the district, of blocks comprising 20 000 acres or more — 9 Persons will be at liberty to make payments for Colonial lands in this country, for which payment or deposit they will receive an order for credit to the same amount in any purchase of land they may effect in the colony, and will have the privilege of naming a proportionate number of emigrants for a free passage, as explained in the next article. The deposits must be made in one or more sums of £100 each at the Bank of England, to the account of Edward Barnard, Esq., Agent-general for Crown Colonies, No 5, Cannon-row, Westminster, and the depositor must state at the time the colony in which the land is to be selected and give notice to Mr Barnard, and to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of the deposit. Upon receiving Mr Barnard's certificate that the money had been duly paid in, the Commissioners will furnish the depositor with a certificate stating the amount which he has paid, and entitling him to obtain credit for that sum in any purchase which he may effect in the colony subject to all rules and regulations then in force — 10 For every sum of £100 deposited as above, the depositor will be entitled for six months from the date of payment, to name a number of properly qualified emigrants equal to four adults, for a free passage. Two children between one and fourteen are to be reckoned as equal to one adult. The emigrants are required to be chosen from the class of mechanics and handicraftsmen, agricultural laborers, or domestic servants, and must be going out with the intention to work for wages. They are to be subject to the approval of the Commissioners and must, in all respects, fall within their general regulations on the selection of laborers.

**THE FALKLAND ISLANDS** — The lands in this colony are now open for sale. The mode of sale is the same as that adopted in the Australian Colonies. The upset price of country lands is for the present, 8s per acre. Town lots of half an acre each, and suburban lots of fifty acres each will be put up at £50. Deposits of purchase money may be made in this country in the mode prescribed for the Australian Colonies but the depositors will be entitled to nominate for a free passage six, instead of four adult laborers, for every £100 deposited.

**WEST INDIES** — In the West Indies Crown Lands are to be sold by auction at an upset price of not less than £1 per acre. In the Bahamas the mode of sale is also by auction, but the Lieutenant Governor is, from time to time to name the upset price, which is never to be less than 6s per acre. Land once exposed to auction may, in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be afterwards sold by private contract, at not less than the upset price of such land. The ordinary size of the lots in the Bahamas is to be twenty acres but lots of five acres may, if thought expedient, be disposed of.

**CALL OF GOOD HOPE** — Application for the purchase of Crown Lands must be made to the Governor, if the lands are situated in the western division, and to the Lieutenant-Governor if in the eastern division of the province. The application must pass through the surveyor-general to the land board and if the land be unsurveyed, the applicant must deposit an amount equal to the probable expense of its survey. If on inspection it be decided that the land ought not to be surveyed, the deposit for survey will be returned, otherwise, the land will be surveyed and offered for sale at public auction. Should the applicant not become the purchaser at the sale, he will be entitled to a return of the preliminary expenses, which must in that



case be borne by the actual purchaser; but should the lands be not then sold, the deposit will be retained until they are sold. The upset price will in no case be less than 2s. per acre, and should it become necessary to ascertain the amount which ought to be demanded for lands under peculiar circumstances, such amount is to be ascertained by valuation, and made the upset price at auction.

**HONG KONG.**—The Crown Lands will not be alienated in perpetuity, but let on leases, which are to be offered for sale at public auction. The duration of the leases will not exceed 21 years for country lands, but land for building purposes will be let on leases for 75 years, not renewable of right, but at the option of the Government, and on the holder's paying an increased rent. Powers will be reserved, when necessary, for regulating the character of the buildings to be erected in particular situations. The rent to be paid for lands designated as marine, town, or suburban lots, will be determined exclusively by public auction; but leases of country lots, if they have been once exposed to auction and not sold, may be afterwards sold by private agreement at the upset price. The Governor will decide whether there is sufficient demand to call for public sales at fixed periods, or whether the leases should only be advertised and brought into the market as they may be applied for.

SUMMARY OF MODES OF SALE, AND PRICES, IN THE PROVINCIAL LAND-SELLING COLONIES.

| Colony.                             | Mode of Sale.                                                                                            | Price per Acre.                           |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| North American Colonies:—           |                                                                                                          |                                           |
| Canada (West) . . . . .             | Fixed Price .                                                                                            | 8s. Currency.                             |
| Canada (East) . . . . .             | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                          | 3s. and 4s. ditto according to situation. |
| Nova Scotia . . . . .               | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                          | 1s. 9d. sterling.                         |
| New Brunswick . . . . .             | Auction . . . . .                                                                                        | 3s. currency upset price.                 |
| Prince Edward's Island . . . . .    | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                          | 10s. to 20s. ditto.                       |
| Australian Colonies:—               |                                                                                                          |                                           |
| Sydney . . . . .                    | By Auction.                                                                                              |                                           |
| Port Phillip . . . . .              | Country Lands not sold at the public sales may afterwards be bought at the upset price as a fixed price. | Lowest upset price £1 sterling.           |
| Van Diemen's Land . . . . .         |                                                                                                          |                                           |
| Western Australia . . . . .         |                                                                                                          |                                           |
| South Australia . . . . .           |                                                                                                          |                                           |
| New Zealand . . . . .               |                                                                                                          |                                           |
| Palkland Isles . . . . .            | Auction.                                                                                                 | Lowest upset price 8s. sterling.          |
|                                     | Ditto Ditto.                                                                                             |                                           |
| Bahamas . . . . .                   | Auction.                                                                                                 | Ditto 6s.                                 |
|                                     | Ditto Ditto.                                                                                             |                                           |
| Other West India Colonies . . . . . | Auction . . . . .                                                                                        | Ditto £1.                                 |
| Cape of Good Hope . . . . .         | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                          | Lowest upset price 2s. sterling.          |
| Ceylon . . . . .                    | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                          | £1 sterling.                              |
| Hong Kong . . . . .                 | Ditto.                                                                                                   |                                           |
|                                     | { Only leases granted. }                                                                                 | Rent to be ascertained by auction.        |

EXPENSES OF CLEARING, AND PUBLIC CHARGES ON LAND, IN THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

**CANADA, WEST.**—The cost of clearing waste lands is stated at about £3 per acre, the expense is, however, greater in the remote and unsettled districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring laborers. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1d. per acre on cultivated lands, and three-fourths of a penny currency on wild lands.



**CANADA, EAST** —The expense of clearing amounts to about £2 sterling, varying, however, with the nature of the soil and the quality of the wood. The only local charge is that of making roads and bridges

**NEW BRUNSWICK** —The average cost of cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing, is from £3 to £4 currency (£2 11s. to £3 12s. sterling) per acre. There are no charges except for surveying the land

**NOVA SCOTIA** —Woodland can be cleared for from £3 to £4 per acre. There is a moderate provincial tax upon all real and personal estate, the proceeds of which are applied towards county expenses and the support of paupers.

**PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND** —The clearing expenses vary from £2 to £4 per acre, according to the growth of the wood upon the land. The only charges are those made from time to time by local assessment

**NORTH ZEALAND** —Woodland, when the stumps of the trees are at once uprooted, costs, according to their size and thickness, from £8 to £16 an acre. Land covered with small fern, £4 18s., with small manuka, £6 1s. an acre. Fern and tupaki land where fern prevails, £6 5s. where tupaki prevails, £11 10s. an acre. The charge for clearing volcanic land depends entirely on the amount of scoria with which it may be encumbered

*Cost of Fencing in New Zealand* —When the contractor furnishes the materials for one rail and a ditch, 3 ft by 4 ft, 3s per rod, two rails and a ditch, is 6d, two rail fence 3s 3d, two rails and palings, 8s 6d. When wood is found by the farmer, two rail fence and ditch, 3 ft by 4 ft, 1s 9d per rod, one rail and ditch, 5 ft by 4 ft (which may be recommended as the best fence), 3s. Stone fences are built 5 ft high at 7s to 8s a rod

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

1. *Caution to provide means for subsistence and transport after arrival* —Many emigrants having hitherto been found to rely on public funds for their assistance in the colonies, they are hereby warned that they have no claim of right on such fund and that they should provide themselves with sufficient means of their own for the subsistence and conveyance into the interior from the port where they land

2. *Tools* —It is not generally considered desirable that agricultural laborers should take out implements of husbandry, as these can be easily procured in the colonies, but artisans are recommended to take such tools as they may possess, if not very bulky

3. *Time to arrive in the Colony* —The best period is early in May so as to be in time to take advantage of the spring and summer work, and to get settled before the winter sets in

4. *Length of Passage* —The average to Quebec is 46 days, and to the other North American Colonies rather less. It is by the Passengers' Act (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 107) provisions are required to be laid in for 70 days, to which period passages are sometimes protracted

5. *Maintenance on arrival, &c* —Passengers are entitled by law to be maintained on board in the same manner as during the passage for 48 hours after arrival, unless within that time the ship should quit the port in the prosecution of her voyage. The water of the river St. Lawrence is stated to have a strong tendency to produce bowel complaints in strangers. It should at first, therefore, be drunk as sparingly as possible

6. *Colonial Tax on Emigrants* —The only British Colonies in which a capitation tax is levied in respect of emigrants, are Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. The tax is one dollar, or 5s currency (equal to about 4s. 2d sterling), payable by the master of the ship on each adult coming from the United Kingdom, reckoning every person above fourteen, and two children between seven and fourteen, and three children under seven years of age, as an adult. No charge is made on children under one year of age

7. *Caution not to refuse good wages* —Until emigrants become acquainted with the labor of the country, their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. They should, therefore, be careful not to fall into the common error of refusing reasonable wages on their first arrival.

**8 Route for Emigrants to Canada**—Emigrants intending to settle in Canada will find it in all respects more advantageous to proceed by Quebec. The following is the usual route for emigrants from Quebec, as far as Hamilton—Steamers leave Quebec for Montreal every afternoon at five o'clock (Sundays excepted), calling at Three Rivers, Port St. Francis, and Sorel, and arrive early next morning. On reaching Montreal, emigrants proceeding further west should go at once to the emigrants' sheds at the entrance of the Lachine Canal, where shelter and medical advice, if required, may be obtained gratis. Barges, towed by steam, proceed from Montreal every afternoon (Sundays excepted) for Bytown and thence, through the Rideau Canal, to Kingston reaching the latter place in about six days\*. The fare to any of the intermediate places on the Rideau Canal is the same as to Kingston. From Kingston there are steamers daily for Toronto, calling at Cobourg and Port Hope. From Toronto they ply daily to Niagara (35 miles), and to Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario the landing place of all emigrants proceeding to Dundas, Guelph, Goderich, Oxford, London, and the Western district. In no case are emigrants furnished with food on the route. The probable expense of provisions may be taken at 1s per day thus making the total expense per adult £1 15s 6d. Emigrants will on application to the Government agents at Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, obtain permission to stop in the emigrant sheds and thus avoid the expense of lodging, which is from 4d to 6d per night.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DISTANCES, FARES AND OTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE ROUTE FROM QUEBEC TO HAMILTON

| Usual Route for Emigrants                                                                                | Distance | Fare for each adult                                      | Charge for Personal Baggage                            | Time on the Journey    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| From Quebec to Montreal, calling at Three Rivers about 90 miles, Port St. Francis 99 miles and Sorel 133 | 140      | 3s                                                       | No Charge                                              | About 14 hours         |
| From Montreal to Caillon                                                                                 | 18       | 5s 0d                                                    | Per cent<br>1s 6d<br>1s 9d<br>1s 10d<br>2s 0d<br>2s 6d | About 6 days<br>11 all |
| From Montreal to Granville                                                                               | 60       | 7s 0d                                                    |                                                        |                        |
| From Montreal to L. Orignal                                                                              | 66       | 7s 6d                                                    |                                                        |                        |
| From Montreal to Bytown                                                                                  | 120      | 8s 0d                                                    |                                                        |                        |
| From Montreal to Kingston                                                                                | 247      | 10s 0d                                                   |                                                        |                        |
|                                                                                                          |          | Half these rates for children from 3 to 12, under 3 free |                                                        |                        |
| From Kingston to Toronto, calling at Cobourg, 110 miles, Port St. Hope 117 miles                         | 177      | 7s 6d                                                    |                                                        | About 18 hours         |
| From Toronto to Hamilton                                                                                 | 45       | 5s                                                       |                                                        | About 3½ hours         |
| Total from Quebec to Hamilton                                                                            | 619      | £1 7s. 6d                                                |                                                        | About 8 days           |

**9. Expense of erecting a log hut**—The cost of a log hut, such as settlers usually erect, may be stated at from £5 to £12. But when the chief part of the work is

\* In the season of 1843 steamers left Montreal daily, running through to Kingston in about 3½ days, but the fare was 5s. more than by the barge. There is a yet shorter but more expensive route to Kingston by the St. Lawrence distance 218 miles—time 26 hours, cost 17s 6d in the average. These two routes are not much used by emigrants.

performed by the emigrant himself, the cost is much less. These huts, if properly constructed, are very warm and comfortable.

#### GUIDES TO EMIGRANTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND

*Length of Voyage*—The usual length of the voyage to the Australian Colonies is about four months and to New Zealand a little longer, and as, at whatever season of the year it may be made passengers have to encounter very hot and very cold weather they should be prepared for both.

*Outfit*—The following is a list of the principal articles required, but it cannot be too strongly impressed, as a general rule that the more abundant the stock of clothing each person can afford to take, the better for health and comfort during the passage—*Single Woman's Outfit to Australia* 1 warm cloak, with a cape, 2 bonnets 1 small shawl, 1 stuff dress, 2 print ditto, 2 at least to be made ready for use 6 shifts 2 flannel petticoats, 1 stuff ditto, 2 twill cotton ditto, 1 pair of stays, 4 pocket handkerchiefs, 2 net ditto for neck, 3 caps, 4 night caps 1 sleeping jacket 2 black worsted hose 1 cotton ditto, 2 pairs of shoes, 3 towels Each person would also require—1 knife and fork, 1 deep tin plate, 1 pint tin drinking mug 1 table, 1 tea spoon \*2 shoe brushes, \*1 pair of blankets, \*1 counterpane, \*1 strong chest, with lock 2 lbs of marine soap, 1 comb and hair brush 1 pair of sheets, 2 pots of blacking Cost of above outfit for a *Single Man*, £5 a *Single Woman* £5 10s a *Married Couple*, £10. *Single Man's Outfit to Australia* 2 heavy cotton jackets—1 to be worn lined 2 ditto trousers—1 ditto ditto, 1 waistcoat with sleeves, ditto ditto, 1 ditto without sleeves 2 duck frocks, 2 duck trousers, 1 Scotch cap or trowsers hat 1 Brazil straw hat, 6 striped cotton shirts 1 handkerchiefs 1 worsted hose 2 cotton hose, 1 pair braces, 3 towels, razor, shaving box, and glass 1 pair boots 1 pair shoes Note For use on the voyage shoe or slippers are much more convenient than boots.)

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size Generally speaking, three children under 7 or two between that age and 11 may be clothed for about £5 but a well grown full grown boy of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

*Expense of erecting a Dwelling suitable to an Agricultural Laborer*—Western Australia about £20 South Australia, £20, Van Diemen's Land, £32 A cottage of four rooms built of brick and shingled New Zealand, £10 to £20

*Rent of a Lodging suitable for a Mechanic and his Family*—Western Australia about 2s per week, South Australia from 2s to 3s, Van Diemen's Land, about 1s 6d New Zealand from 5s to 10s

## A NARRATIVE OF THE NIGER EXPEDITION

BY RICHARD MOULI, ESQ.,

LATE ACTING PURSER OF H.M. STEAM-VESSEL "ALBERT"

[Continued from page 133.]

THE whole of this country—Ibu—is one vast swamp, and does not get dry so soon as the parts above owing to the rains being heavier and later, during the dry season, which is the most unhealthy, numbers of the natives are cut off by fever, dysentery, small pox, &c. The religion of this clan is pagan. They believe in a God, though they have no images representing Him, their belief consists in His creative, omniscient, and omnipresent powers, and they are as great fatalists as the Mahomedans. Despite of Obi's assertion that human sacrifices did not take place in

\* A married couple do not require more than one set of these articles.



his dominions, Simon Jonas stated, from indisputable sources, that they were of common occurrence; the manner in which the unfortunate victims are sacrificed is by dragging them by the legs from place to place, and beating them at times during the barbarous progress until death releases them from their sufferings; the mutilated carcasses are afterwards thrown into the river a prey for alligators and fishes. Sheep and fowls are likewise sacrificed to propitiate the favor of the Deity; Obi immolated several on his return to his palace from his first visit on board of us. Twins are always destroyed, it being considered a great reproach among the women to give birth to more than one infant at a time; the unfortunate woman who happens to be so circumstanced is excluded from all society, and a long period elapses before she is permitted to return to it; her life is ever afterwards a scene of bitterness, subject to the continual taunts and insults of her own sex, and debarred from all conjugal rites with her husband. It is also reported that they sacrifice those children who cut their top teeth first.

When we visited Obi's town it was in a state of inundation, it being nearly impossible to pass from one hut to another without going in a canoe or wading up to the knees in water. In front of the monarch's palace was a wooden idol—a sort of Scandinavian Wodeu—holding a sword in his right hand and a pistol in his left. Obi's troops, before going on the *war path*, or a slave hunting expedition, perform some ceremonies before it—not near so grand as I have seen the Drury-lane company exhibit before Father Thor in Dryden's opera of *King Arthur*, which they suppose will preserve them scatheless from iron, lead, and poisoned arrows, and render them more invulnerable than Kehama's son. The females of *haut ton* wear a country cloth of a blue, white, and red web, disposed round their body, with one end thrown over the shoulder, which constitutes their only attire: for ornaments they wear glass beads, when they can get them, and a large piece of ivory round one, and sometimes both, ancles, about an inch in thickness, and four or five in width, with a ring of the same article round their wrists. Fashion in Africa appears as arbitrary as in Regent-street, or the Champs Elysées.

From all I could learn their ivory was obtained higher up the river, and was purchased with European goods and cowries; the latter were in considerable demand, and the higher we went up it increased. Palm oil also to a great extent can easily be obtained here; in fact, King Boy and the Bonny traders get their major part from Obi, who is merchant enough to know that if vessels traded with him direct, his profits would be much greater than by disposing of it to the Chieftains on the coast; hence his anxiety for trade ships. The natives grow large quantities of yams, for which Boy is a great customer. Of indigo and other dye-woods I cannot speak: Obi asserted he had plenty, which statement I believe was correct. Their country cloths are very strong—some undyed, others dyed with indigo and camwood; the web is about three inches in width, a piece of a dozen sown together, and about three yards in length, was gladly given in exchange for a wine bottle; a quantity obtained at such prices would realise a good profit at Cape Coast, Accra, and other places on the coast. Any European goods, especially guns and ammunition, will meet a ready sale, but rum appeared to be the

article most in demand. The population, including domestic slaves, who are more numerous than the free people, may be estimated on a rough calculation at between 8 and 10,000.

It was about four o'clock, p.m., when Obi took his departure, immediately after which we proceeded upwards, expecting to arrive at Iddah in a few days, and carry on the same farce with the chief of that territory. We lay at anchor a few miles above Ibu all the next day, Sunday, early on which morning two females, one possessing some personal attractions, came on board and remained some time; both were dressed in the country cloth worn toga fashion, with ivory bracelets and anklets. We learned that they were a brace of Obi's wives returning to their loving lord rather slimmer in appearance than when they left him a few weeks back; they had been staying with their parents while in an interesting state, and according to Obi's system left their pledges of love to be provided for by their father, the chief of the village on the left bank we were lying off. I beg to suggest, for the earnest consideration of Benedicts, the propriety of following Obi's example. The following morning, at daylight, we proceeded towing the Soudan; the channel we took was very narrow, and, where joining the main stream, enclosed an island, called by Captain W. Allen, Bullock Island. Captain Trotter and several officers went on shore to look at a long street of a village. Shortly before this we passed the body of a female floating on the water. She had evidently been sacrificed to some infernal *fetiché* rite, as the legs and arms were missing; a string of blue glass beads was round the loins, which caused a great contraction of that part, the body being much distended with gas. We passed several villages on the right bank, observing that they were very thickly populated. About forty miles from Ibu, the first alteration in the character of the country was perceived; on the left bank the ground began to assume an elevated appearance; high grass was growing between the trees—which were much scattered—presenting a park-like appearance, resembling the neighborhood of Accra. We turned the Soudan adrift to explore a creek, and pursued our way *solo*, meeting with but few habitations, and passing a couple of market-towns. The river was too high to admit of any business being done on the sand banks. We generally kept the left bank; the Wilberforce and tender the opposite one. The market-town (Bokein), on the left bank, was completely inundated. We now entered the territory of the Attah of Egarra—Obi's government ceasing here. Nothing more was seen of the Soudan that night, and we cast anchor amidst one of the most romantic scenes yet observed—close to us, on a bank, totally covered with water, grew a long row of gigantic trees; numerous others, in clusters, mixed with brushwood, appeared to vegetate out of the water; these assumed all manner of strange and fantastic shapes, as the dense clouds, which were rapidly sweeping across the full moon, threw, for a few seconds, a partial shade over the scene, which, having passed, the whole was brought again into view, as she reflected a long and glittering track on the river, fast hurrying on its course to the ocean.

On the following day we arrived off Dumaggoo, a large village on the left bank, tributary to the Attah of Egarra. The chief came on board,



clothed in a robe, made of blue printed Manchester cotton, a handkerchief tied round his head, and sandals on his feet; his tongue was perpetual motion, making a tremendous *bobbery*, from which nothing could be gleaned, except that he was the "King's Eye," meaning that he was appointed to see that no canoe cheated his Sovereign of his tolls. Notwithstanding his high-sounding title, he was nothing more than a water pike-man. The captain told him he made too much noise, and that he would have an interview with him on his return. The village was almost inundated, high rushes were growing before it, through these several paths had been made, which were swarming with the natives.

On the 1st September we entered a creek on the right bank, called Edòh, near which the Oriah market is held, when the river is low. The Soudan was ordered to explore it. She got nothing by her voyage of discovery, but experienced a great difficulty in getting back again; and nearly lost her boats from the branches of trees. At sunset we anchored in the main river.

About three o'clock on the following afternoon we saw the high land of Iddah, and at sunset we anchored under the cliffs; all the night drums were beating, bullock's-horns routing, and a musket occasionally fired, while lights were dancing about at the landing-place, like *ignes fatui*.

Early on the next day, M—— and Mr. Schön, with Brown, and Johnson, as interpreters, proceeded to the *soi-disant* city of Iddah, to get the Attah (king) to come on board, make a treaty, be *fêted*, and receive presents, like Obi. His Majesty used much more ceremony than the monarch of Ibu. It appears to be a rule at this place for a king not to see strangers on the day of their arrival; but, after the deputation had had an interview with Ammada Bu, the monarch's sister—who possesses great influence with her brother—and Lobo (a gentleman of the neuter gender, chief judge, commander-in-chief of the forces, &c): their united interests were so powerful, that the potentate agreed to waive custom, and admit the envoys to an audience at noon. However, they were kept waiting attendance upon him until three o'clock; no unusual thing in more civilised countries—a public department at Whitehall to wit.

At three o'clock the King sent a messenger to them to say, that as rain was falling he could not leave his seraglio—rain never being allowed to fall on the monarch's person. He further said, "he thought white men had the power to stop rain; but he found they had not, as it rained harder than ever." The Ambassadors informed him in reply, "that they could not wait; and if it was not his royal intention to see them, they must return, and the vessels would proceed up the river, and he would then have no opportunity of hearing what the Queen of England had to say by her "Mouths," the Commissioners; this, coupled with the knowledge that he would be sure to lose the white men's presents, decided His Majesty to receive the Envoys, and take his chance of an attack of *pneumonia*.

\* All the bamboos and country cloths in the monarch's possession were immediately in a state of requisition, for the formation of a throne



for his august person, which when finished, himself royally seated, and attended by his band, Mallams, chief officers of state, eunuchs and slaves, the envoys were admitted. One of the interpreters then delivered the message to which the king replied. "He was glad white men had come to see him, and if they wished to be friends, he would be friendly too; but his friends must not leave in a hurry; they must stay and feast with him, and not go away without hearing his reply. He was king; all the river was his." Here his Majesty cocked an eye, and took a view of the present the ambassadors had brought, which was very valuable, probably more so than any he had ever received before; but not considering it good enough, or more likely expecting, by an assumed indifference, to obtain a better, he began to treat it with contempt, saying, "he had seen a present, but it was not worthy his acceptance; they ought to have brought one more fitting so great a king as he, since he and the Almighty were alike, and the present was neither fit for the majesty of Heaven nor him;" and hinted the propriety of the envoys *dashing* his valet with it. M—— began to shroud himself in European diplomacy, but, without committing himself, informed the monarch that he would relate the circumstance to his sovereign's "mouths," and probably they might think fit, in their wisdom, when they had the honor of seeing him on board, to tender him one which he might consider more worthy of his acceptance; but the king very soon cut short the affair about going on board—his real reason, no doubt, was fear; but he declined it on the plea of its being *infra dig.*,—adding, "the king never went into a canoe. God made the king all the same as himself, and ever since the monarchs had been created in His image they had never ventured off *terra firma.*" This remark of the Attah was much in the language of the quaint Fuller, "the image of the Almighty cut in ebony;"—but the Attah was so condescending as to say, "that if the headmen had anything to state to him regarding their mutual benefit they might come, and he would incline a gracious ear either at a public or private interview;" but he much wished to know at once the nature of the palaver they wanted to hold with him, as he could then judge whether it was likely to be good to him or not: but if the "mouths" could not come, the ambassadors need not trouble themselves by calling again, as he should not be *at home* to them, and he did not wish to see messengers."

After breakfast next morning, S—— accompanied me to the cliffs to take sights. While I sketched, the natives were swarming around us, and, like all savages, were regarding the instruments with awe. A respectable-looking man, clothed in a blue robe, with a red cloth cap and blue silk tassel, came muttering and *kow-towing* before us. An interpreter informed us he wanted some charms—one to make *heart-strong* in battle, another to counteract the effects of any poison which some inmates of his harem might think would be for his good, by sending him post haste to the houris; and a third to ensure that the countenance of the Attah should ever be to him as bright as the sun unobscured by a cloud. Feeling great pleasure that it so easily laid in my power to contribute to his happiness, I scrawled upon three pieces of paper and presented them to him, which appeared, by his gestures,

to afford him as much satisfaction as if his sovereign had given him a Pachalic. The next battle he goes into he will prove himself a second Rustam, and if none of his wives give him the "*saucy water*," or the Attah orders his head off, he may stand a good chance of dying quietly on his grass mat.

The country from the cliffs had a very pleasing appearance, so far as scenery went, the flat shore on the opposite bank contrasting strongly with this; in the extreme distance, the Kong mountains, with their flat summits, appeared to form a barrier, prohibiting all navigation beyond: while, nearer, several islands studded the bosom of this magnificent river; between which many canoes were employed in fishing or returning from some neighboring market. Below us, English Island, given by the late Attah to Oldfield, was nearly overflowed; the few remaining huts detached, several having been carried away by the current; and Aboko Island, a short distance in advance, was in a nearly similar state.

At noon I proceeded to inspect a collection of huts on the borders of the bush a short distance from the cliffs; like most at this place, they were built with mud, plastered over wattles something in the shape of a sugar-loaf, and thatched with grass. The inhabitants were inoffensive and civil, offering goora nuts, palm wine, and their pot luck—all they had to tender, poor wretches: the distribution of a few trinkets quite elated them. One woman gave me a dinner of some potage and flesh—very sweet and acceptable at the time, but the bare recollection of what the contents might have been now excites ideas of nausea—after which I satisfied my curiosity with regard to their furniture and mode of housekeeping, which was very primitive, the former consisting of a few grass mats, spears, bows and quivers of arrows, two or three pieces of country cloths, a few calabashes, and earthen vessels. On passing a detached hut I perceived a woman, seated near the entrance, rocking herself, and *keening* in a low and mournful manner; her face was smeared over with red clay mixed with wood ashes, while, by way of contrast, her arms and body were plentifully bedaubed with indigo. She appeared to be in great distress of mind, not taking the least notice of external objects. On entering the low aperture of the hut, two girls in a like mournful posture, and a prick-eared cur, who uttered a sharp yelp, and then retired behind them, were the first objects which arrested my attention; but their cause of grief was soon explained—on a mat spread on the mud-seat lay the emaciated frame of a young man, so attenuated that a demonstrator of anatomy might have lectured upon osteology from it. The ribs, only covered with the skin, presented a great contrast to the shrunken abdomen, while the drooping jaw and glazed open eyes formed, altogether, a sight at once solemn and horrible: the inanimate being was probably the woman's son; no wonder her heart was sad. Condolences being out of the question where parties speak no common language, I took my departure from the house of mourning "a sadder man than when I rose at morn."

On arriving near the dyeing wells, situate on a raised eminence, my ears were saluted with laughter, which, on turning round a large cotton



tree, I found to come from a bevy of girls who had returned from some plantation or market, evinced by baskets containing yams, onions, tomatoes, &c., lying around, and were indulging in the worship of Terpsichore, one playing to the dancers on a rough imitation of a mandolin, while another beat an iron ring with some piece of metal. The dance was something in the fandango style, but, as my dancing-master had not taught me the figure and steps, I had too much diffidence to offer myself as a partner, though at the expense of my reputation for gallantry.

Shortly after I arrived at the landing-place, and discovered the barbaric sounds which reached me some few seconds before to proceed from the Attah's band, which was assembled waiting for the Commissioners, who were to hold an interview with the King that day. These musicians consisted of about sixteen performers; their instruments comprised bullocks'-horns, drums made from a tree hollowed out and headed with sheep or goats'-skins, some things like triangles, while pieces of iron and a few bells round a hoop like a tamborine frame, and a few flageolet-looking things made of reeds, squeaking like penny whistles, completed the Attah's military band.

Could Jullien have undergone the penance of listening to them for five minutes, it would have been well worth any one's risking the *river fever* to have witnessed his features.

The individual who commanded these sons of Orpheus was the chief executioner, a person of great power and dread in all despotic countries; he was clad in a scarlet cloth robe, and a cap of the same material, with a blue tassel similar to the Greeks, his neck being covered with *grecgrees*, charms in small leathern cases; he carried in his hand a large country-made sword in an ornamented scabbard; he alone knew how many wretches had become shorter by the head from that instrument. His beard was dyed with indigo, a fashion very prevalent with the Iddaites, and he wore sandals, but was *sans culotte*; the head, neck, and chest of his barb, were covered with tin scale armour, which at one time, no doubt, had done duty at Astley's, or some minor circus, it evidently being, together with the bridle, of English manufacture. The saddle was like that of the Turks and Arabs, with flat boards for the stirrups, the ends terminating in a point, used as a spur. The musicians kept up their discord for upwards of half an hour, when their commander, seeing no signs of the Commissioners coming, gave the word to countermarch.

About half-past two o'clock, five guns from the *Albert* announced that Her Majesty's Commissioners were leaving to hold their palaver with the Attah, and a few minutes afterwards they landed; a party of Marines under arms, with my servant the drummer at their head, (who, as it appeared to me, was blending together the tunes of the "Rakes of Mallow," and the "Girl I left behind me" on his bugle,) with an ex-life guardsmen in full uniform, and one of the pieces of ebony rigged in full tog as a sailor, bearing the union-jack on a boarding-pike, formed the advanced guard; the four Commissioners, with their suite of chaplain, surgeon, secretary, and clerks followed, while several executive and non-executive officers brought up the rear. On arriving at the



place appointed for the interview, they found the monarch already seated on his throne of state in the court. Johnson, the Egarra interpreter, who in less than forty-eight hours afterwards was in another world, explained the objects of the mission in all its details. The Attah was perfectly agreeable to sign the treaty, and agreed, after a little further palaver to abolish human sacrifices; it being customary on the death of the Sovereign to send by way of attendance upon his Majesty in Hades the souls of his favorite wives, and about a score of the gentry of the neuter gender, the latter to keep the former in order. One of these creatures on hearing that this *custom* was to be abolished laughed immoderately. In all probability the poor wretch thought it an honor to accompany his master, and knew how frivolous the treaty was, as the former Attah made a similar one with Lander, which of course was broken. Upon the Attah desiring to see our two Mallams (chaplains) they were introduced, when, in the course of conversation, they thought proper to state that as the day was drawing to a close we could not have the treaty signed then, and the next being the Sabbath, the white man did no work, but spent it in worshipping his God. His Majesty did not seem very interested in this piece of intelligence, and put a stopper on it by inquiring what presents he was to receive, a list of them was thereupon called over, which interested him far more than our religious observances.

I was busily employed all Monday morning in writing the treaty in triplicate. The day was extremely gloomy and miserable, raining incessantly. The poop was crowded with tobos, satins, silks, velvets, guns, pistols, sabres, and Heaven knows what beside, all presents for the Attah. About noon a most lamentable accident occurred, by which a human being was hurried into the presence of his Maker, "unannealed and unprepared." Wm. Johnson, the Egarra interpreter, a native of this place, who it was said had been sacrificing rather too freely to the "rosy-cheeked god," fell overboard from the sponson; several canoes were lying alongside at the time, one of which he caught hold of on rising, but not a native offered him the least assistance. Their conduct at the time seemed strange and brutal to me, but having since seen more of the African character, I feel justified in asserting that *they will do nothing without being previously paid for it*. Not a hand was stretched out to save the poor wretch (but their tongues were jabbering in a most discordant manner), as the unfortunate creature was rapidly borne down by the current running six or seven knots an hour; three times he rose to the surface and stretched forth his arms in a supplicating manner before he sunk. Captain Trotter, the moment he was overboard, ordered the boat to be lowered and manned, but before she had got a dozen yards from the vessel, the poor fellow had gone down a considerable distance astern. Had a handkerchief or a knife been held out to the parties in the canoes as a reward for saving him, he might have been rescued before he had got many yards from the vessel. The unfortunate man had resided many years at Sierra Leone, where he was convicted; and as he always bore the character of being a well-conducted and religious man, it is not to be doubted but that he went to a happier and better land; and though he met the like death as the Jew who fell

through the ice did from the hands of the priest, no person would be so uncharitable as to draw any analogy from the melancholy occurrence.

About half-past four in the afternoon we went on shore to have the treaty signed. On landing, we had to proceed along a very narrow and (in consequence of the heavy rains) a very dirty path, barely sufficient room for one person to walk in; the grass was growing on each side to the height of ten or twelve feet. After proceeding about one hundred yards, the first village appeared on the left hand, before which were the dyeing-wells; the chief, dressed in a scarlet robe and cap, rode with us to the city. About a quarter of a mile further on, we came to a large collection of huts, on each side of the path; one hut, much larger and more commodious than the others, was tenanted by the headman; opposite to which was the blacksmith's forge, a very primitive affair, no improvement on Tubal-Cain's. A short distance from this village was the *debris* of a mud wall, which at some distant time acted as a protection to the city, but was now in such a state of dilapidation that one thrust with a battering-ram would effect a breach in the strongest part. A few minutes after leaving this village, we arrived at the market-place of the capital; the first thing which caught my attention was a splendid ostrich walking about as tame as a barn-door fowl: longing for his plumage, and on mentioning my wishes to the interpreter, I was informed the bird was *fetische*, and it would be certain death to attempt to deprive him of his ornamental appendage. It required a great deal of equanimity of temper to prevent one from cursing such superstition; for that tail, judiciously distributed, would have been nearly as good as a legacy to a "man about town."

There was nothing exposed for sale in the market-place, the natives being too busy in wondering and staring at the white men. The town was built without the least attention to order, several huts in a cluster. You had to enter through so low a door-way that it was almost necessary to be a quadruped; the interior contained nothing but a bank of mud, raised about two feet against the wall, and about three feet in width, which served as a seat, and likewise for repose, with a grass mat thrown on it. The huts are all in the Iddah style of architecture, circular, and thatched with grass; some of the better sort being composed of tiles carved in an uncouth manner before baking, with a piece of iron. After passing through several closely wedged together, which seemed as intricate to navigate as the Dædalian labyrinth, I found myself on the verge of an eminence, and, on looking down, the Niger lay extended before me for many miles; the blue hills of the Kong in the extreme distance seemed to say, "thus far thou shalt come but no further;" while nearer, on the left bank, a large mass of dense brush-wood was growing, like an island in the river. Several dark spots, like branches of trees, were sweeping along with the current, which, as they occasionally disappeared, left no doubt as to their possessing animal life. Stalking in the grass at my feet were several turkey buzzards, the chief tropical scavengers, disturbed from their feast on some carrion—probably a human being—their naked heads and necks were covered with corruption, which was extended to their rough plumage: giving their disagreeable hiss, they slowly retired among the brush.



vegetation, but soon returned to recommence their disgusting meal. On passing through the last hut, I observed several vertebræ; the bones of some beast, and a few fowls' feathers besprinkled with blood in a calabash—it was a *fétische*; anything makes that in Africa. On threading my way back, I soon arrived at the palace (!) of Ammada Bu, the king's sister, the roof of which was within three feet of the ground. On stooping down at the entrance, I had a view of and the honor of shaking hands with her royal highness. She appeared to be about 50 years of age, of a color between brass and copper—like a Red Indian in the jaundice—as ugly as sin, and the most disagreeable-looking hag I had yet met with; her arms, chest, and face, were smeared over with indigo and red clay, the sign of “widow's weeds.” She was very busy examining a parcel of small looking-glasses and paltry trinkets, given to her by some of the officers seated around; these she quickly passed (after scrutinising) to her female attendant, a lady of more prepossessing attractions than her royal mistress, whose arms and legs were covered with bangles and other ornaments (?). On taking leave of her royal highness, I proceeded with the mission to witness the ceremony of the Attah signing the treaty. After crawling through a few huts and courts, we emerged in a sort of pound, about ten yards square, and there found his Majesty and court in state. The first glance brought to my recollection the West countryman in the old song—

“L—d, be that the king that I see there?  
 Why I see'd a chap at Bartlemy fair,  
 Look more like a king than thick chap there!”

Fastened against the mud wall of his palace were several pieces of country cloths, against which some sort of a seat, about a yard high, covered with a leopard's skin, had been erected, on which was seated the monarch—the blackest man I had ever seen. He was, or appeared to be, extremely corpulent, so much so, that he seemed to be unable to walk; but probably it was all padding. Obesity here may be like what it is at Bornou, a mark of *high caste*—at any rate the “Westminster Shadow” might have given him any distance very safely.

His Majesty was looking extremely grave when we entered, as we had kept him waiting for us. On his head was a sort of scull-cap, covered with cowries and bordered with a wreath of feathers of a marone color; in his ears he wore two circular pieces of ivory about three inches in diameter; his body covering consisted of a tobe of blue and white Manchester cotton, and suspended round his neck was a large brass head something of the appearance of Memnon's. His legs were covered with bells and bangles, and just below the knees with two brass wheels, looking as if they had formerly belonged to a couple of aristocratic barrows; his feet were encased in red morocco slippers sandalled up to the wheels—such legs and feet!—Daniel Lambert's in the gout would have been symmetry to them. They were supported by two eunuchs, who were kissing and lavishing all manner of fondness upon them, while two slaves with nothing on but their waistcloths, were fanning the monarch with fans of buffalo's hide fringed with the same sort of feathers he wore round his cap. Once or twice during the interview



the King smiled, when the slaves immediately placed the fans before his countenance that the white men might not see such trifling in their sovereign, singing out *Illa, willa, tilla*, or something like it. Several Mallams and the "Mouth" were seated in front on a piece of carpet given to him by Lander. The "Mouth" was smeared over with red clay, a sign that he was wearing the "mockery of woe," while Lobo, attended by a page bearing the sword of justice—but without the scales—stood on the Attah's right, the Commissioners being on his left. Several heads showing their ivory teeth were peeping through the apertures of the cloths fastened before the door of the harem, while a mob of both sexes filled the court almost to suffocation. Never before or since had I such longings to enter Hendrie's. One woman among the group was the stoutest I had ever witnessed; her only article of attire was a cloth round her waist, which was nearly two yards in circumference. No doubt she was considered a perfect beauty, as she was "a load for a camel,"—Lander's widow Zuma was a skeleton to her. This *embonpoint* beauty was making fierce love with her eyes and gestures to W——, who was so ungallant as to pay little attention to her, being busily engaged in holding his bull-dog *Crib*, which was evincing strong symptoms of making a dash at the Attah, as if he had been a bull in the ring.

Brown was acting as interpreter, and the terms of the treaty were again explained to the monarch, to which he acceded; but said he would not affix his autograph, as it was inconsistent with the dignity of a king to sign any document. His Majesty does not appear to plead guilty to the sin of ignorance; however, it was decided by the Commissioners that his Majesty's autograph was of no great consequence, as his Secretary's and Mallam's would answer the purpose. Bage, his secretary, was then called upon to perform the office—but, "tell it not in Gath!" alas, he was unable to write, and consequently *made his mark*; the Mallam's (who could make a few twists and twirls which he called his signature) was dispensed with.

During the interview the King was staring with astonishment at our master-at-arms, who was clothed in the full dress uniform of a serjeant of the 1st Life Guards—he certainly was more splendidly attired than any of us—and requested to "crack fingers" with him. If Duncan had chosen to remain with him, he would soon have deprived Lobo of his office as commander-in-chief of the Attah's forces. Neither the monarch or his court appeared to take the slightest notice of the presents piled on the carpet. I was very doubtful at the time if such indifference was genuine, the correctness of which surmise was soon after confirmed.

The night having now set in we were anxious to get on board, but his Majesty would first have us feast with him; accordingly some goora nuts and about a gallon of palm wine were introduced; the parties who handed the latter round in calabashes first tasted it to prove the absence of poison—highly necessary in this country, it being much the custom to make individuals "shuffle off the mortal coil" by such means. The only light we had to view the "festive scene" by, was afforded by some broken pieces of calabashes smeared

over with palm oil, which, when ignited, produced a miserable and sepulchral flame, and gave the natives much the appearance of demons in Pandemonium. After leaving a duplicate of the treaty with his Majesty for his especial behoof, we took our leave and proceeded to the vessels. We had no lights to guide us on our progress but what the fire-flies afforded, and they only tended to perplex us, arising and vanishing like sparks; and, owing to the broken and slippery nature of the ground, and our ignorance of the right path, we got some awkward falls, during one of which the valuable treaty was dropped, greatly to the anxiety of B——, who, when it was fortunately discovered, after much groping, took charge of it. We then discovered the absence of W——, and after shouting and receiving no answer, I proceeded to the court, where the palaver was held, in search of him, having some misgivings that *Crib* had accomplished his contemplated purpose on the Attah's throat. On reaching the place by the light which was still burning, I had a good view, being in the back-ground of a most entertaining scene. Attah, Mallams, eunuchs, subjects, and slaves, were all in the highest glee. The two slaves were displaying to the Attah's ravished eyes a velvet robe; Lobo was shouting and capering about as well as his corpulent belly would admit, flourishing a drawn sabre; the Mallams and a couple of eunuchs were hauling about velvets, silks, bejupatants, and muslins, as if they had never served a regular apprenticeship to a linen-draper. One of the Attah's wives was assisting another to wear a pair of silk *indescrībables*, but she was putting the body over the head, while the other was thrusting her arms through the apertures the feet came through. One little urchin was exercising his utmost strength to point an elephant gun; others were snapping guns and pistols; while one was beating a furious row-dedow upon a drum. During this scene the women were not idle—beads, bracelets, and bangles, were in a state of requisition; though the looking-glasses appeared to be the most attractive, as nearly all were struggling to view their charms in them by the flickering light. This scene, combined with a Babel confusion—all speakers and no listeners—of the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders, was amusing in the extreme. But not discovering W——, I left the scene of entertainment, thinking it would be long before Ochejih Attah of Egarra would get such another haul upon such easy terms. On rejoining the party we proceeded onwards, finding our way tolerably well by stripping the huts of a portion of their thatch, which, when lighted, made good substitutes for flambeaux, and we finally got on board by eight in the evening.

That night the armorer died of what was subsequently termed the "river fever;" two or three more were sickening in the *Albert*, and the sick lists of the other vessels mentioned cases of fever. Alas! the "Ides of March had come," or, in the prophetic language of that old fox Talleyrand, "it was but the beginning of the end." At noon on the following day, we committed the body of the deceased to "mother earth" on the cliffs. During the reading of the funeral service two or three natives in the distance appeared quiet but inquisitive spectators, while several of the obscene turkey buzzards, attracted by the smell of the corpse, were sailing overhead on noiseless wing in gra-



dually contracting circles, until, settling on a large cotton tree, they appeared waiting our departure to indulge in their expectant banquet; and on our leaving, after having performed the melancholy obsequies, they alighted on the grave, drawing and questing like setters upon the scent of a covey recently sprung.

Copy of the treaty entered into with Ochejih, Attah of Egarra, and a list of the presents he received:—

The preamble and articles I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., and XVI., were *verbatim* as that entered into with Obi. Substituting "Attah" for "Chief of Abòh," and "Egarra" for "Abòh country."

Art. XVII. The Queen of Great Britain, out of friendship for the Chief of Egarra, and because the Chief of Egarra has made this agreement, gives him the following articles:—

- |                                                |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Double-barrelled gun.                        | 1 Piece of bast.                  |
| 1 Pair of ornamented pistols.                  | 1 Pair of boots.                  |
| 1 Gilt sabre.                                  | 1 Pair of slippers.               |
| 1 Case containing scissors, knife, and razors. | 1 Large looking-glass.            |
| 12 Hatchets.                                   | 12 Small looking-glasses.         |
| 2 Handsaws.                                    | 1 Elephant gun.                   |
| 12 Hoes.                                       | 1 Drum.                           |
| 1 Silk velvet tobe.                            | 1 Tamborine.                      |
| 1 Printed muslin tobe.                         | 1 Large silk umbrella.            |
| 1 Velvet cap.                                  | 1 Piece of Turkey red twill.      |
| 1 Pair of silk trowsers.                       | 2 Pieces of handkerchiefs.        |
| 1 Silk waistcoat.                              | 1 Telescope.                      |
| 10 Yards of crimson silk.                      | 12 Padlocks.                      |
| 10 Yards of Merino.                            | 2 Lapps.                          |
| 5 Yards of scarlet cloth.                      | 12 Snuff-boxes.                   |
| 5 Yards of blue cloth.                         | 12 Coronation medals.             |
| 2 Pieces of printed cotton.                    | 12 Nuptial medals.                |
| 1 Strings of beads.                            | 1 Piece of muslin, gold and mull. |
| 2 Cut garnet necklaces.                        | 5 Ounces of real coral.           |
| 2 Pairs of gilt bracelets.                     | 1 Quire of writing-paper.         |
| 2 Bangles.                                     | 12 Spectacles.                    |
| 1 Piece of shirting.                           | 2 Earrings.                       |
| 1 Piece of Madappolen.                         | 1 Oil press.                      |

And the Chief of Egarra hereby acknowledges he has received those articles.

And so we, Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, Commander William Allen, Commander Bird Allen, and William Cook, Esquire, on behalf of the Queen of Great Britain; and Ochejih, the Attah of Egarra, have made this agreement, and have signed it in triplicate at Iddah, in the presence of Almighty God, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and this agreement shall stand for ever.

Signed, H. D. Trotter, Commissioner.

Wm. Allen, Commissioner.

B. Allen, Commissioner.

Wm. Cook, Commissioner.

WITNESSES.

H. C. Harston, Lieut., H.M.S. d

Wilberforce.

William Stranger, M.D.,

Geologist.

J. F. Schön, Missionary.

Signed in the presence, and with the authority of, Ochejih, Attah of Egarra, by the Chief Judge of Iddah, it being contrary to custom for the Attah to sign any document,

Signed, Lobo, } Chief Judge of Iddah.

his + mark }

WITNESSES.

Hackah, } Second Judge.

his + mark }

Gibbereen, } Mallah.

his + mark }

(Signed) Wm. Bowden, Secretary.



A———y G—d, our L—d J——s C——t, and the Majesty of England, mixed with we the Commissioners and Ochejih, Attah of Egarra!

“<sup>c</sup>———— Powers  
Eternal! Such names mingled!”

Additional articles to the Treaty made between the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Ochejih, the Attah of Egarra.

I. That from the signing of this agreement, no human being whatever shall be sacrificed, on account of religious or other ceremonies or customs in the Egarra country.

II. The Chief of Egarra sells, and from this time forward, makes over to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, entirely, and for ever, all such land, and everything in and upon it, as Her Majesty's Commissioners may select—it being understood, that the land shall consist of at least two portions, one of which shall be situated near, or in the neighborhood of the confluence of the Niger and Tehadda, and the other on an island between Iddah and such place sforesaid, the boundaries thereof to be marked out by agents sent by the Chief of Egarra for that purpose, who shall be fully authorised by the Chief of Egarra, to make over and deliver the said land to Her Majesty's Commissioners in the same manner as if the Chief of Egarra were himself present; and the British people may erect forts wherever they please upon the same. The said land to be held by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland free of all claims to future tribute, toll or taxation of any kind whatever, in consideration of which seven hundred thousand cowries, or goods to that amount, will be given to the Chief of Egarra, one-fifth part of which shall be paid to the agent as security for the purchase, as soon as the said land shall be delivered over to the said Commissioners; and the Queen of Great Britain shall, after her people have had possession of the land for twelve months, in case they wish to keep the same, pay to the Attah of Egarra, the remainder of the price above stated, either at once or in annual instalments, not exceeding five, as most convenient to the Queen; and when the land, according to this agreement, has been delivered over to the British people, the same shall remain the property of the Queen of Great Britain to all intents and purposes for ever.

It is also agreed, and hereby declared, that the Queen of Great Britain, her heirs, or successors, have the power of assuming sovereignty over the land, to be purchased according to the last article. And it is hereby stipulated that such sovereignty shall commence on the part of Great Britain from the day on which the Queen, her heirs or successors, may determine to accept of it, provided it shall be so accepted within five years from the date hereof.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and effect as if they were inserted word for word in the treaty. Signed at Iddah this sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. [Signatures as before.]

[To be continued.]

## THE WHALE AND WHALING.

BY EDWARD WAKEFIELD, ESQ.

### No. I.—ITS CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

So much is comprehended under these heads, that it is proposed to treat of them in four distinct essays, the principal objects of which will be to render a general account of the animal which, for so many centuries, has been known in the North Seas, and in more modern times in the Pacific Ocean, under the name of Whale; but in writing its history it is impossible not to bring forward references which may comprise other members of the cetaceous tribe;—still this is a remark more particularly applicable to this our **FIRST** Essay, which is meant to be confined to the chronological history of the animal.

**THE SECOND** part will treat of its natural history.

**THE THIRD**, of the commercial advantages of what is called "Whaling." This will include authentic and recent statistical returns from different countries of the produce of the carcass of this giant of the deep.

**THE FOURTH** essay will show its connection with the commercial marine of all countries that are engaged in the trade; comprehending ships, their crews, and the habits of the men engaged in the fishery.

These essays will embrace so many subjects, that they cannot do otherwise than interest many classes of persons, besides those more immediately occupied in the business of whaling. Notwithstanding that they are a treatise on a marine animal, the researches which have been made into ancient records about it, will probably interest those minds which are absorbed in historical inquiries. To the naturalist they will prove attractive, since they will bring some new matter to his knowledge. To the merchant, the ship-owner, and all connected with the economy of shipping, they will afford considerable information; but the interest they will create will not stop here. The whaling business is so completely interwoven with the maritime interests of the united empire, that these essays will be of use to the politician, who will combine the knowledge of the naturalist with the practice of the sailor, to public benefit; at any rate this will be assisted, as the habits of the animal are better known—its food more clearly ascertained; the preservation of it on its breeding grounds, and the detection of its natural enemies, set forth; the best manner of taking it pointed out, and when killed, turning its huge body to account.

Important as the whole subject is, it has hitherto been treated by our public men with remarkable supineness; and, until the work of **SCORESBY**, **ELKINGS** was the only English writer who produced a book specially on it; even the essays which treat of it in philosophical

works with us have been very trifling compared with those of many learned men, in other countries, during a series of ages.

The leviathan of Job is considered to be the whale, and by many it is supposed that it was into its body that the prophet JONAS was cast 860 years before the Christian era.\*

When ALEXANDER THE GREAT held the sceptre of the world, ARISTOTLE lived, and in the chair of science and philosophy, as far as public renown is concerned, is the rival of one of the great slaughterers of mankind; nothing from his pen has descended to posterity as to terrestrial animals, although a good deal as to marine ones, and particularly the cetaceous tribes and fishes.—(*Hist. An. lib. iii., chap. 12.*) Ancient history depends greatly upon the impressions on coins and medals and upon those of many of the Greek towns previous to their falling under the Roman yoke, there are figures of the cetaceous race of animals, which proves that the written accounts of them have perished in the lapse of time. The learned NOËL cites BOCHART (*BOCHARTIUS. Opera, iii., 347.*) as an authority that the whale was known to the Phœnicians.\* According to BOCHART the word "baal nun" "piscium dominus vel eximius" is the translation of a Phœnician word, of which he has given the characters; but NOËL detects these characters to be

\* The endeavor to explain this sacred mystery, and to give it a date, has occupied the pens of some of the most learned commentators on the Bible—we allude to DR. GREY, BISHOP HALL, ARCHBISHOP NEWCOMBE, BRYANT, POOLE, PARKHURST, BISHOP LOUTH, DR. WELLS, JONES of Nayland, &c., &c., and by many the word of the text has been construed into "great fish."

† *Histoire Générale des Pêches anciennes et modernes*, par S. B. NOËL, vol. i., p. 21. The author of this work produced a small octavo volume, entitled "Tableau Historique de la Pêche de la Baleine," printed at Paris, thermidor, an viii.; it consists of only 108 octavo pages; but it may be observed, that it has furnished our SCORRSBY with nearly all the historical authorities with which he has illustrated his excellent work. The reference here made is to the only published volume of a larger and more recent work, which it appears, by the preface, was intended to be in three volumes, in large quarto, and is not at all a work limited to the history of the whale; the remaining volumes, yet in manuscript, have been preserved. It is probably the most learned work which has ever been written upon cetaceous animals, fish and fisheries. M. NOËL DE LA MORINIÈRE filled the office of Inspector General of the Maritime Fisheries of France; he died on the 22nd February, 1822, at Dronheim, on his return from a scientific journey and voyage to the North Cape. The narrow means of his widow obliged her to offer his valuable manuscripts for sale, but in vain; they were finally sold as waste paper, by weight, and were offered for examination by a huckster of this kind to DR. LEMERCIER, one of the librarians at the Jardin des Plantes, and thus became known to BARON GEORGE COUVIER, who immediately purchased them, but did not live long enough to have them published, and they are now in the hands of PROFESSOR VALENCIENNES, together with other manuscripts of the great naturalist. It is improbable that they will be ever printed at individual expense, but the royal press, where the first volume was printed in 1815, would be usefully employed in rescuing from obscurity the remainder of a work of such learning and value to the interests of science and commerce.

A biographical memoir of M. NOËL DE LA MORINIÈRE, by M. BAGOT, will be found at p. 373 of the *Annales Maritimes et Coloniales* for the year 1822.

M. NOËL's work is a chronological history of fish, from the earliest periods; and whenever the manuscripts are published, it will be found to contain an elaborate account of their natural state, and the laws affecting them, ancient and modern, of all countries.



Hebrew and not Phœnician. ARISTOTLE distinguishes the difference between the whale (*balene*) and the dolphin, another member of the cetaceous tribe. He says that they never produce more than two young ones at a time, and but seldom more than one. His description leads to the belief that he described a sperm whale or cachelot. These ancient records go far to prove that the Mediterranean was formerly inhabited by whales; it is now very rare to find one. This is a strong warning that it is necessary to preserve them in those seas where they are yet to be found, which, in the sequel, will be found one of the objects in writing these papers; by some it has been thought that, in consequence of the continued attacks of man they have fled from this great inland sea.

The Greeks concluded that the Indian seas held whales (*cétacés*)\* five times larger than the largest elephant. This opinion arose from the tales related by merchants, who had penetrated to the mouths of the Indus. It did not, however, rest merely on such rumors. NEARCHUS relates that they impeded his ships in those seas; to prevent which he ordered trumpets and other instruments of war to be sounded, which alarmed them to that degree that they fled. There is further historical authority as to their being killed in the Gulph of Arabia, and forming part of the food of the people.† It may be presumed that the whale was formerly taken by those parties in the Grecian Islands,‡ and that it was used as human food after having gone through the process of salting.§ That species of the cetaceous tribe, which we call dolphins, were worshipped by the Greeks; they traced in them social virtues, in protecting their young, in congregating together as friends, and even fancied that they shed tears|| and their coming near the boats of fishermen, was considered as a sign of their having an affection for the human race, and to serve them, by driving herrings, sardines, and other small fish into their nets.¶ It is not known merely by what has descended

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\* The word *cete* is derived from the Greek, *χητος*, but is more frequently, in the English and French languages, used as an adjective than in a substantive sense. We call it the *cetaceous* order; the French, *les animaux cétacés* the Latin is *cetus*. CUVIER complains that so many species are comprised under the same name: "wal," in German; "whale," in English; "huval," in Swedish and Danish; "qual," in the language of Norway; in French, "balene," derived from the Latin word "balæna," which is traced to the Greek "Φαλαινα." BARON CUVIER speaks highly of the Abbé DE LA RUE, a learned professor at Caen, who informed him that, in the middle ages, the Normans called the animal "wal;" and that, in a charter of the 11th century, there was an association of fishers for the whale, termed "Societas ou communio walmaonerum." In those charters, the name "crassus piscis," "de graspius pesius," "gras peicius," and frequently, "pieces ad lardum."—See *l'Hist. de la vie privée des Français, par Legrand d'Aussy*, tom. ii., p. 68.; also *l'Hist. des Pêches, de Noël de la Morinière*, p. 228, and following. From "crassus piscis," the French word "graspois," and the English "grampus." "Graspois" was the French term for the fat of the cetaceous tribe, whose flesh, it appears by the works already quoted, was conveyed from the coasts to Paris, where it was eaten.—See *Cuvier*, vol. 5, chap. iii., p. 275.

† ΣΙΡΑΒΩΝ, Γεωγραφικῶν, xv., 1055, 1056; xvii., 1185.

‡ ΑΙΔΙΑΝΟΣ, Περὶ ζῴων ἰδίσηώς, xvii., c. 6.

§ ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, Περὶ τῆς ἀπὸ ἐνδρῶν. Τραφῆς, 129.

|| ΜΟΣΧΟΣ, Εἰδύλλια, iii., 37.

¶ ΗΣΙΟΔΟΣ, Ἀσπίς Ἡρακλῆος, 219.

to us in print, but the dolphin adorns ancient statues, and its figure is impressed on the coins of Argos, Corinth, and other Greek towns and provinces;\* indeed these are few great towns, the money of which has been preserved to the present age, on which the figure of the dolphin has not been found.† M. NOEL has traced this with unrivalled industry, and with rare learning, of which none can be aware but those who consult his remarkable book.‡ He has followed it by an equally learned inquiry as to fish, with the Egyptians, Jews, Phœnicians, and Spaniards.§ But it is time to say something of the whale, during the time of Roman rule; a beginning shall be made with the Roman naturalist, who describes them as capable of a sort of instruction.—(*Hist. Nat.* ii., 60.)—SURTONIUS, speaking of the fear which AUGUSTUS had of thunder, states that he clothed himself with the skin of a seal, supposing that thunder never struck it.—(*In Augusto*, xiv., 3.) At that time it was probably unknown that the danger was from the lightning, and not from the thunder; as a safeguard, the tents of the Roman soldiers were covered with these skins.—(*Hist. Nat.* ii., 55.) And according to PALLADIUS, an opinion prevailed that hail storms would not come where their skin was hung up in the fields.—(*De re rustica*, l. xxxv., 15.) This is a proof that at that time the seal at any rate was not scarce, as it is now in the Mediterranean. PLINY speaks of the bones of a whale which were brought to Rome from Joppa, during the edileship of SCAURUS.—(*Lib.* ix., chap. 4.) According to TACITUS, the inhabitants of Gaul were dressed in seal skin when they were conquered by Cæsar.|| There is sufficient to be found in the annals of the Roman empire to show that whales were abundant in the North Seas, at the time of the possession of our country by those people.¶ There is a curious record of the whale, written by OTHERK, a Spaniard, who went to Halgoland in the Diocese of Drontheim in the year 417, which was translated by

\* In the "Recueil des Antiquités de Caylus," vol. 5, p. 262. Plate xcv. is the drawing of an altar consecrated to Neptune, accompanied with Dolphins.

Hyginus Astronom: ii. c. 17. "Qui Neptuno simulacrum faciunt, delphinum aut in manu aut sub pede ejus constituere videntur; quod Neptuno esse gratissimum arbitrantur." Again, a Corinthian medal of Neptune, accompanied by a dolphin, has been published by San Clemente.—*Mus. Numism. Select.* iii. 8.

† LIEBE, *Golka num.* 168. Torre Muzza, Sic. vet. ined 44, tab. xlv.

‡ M. NOEL, in his 3rd and 4th chapters, devotes from pp. 21 to 104 to a most learned inquiry as to the cetaceous tribe amongst the Greeks. He quotes from ancient records in various languages, and describes medals, money, drawings of statues, and buildings, which elucidate the subject, and proves himself not only to have been a man of the deepest science, but an historian who could have adorned any theme which he had chosen to write upon.

§ This will be found in chapter 5, from pp. 105 to 130. It is difficult to think that the life of man permitted an individual to consult so many authorities of all countries in books, medals, and drawings.

¶ NOEL, p. 133, gives a translation in French of the following quotation at p. 133, "Les Delphins se composent, avec les peaux des phoques et des morses une espèce de manteau court que les Romains désignoient par le nom de agum." Mr. Noel has taken it from a German edition of TACITUS.

¶ "Quædam delphina, hinc in britannia major." JUVENAL, *Satyr.* x. 14.

Pliny says expressly that great whales were in the Mediterranean, and it was thought that they went there to deposit their young. PLINIUS, *Hist. Nat.* ix. c. 6.



our Saxon King Alfred.\* NOEL traces with great care, and on the authority of ancient authors, that the Norwegians were the first who pursued the business of whaling, and attacking the animal with the harpoon in the open sea.† The Biscayans have generally had the credit of being the first whalers, but NOEL has shown upon the best authorities that they were not so, and SCORESBY has adopted this opinion, at the same time he traces the shore whaling in the Bay of Biscay, previous to the invention of gunpowder, but thinks that "the animal captured by these people was not the great *mysticetus*, or common whale, but a species of fin whale, probably the *Balaena Rostrata* of LINNÆUS, as appears by the testimony of the Dutch,‡ and by the known habits of the whale, which has never yet been seen, as far as I can learn, but only in or very near the Polar Regions."—(SCORESBY, vol. ii. p. 17.) SCORESBY thinks that these whales came in search of herrings, in doing which they broke the nets of the Biscayan fishermen, on this account they killed them with spears, which led to the use of the harpoon. The whale fishery is recorded on the French coast in the year 875,§ and in the 11th century, in the life of ST. ARNOULD, Bishop of Soissons, in which the fishery is not only named, but the harpoon is mentioned. This evidently was nothing but shore fishing, as after invoking the aid of the Saint, and promising him, in case of success, a portion of the animal, they dragged it on shore.||—(See NOEL's octavo volume, p. 9) In the 11th century, a donation in favor of the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen, of the tithe of whales, captured at or brought to Dives.¶

1145. In a bull of EUGENE III., there is a donation in favor of the church at Constance of the tithe of the tongues of whales.\*\* It was about this century when TORVINN, commonly called a Scandinavian adventurer, describes a whale probably found on the coast of Labrador.†† NOEL thinks that he was the real discoverer of America (NOEL, p. 8); if so, it was by chance, since the use of the compass was not at that time known.

12th century. There are Danish works, which state that the natives of Iceland pursued the whale (*Kongs Skugg*, siv. 121, in NOEL, p. 8);

\* SHARON TURNER'S *History of the Saxons*, vol. ii. p. 282, 284, from a manuscript of ALFRED'S AROSNUS, preserved in the Cotton Library.

† NOEL, p. 8, in his octavo volume, printed in the year 8 of the French Republic, gives the authority of ancient Danish authors, *Snorre Sturlessons heims Kringla. Olaf. Trye. Saga*, 341, 342, and *Kongs Skugg*, siv. 121.

‡ SCORESBY'S *Account of the Arctic Regions*, vol. ii. p. 5, the author of this work, to which great reference will be made, performed seventeen voyages to the Greenland fishery, and for the historical part of it he acknowledges his obligation to NOEL. See Preface, p. 10.

§ *Nieuwe Beschryving der Walvavangsten Haringvieschery*, vol. 1.

|| In a work entitled the *Translation and Miracles of St. Vaast*. See NOEL's octavo volume, p. 9, and SCORESBY, vol. ii. p. 12.

¶ "Deciman Dive, de baleio et de Sale," &c., *Gall. Christ.* xi., instrument 59. See NOEL's octavo volume, p. 2; and SCORESBY, vol. ii., p. 13.

\*\* Ibid.

†† NOEL, in his octavo volume, p. 8, gives as his authority an ancient Danish work, *Snorre Sturlessons heims Kringla. Olaf. Trye. Saga*, pp. 341, 342.



and LANGEBEK does not hesitate to assert that they had done so since the 9th century.\*

1315. JEAN DUC DE BRABANT yielded à la Hanse (probably Hanse Towns), the oil of seals and sea-calves.†

The flesh of the whale was eaten in France.‡ It was about this period that, by a decree at Oleron, the Biscayans were declared free of all taxes, so long as they gave the tongues of the whales which they caught to the church.§

The tongue of the whale was publicly sold in the markets of Bayonne, Cibourne, and Béariz. Edward II., King of England, and Duke of Aquitain, entered into an agreement with YOLANDE DE SOLIER, Lady of Belin, in which he reserved to himself whales which were wrecked upon the shores of Biscay and Sarthe.||

1319. PHILIPPE, King of France, confirmed the bull of Pope Eugene in favor of the church at Constance.

1324. The wreck of whales were to belong to the King.—(*Cotton Manuscripts*, anno 17, Edward II., c. xi., Noël, p. 18.)

1338. Edward III., King of England, exacted a revenue of £6 sterling upon every whale taken and brought into the harbor of Béariz, which he gave up to Admiral PÈRES DE PUYANNE, by way of payment for the equipment of his fleet at Bayonne.—(*Rymer's Foedera*, vol. v., p. 46.)

1372. The use of the compass being discovered, it is believed that it was in this year the Biscayans ventured in the north-western seas, as far as the banks of Newfoundland, in search of the whale.¶

1415. HENRY IV. gave to the church at Rochester the tithe of the whales taken along the shores of the bishopric.\*\*

In this year WILLIAM, COUNT of HOLLAND, by a diploma, yielded to the fishermen of Ypelsloot considerable privileges.—(Noël, p. 19.)

From this date, something as to the whale is to be found in the scattered works not only of naturalists, but in those of voyagers, many of them the relations of rough sailors; but there is a third class of persons who have given considerable information as to it at times: we allude to religious missionaries in Greenland, Iceland, &c.†† A true

\* LANGEBEK, *Ker. Dan. Hist. Med.*, cœvi, 108. This author was a Lutheran minister of the diocese of Aalborg, in Jutland, born there 23rd June, 1710, died 16th August, 1774, and is considered one of the first historians of his country.

† WILLEBRANT'S *Privil. absol. berord, der vœnzsch Hanse*, 15. See this grant in NOËL'S octavo volume, p. 19.

‡ D'AUSSE, in *La Vie Privée des Français*, quotes a manuscript of the 13th century, states it, and relates a fable.—*Bataille de Charnage et de Carême*, vol. II., pp. 66, 68.

§ *Christian* xi., lxxv. 240, 273. An extract from this ordinance will be found in NOËL, p. 12.

|| RYMER'S *Fœdera*, vol. iii., pp. 514 and 515, anno 8, of Edward II., quoted by NOËL, p. 14, and SECHESSEY, p. 15.

¶ RONDELET, a physician and naturalist, states this in his *Hist. des Poissons*; he was born in 1507, died in 1566. It will also be found at p. 1, vol. i., of *Beschryving der Walvisvangst*, quoted by Noël, p. 16.

\*\* *Ducapale Monas. Angl.*, vol. i., p. 30; and an extract from the act will be found in SECHESSEY, vol. II., p. 18.

†† HANS Egede, a Danish missionary, was one of this class; he remained in those distant cold countries twenty-five years; his octavo volume has of late years

history of the whale is only to be gathered from many works, and even for this short and imperfect article, what is offered has been the incessant labor of some time, and the information for it chiefly procured in the library of the Jardin des Plantes, during a visit to Paris; and the writer takes this opportunity of thanking Monsieur Desnoyers and Dr. Lemerrier, the librarians of that magnificent institution, for the pains they took in placing so many works before him; nor can he omit acknowledging his obligation to Professor Valenciennes for the attention which he received from him. Many of the most distinguished men of science have written on the whale; many have described it, either from the labors of their predecessors, or from having seen its bones, never having had the opportunity of seeing the animal dead or alive; others have seen it, in consequence of its having been driven on the shores of Europe, and a few have seen the monster in its natural haunts. In this respect recent writers have had an immense advantage; we allude in particular to SCORESBY, BRAL, POLACK, DIEFFENBACH, and KNOX, to all of whom we shall make particular reference.

WORMIUS,\* ROCHEFORT,† JONSTON (*Hist. Nat. Pisc.*, plate 48. fig. 4), and others, have tormented the scientific world with imaginary drawings of this monster of the deep.‡ Even those naturalists, who have described the animal from one of them being wrecked on European shores, have mostly seen its skeleton in a mutilated state; and even when sent to museums, there are numerous instances, not always with a bad intention, of specimens being made up, in parts, artificially.§

Skeletons and drawings, and descriptions from them, can tell us nothing of the haunts, the habits, the food, or the enemies of the animal. These alone can be ascertained by observant and scientific persons coming into contact with it living, and even with them much is incapable of being tested by facts, for instance, age is a fact of considerable importance, were it possible to ascertain it.

1582. Previous to 1550, CONRAD GESNER, commonly called the German PLINY, wrote something upon the whale.¶

(1818) been translated into English. David Crantz was another, who produced a history of Greenland; it was not printed until 1747, and was translated into English in 1769—a second edition of the original work appeared in 1770.

\* *Mus. Worm.*, p. 282. EGARD, in his introduction, p. 33, says that Dr. WORMIUS was famed for his great research in northern antiquities; he was born at Aalborg, in Jutland, 13th May, 1588, died at Copenhagen 1651.

† In his history of the Antilles, a name given by the French to all West Indian islands.

‡ *Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles*, vol. v., part 1, p. 319, 3rd edition, Paris, 1825. Baron George Leopold Christian Frederic Cuvier was born on the 23rd August, 1769, at Montbéliard, Department de Doubs, owed much to his mother; his family were Protestant refugees. It was from a sight of the works of Buffon that he at once took the task of a naturalist, was preceptor in a family in Normandy, July, 1788, where he remained seven years; March, 1793, went to Paris, and on the 2nd of July was placed in the chair of Comparative Anatomy. He died with the highest universal reputation, loved by those who knew him personally, and respected by all the world, on the 13th May, 1832.

§ A striking instance of this in the Dugong will be found recorded by Dr. Knox in vol. xi., p. 392, of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*.

¶ He was born at Zurich on the 26th March, 1516. A biographical memoir of



1553. A claim was set up, not only to the territory of Spitzbergen, but to the right of fishing for the whale in the adjoining seas, upon a statement that the English Admiral, Sir HUGH WILLOUGHBY, had discovered it. The fact was not so; and the Crown of England never attempted to maintain it.\*

1577. A whale went on shore in the Scheldt, of which AMBROISE PARÉ has given an account.†

1594. The first attempt to capture the whale, by the English, in the North Seas, was made in a barque, the *Grace*, belonging to Mr. RICH JONES, of Bristol. The vessel was only thirty-two tons burthen, was commanded by SILVESTER WYBT, and manned with only twelve men, and they found on the shores of the Bay of St. George, Spitzbergen, the remains of two Biscayan whaling-vessels, which had been wrecked a few years previous.‡

1596. The Dutch claimed Spitzbergen, by the right of discovery, by their navigators, HEEMSKERKE, BARENTZ, and KYP, admitting that the Biscayans and English had preceded them some years in the Greenland seas.—(*Beschryving der Walvisvangst*, vol. i., p. 1.)

1598. The merchants of Hull fitted out a ship for the whale fishery.—(*Elking's View of the Greenland Trade*, p. 41.) In this year a whale came on shore at Berchy, in Holland, between Schevelingin and Catwyck, which was examined, and a drawing of it made by Clusius.§

1600. It has been stated that AMBROISE PARÉ has given an account of a whale which came on shore in the Scheldt, in the year 1577; but it could not have been from having seen it, as he was not born until the beginning of the 16th Century;|| and yet the drawings of the

him, by the BARON GEORGE CUVIER, is in the *Biographie Universelle*, in which this is mentioned, but without giving the name or the date of the work, but speaks (vol. v., part i., p. 330) of his having made the drawing of a whale wrecked at Teignmouth, 1532.

\* The discovery was refuted by Dr. PETER PLANCI. His statement and protest against the claim, which was by individuals, and not by the Crown, will be found in De Bry's *Historica descriptio regionis Spitsberg.*, printed in his *Ind. Orient.*, vol. iii., p. 60-62.

† In the 25th Book of his work, and copied in the *Aldrovande de Piscib.*, p. 682.

‡ An account of this voyage was published on the return of this ship, and will be found in HACKLUYT'S *Collection*, vol. 3, p. 241.

§ CHARLES L'ECLUSE Latinised his name into Clusius. He was born at Arras, in France, in 1526, and died the 4th of April, 1609. He was a considerable naturalist, and one of the earliest, who not only described the whale, but made drawings of it, not only from the one which came on shore at Berchy, but from another, that was cast on shore at Beverwyck, in 1601. The probability is, that they were both partially destroyed by the country people who first found them, before the learned naturalist had the opportunity of examining them. BARON GEORGE CUVIER considers these drawings more complete than any which preceded them, but found parts of them imaginary—no doubt to make up for the parts which had been carried away; still these erroneous drawings were copied work after work. See vol. v., part i., p. 330, *Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles*, by BARON GEORGE CUVIER.

|| AMBROISE PARÉ was born at Laval, Mayenne, towards the 16th century, the date unknown. He was a Protestant, and surgeon to Charles IX., at the time of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It is reported that the tyrant said to Brantome, that he would not save the life of any but his surgeon.



whale, by him, appear in the voluminous works on natural history of the learned Italian PROFESSOR ALDROVANDI.\*

1610. A company, formed in London, under the title of the Muscovite Company, sent a vessel this year to the North Seas, to fish for whales, under the command of CAPTAIN JAMES POOLE.†

1611. CAPTAIN JAMES POOLE, in the Elizabeth, of sixty tons, in company with the Marie Margaret, of 160 tons, commanded by CAPTAIN THOMAS EDGE, were sent this year for the same purpose.‡

1612. A Dutch ship from Amsterdam, a Spanish one from Biscay, and another from Sardinia, went this year.—(DE BRY'S *Ind. Orientalis*, vol. iii., p. 51.)

1613. The Muscovite Company in London received a charter from the British Crown, which was supposed to give it the exclusive monopoly of the whale fishery in the Northern Ocean.—(*Beschryving der Walvisvangst*.)

A Dutch ship was captured by the English, valued at 130,000 guilders, because she had English seamen on board.§

1617. A Dutch Company procured a charter from its government to equip vessels for the fishery.—(*Beschryving der Walvisvangst*, vol. i., p. 6.)

1618. KING JAMES granted a charter to a company, to send out ships for the fishery, but soon annulled it, lest it should interfere with the East India Company, or lead to a dispute with Holland, in consequence of its having the same object as the Dutch Company. His Majesty, however, granted one to some merchants at Hull, to fish at the Island of San Mangen, near Spitzbergen. It was probably very much a shore fishery.||

• It was in this year that the Dutch whaling-ships attacked and

\* ULYSSE ALDROVANDI was born in 1527, of a noble family. He was Professor of Natural History at Bologna, where he died in May, 1605. *L'Histoire Naturelle d'Aldrovande* is in thirteen folio volumes—four only of which were printed during his life, the remainder were edited, after his death, by CORNILLE URSEVERIUS, a native of Delft; and it was he who probably introduced the drawings of Ambroise Paré. URSEVIUS, from the manuscripts of ALDROVANDI, is in his character of editor almost the author of the volumes des Solipèdes, celui des pieds fourchus, et celui des poissons et cétacées.

† SCORESBY, vol. ii., p. 20. The author of this work made seventeen voyages in whale-ships to the North Seas. His excellent book proves him to be a man of learning and science, and no preceding writer of any country has had the same opportunities of examining the animal living, or when killed. He has retired from his active life, taken the orders of a clergyman, and is living in the west of England. Entire confidence may be placed in all which comes from his pen. There is no such book, or all books put together, equal to his on the Whale and Whaling of the Northern Hemisphere.

‡ ENGE'S *English and Dutch Discoveries*, printed in Purchas's *Pilgrims* vol. iii., p. 467.

§ *Beschryving der Walvisvangst*—Deel. vol. i., p. 25. DE BRY'S *Ind. Orientalis*, edit. 1619, vol. iii., pp. 47-52. PURCHAS'S *Collection*, vol. iii., pp. 467-468.

|| ANDERSON'S *Annals of Commerce*, anno 1618, and Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce*, vol. ii., p. 292.

dispersed the British whalers;\* it, however, was amicably settled by the English, Hollanders, Danes, Hamburgers, Spaniards, and French agreeing to a division of the bays and harbors in Greenland, Spitzbergen, &c.† The Russia and East India Companies entered into a joint speculation to fit out ships for the whale fishery, but the union did not last long, for it terminated in

1623, in which year one of their largest ships perished.—(PURCHAS'S *Collection*, vol. iii., p. 470. SCORRBY, vol. ii., p. 41.)

The number of vessels belonging to these different nations, at this time, amounted to between fifty and sixty sail (*Beschryving der Walvisvangst*, vol. i., p. 1); and notwithstanding the number of people employed in them, and persons interested in their equipment, the natural history of the animal almost remained to be guessed at by the resident naturalists of Europe; indeed, until the days of SCORRBY, a true drawing of it‡ was hardly made; and yet there were a few authors who had made voyages in these ships,§ but did not sufficiently avail themselves of the opportunity to furnish the world with authentic information. This, however, is a part of the subject which will be more particularly entered into in our next essay, when speaking of the natural history of the animal.

1636. The Spaniards took, sacked, and destroyed Soccoa, Cibourne, and St. Jean-de-Luz. They took fourteen great vessels, loaded with “lards, crus et de fanons de baleines,” which had just arrived from the Greenland Seas. This cruel and disastrous war annihilated the ancient whale-fishery of the Biscayans, and their best sailors fled the country.—(NOEL, p. 17.)

1665. On the 6th of March, in this year, a paper was read at the Royal Society, on the whale, and printed in its Transactions,|| of which a further account will be given in the next essay.

1666. January 8th, a paper from the same person was read;

1667. November 11th, a further account. These papers are printed at p. 792, vol. ii.

1671. FRÉDÉRIC MARTENS, a surgeon, of Hamburg, went to Spitz-

\* *Beschryving der Walvisvangst*, vol. i., p. 26; PURCHAS'S *Collection*, vol. iii., p. 469. SCORRBY refers to these authorities for the fact. LA CÉPÈDE dates in 1612, see p. 76 of *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés* edition. Year 12 of the Republic.

† *Beschryving der Walvisvangst*, vol. i., p. 5 and 26, and stated also by ANDERSON in his *Commercial Dictionary*, anno 1619. See also LA CÉPÈDE, p. 77, as before.

‡ “Qu'on voyait que l'on n'a en pendant plus d'un siècle qu'une seule figure un peu authentique d'un animal dont la pêche occupe tant de mille d'hommes—cependant il est vrai que les figures gravées dans presque tous les livres, avant celui de M. SCORRBY, sont copiées de celle que donna en 1671, le chirurgien Hambourgeois FRÉDÉRIC MARTENS, dans son voyage au Spitzberg, imprimé cette année-là à Hambourg; reproduit en Italien, Belge, 1683; en Français dans la collection des Voyages du Nord, imprimée à Amsterdam, en 1715, à Rouen, 1716, tome ii., etc., en lui faisant seulement subir quelques altérations, dans la vue peut-être, de la part des écrivains, de dissimuler le plagiat.”—CUVIER, vol. v., part 1, p. 261.

§ MANTON is a striking sample of the truth of this observation. OTTON FABRICIUS another.

|| Vol. i., p. 11.—This shows how early after the formation of this celebrated society the subject of the whale and whaling was thought worthy of the consideration of its “fellows.”



bergen in a whaling-ship, on the 15th April, left it on the 22nd July, and arrived in the Elbe on the 30th August, and soon after wrote an account of his voyage, in which he has treated largely of the natural history of the whale.\*

A letter from Mr. RICHARD STAFFORD, from Bermuda, was read to the Royal Society, and printed in its Transactions;† but he describes whales driven on the Bahama Islands. It was after that "New Providence, United States, became so famous as a whale-fishing‡ station, by the exertions of our American descendants;" "but even before these needy adventurers commenced their career of spermaceti-hunting, we have it proved to us that the Indians who inhabited the shores of America used to voyage out to sea, and attack this animal from their canoes."§ Every history of early shore-fishing is most wasteful, as will be shown in a subsequent essay.

1672. The English Government offered premiums to a large amount for the encouragement of the whale-fishery in the Northern Seas.

1685. The *Synopsis Piscium*, written in Latin, was printed in London this year, in which some account of the whale is given;|| it was about this time also that another work, in folio was printed at Oxford, entitled *Historia Piscium Libri Quatuor*, by WILLOUGHBY.¶

1692. ROBERT SIBBALD published in Latin his *Phalænologie*, in which he classified the cetaceous tribe, and particularly that species which is commonly called the whale,\*\* and although his arrangements

\* An account of his work has been given in a preceding note. His want of accuracy, particularly in the drawing which he made of the whale, is much to be regretted. For the wider the circulation of his book, the more extended and injurious were his errors. It was translated into English, and printed at London in 1695. Such errors as these torment the naturalists who write in their cabinets at home for a hundred years afterwards. LA CÉPÈDE warns his readers, at p. 166, of the errors of his predecessors.

† Volume iii., p. 792.

‡ This passage is taken from BEAL, p. 138, in his excellent little book *The Natural History of the Sperm Whale*, second edition, 1839. This book ranks, for the sperm whale and the Pacific Ocean, with SCORESBY'S, and neither can be estimated too highly. He went two voyages as surgeon in the Kent and Sarah Elizabeth, South Sea whalers: evidently, like SCORESBY, a man of learning and science, and these he has applied to the experience which he derived from seeing the animal in its native seas for two years. It has enabled him to point out the errors of CUVIER, as will be subsequently shown. These are two works which do credit to our country.

§ LA CÉPÈDE, *Histoire Naturelle des Baleines*, p. 78.

|| JEAN RAY, who sometimes wrote his name *Wray*, and latinised it into *RAIUS*, was the son of a blacksmith, and born on the 29th of November, 1628, at Black Notley, near Braintree, in Essex, and died at the same place the 17th of January, 1705; he obtained an exhibition at the Free Grammar School at Braintree, went to Trinity College, Cambridge, became a divine, and the first botanist of his age.

¶ FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY was born in 1635, he was a man of family and fortune, formed a great intimacy with RAY, and they travelled together on the Continent for some years. Willoughby, by his book, appears to have been a considerable naturalist, it was edited by Ray, on which account it is generally cited in their joint names. WILLOUGHBY died at 37 years of age.

\*\* BARON GEORGE CUVIER complains that the term whale having been given to so many different species of the cetaceous tribe has so confounded them, that it was hardly possible for an historical naturalist to distinguish, what has been recorded.



have been superseded, his memory on this account ought to be respected.\*

1695. An English Company was formed for the whale fishery, having a capital of £85,000, a large sum of money at that date; its formation was attributed to the rewards offered by Government.†

1697. The Dutch Captain ZORGDRAGER, commanding the whaling vessel Four Brothers, on his return this year, reported that he had met on the whaling station at Greenland, &c.,

|     |                      |                               |       |         |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 15  | Vessels from Bremen, | which had captured            | 190   | whales. |
| 50  | ..                   | Hamburgh, which had harpooned | 515   | ..      |
| 121 | ..                   | Holland,                      | 1,252 | ..      |

and that the quantity of whales killed at "Spitzberg, et les autres Isles du Nord" was so great, that establishments were formed on shore, for extracting the oil, which was in such quantities, that other vessels, besides those occupied in catching the animal, were engaged to bring it to Europe.—(LA CÉPÈDE, p. 78 and 79.)

1717. A whale came on shore in the mouth of the Blackwater River, near Malden, in Essex, and another about the same period, in the same river, near Bradwell, juxta mare,‡ which DALE calls a flounder-headed whale, probably the same as PONTOPPIDAN calls Butzkoff (in his "Natural History of Norway," part 2, p. 108), and which has been translated into goose-beaked whale.

1720. Mr. ATKINS, of Boston, in America, who pursued the whale fishery, first discovered ambergris as belonging to it.§

It may be difficult to assign the exact year, but it was probably between 1730 and 1740 that LINNÆUS made an arrangement of the cetaceous tribe,|| but CUVIER does not give him credit for originating

See vol. 5, part 1, p. 274, this remark proves the utility of, comparatively speaking, the modern scientific arrangements.

\* ROBERT SIBBALD was a physician, born in the county of Fife in 1643, and died in Edinburgh in 1720. He was a naturalist and correspondent of Dr. Sloane, the Secretary of the Royal Society. SIBBALD, when he wrote, had had the advantage of examining the carcass of a whale which had come on shore in a frith in Scotland, anno 1689.

† LA CÉPÈDE *Histoire Naturelle de Cétacées*, printed in the 12th year of the Republic, 1804. Bernard Germain Etienne de la ville sur Ille, Comte de La Cépède, was born at Agen, the 26th of December, 1756, died in 1825, but during the time of the Republic, styled himself Citoyen La Cépède. He was a member of the Institute of France; and of most of the learned societies of the world, ranking high both as a naturalist and historian.

‡ *History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt*, by SILAS TAYLOR, with notes by SAMUEL DALE, a quarto volume, printed in 1830. This whale is described at p. 411.

§ So stated in an *Essay on the Whale*, by the Hon. PAUL DUDLEY, F.R.S., and printed anno 1724, in the transactions of the Royal Society, being No. 387, in vol. 33 p. 266. Mr. Dudley travelled in North America between 1710 and 1735.

|| We always latinise the name of this celebrated man. His name was CHARLES LINNÆUS; his father NICHOLAS was a church minister. Charles was born at Rosshult, a village of Svealands in Sweden, on the 24th of May, 1707. He died the 10th of January, 1778, he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, but his innate love of science, broke through all the obscurity of his early position, and he became one of the most celebrated botanists and naturalists who has ever lived, ranking with PLINY, BUFFON, LA CÉPÈDE, PENNANT, and CUVIER.

the classification,\* tracing part of it so far back as CLUSIUS and SIBBALD.—(CUVIER, vol. 5, part 1, chap. 4, p. 334.)

1726. A whale came on shore at Ville Franche, of which a drawing was made and sent by M. VALLISNERI to BAYER.†

1741. A whale was taken in the Adour near Bayonne, of which the original drawing is in the library, at the museum of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.‡

1746. An account of the whale was published this year in the posthumous work of JEAN ANDERSON.§ Although he had seen the whale which came on shore at Vischaven, near Stade, in 1720, his account has been partly borrowed from SIBBALD.—(See CUVIER, vol. 5, part 1, chap. 4, p. 332.) The probability is that the specimen he had seen was broken to pieces by the country people before he heard of it; still until the days of SCORESBY and BRAL, it is his account which has been followed by most natural historians of the animal,|| who have named it the blunt-headed whale.

1762. A large whale was taken at Blyth, of which PENNANT has given a drawing.

1747. About this period, there was another considerable writer on natural history, who at an early period made drawings, and wrote an account of the whale, KLEIN, of Dantzic.¶

1752. "La flotte combinée d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse montait a quarante voiles."

1754. "La flotte combinée d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse montait a soixante sept."

1755. "La flotte combinée d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse montait a quatre vingt. On établit la distinction de la pêche du Sud et de celle du Nord, les primes accordées à cette dernière ne s'obtoient que pour une navigation au delà de 59 deg. 30 min. de latitude Nord. La pêche du détroit de Davis et celle du Greenland, que l'on confond sous la denomination commune de pêche de la Baleine du Nord, se fond principalement dans les ports de Dundee, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Leith, Whitby, et Hull."\*\*

\* See it in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. 5, part 1, p. 327, article "Cetology."

† It is described in the 3rd vol. of his *Acta Naturæ Curiosorum*, published in 1733.

‡ A description of it will be found in the *History of the Academy of Sciences*, anno 1741, p. 26.

§ JEAN ANDERSON, was born at Hamburg, the 14th of March, 1674, died there the 3rd of May, 1743. He was Secretary to the Council of that city in 1708, burgo-master in 1723. He wrote in German an account of Iceland and Greenland and Davis's Straits, in which there is an account of the whale.

|| See the *Dictionnaire Raisonné Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*, par M. VALMONT DE BOMARE. Paris 1775, p. 346 and 348.

¶ JACQUES THEODORE KLEIN, was born at Königsberg in 1685, died 27th Feb., 1759, was Secretary to the Senate at Dantzic. His works are in Latin, and his drawings of the whale are copied in various works on natural history. See CUVIER, vol. 5, part 1, p. 319.

\*\* JONKAINÉ, p. 27. M. de la Jonkaine is a French Naturalist, who went to Antwerp to examine fossil remains dug up in making the Docks of Antwerp, an account of which will be found in vol. 1, p. 110, of the *Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris*. It is a small octavo volume which he has published on the



1762. A large whale was taken at Blyth, of which PENNANT has given a drawing, calling it the "Blunt-headed whale."\*

1768. "LE ROI DE PRUSSE déterminu quelques armemens en s'y intéressant lui même."—(JONKAINÉ.)

1770. JAMES ROBERTSON made a drawing and gave an account of a whale, which came on shore near Leith,† which has been copied by BONNATERRE,‡ and LA CÉPÈDE,§ After a close examination of LA CÉPÈDE'S drawing, and what he calls the "Trumpo," plate 10, fig. 2, §. CUVIER finds it a copy of ROBERTSON'S (see CUVIER, vol. 5, part 1, p. 335), and he thinks the same animal as SIBBALD and PURCHAS had previously made drawings of.

1771. "The American navigators were engaged with extraordinary ardor in the whale fisheries which were carried on in the North and South Atlantic Oceans, from this year to 1775. Massachusetts alone employed annually 183 vessels, carrying 13,820 tons in the former, and 121 vessels carrying 14,026 tons in the latter."—(BEAL, p. 142.)

1774. The KING of SWEDEN lent 500,000 dollars to a whaling company formed at Stockholm (JONKAINÉ). It was in this year that Mr. BURKE, in the course of his speech on American affairs, adverted to the daring enterprise of the people there in pursuing the whale,|| combining in the most eloquent language the opinions of a philosopher and great statesman.

1775. Mr. ENDERBY, who, had previously carried on the whaling business through agents in the United States, this year sent vessels direct from England to the South Whale Fishery;¶ "but the principal places of resort of the spermaceti whale not having been discovered, the vessels met with very trifling success."\*\*

1776. Government offered bounties from £100 to £500 for the greatest quantity brought home in any ship.—(BEAL, p. 144.)

1781. Four ships went this year to the River St. Lawrence, but were quite unsuccessful.—(Ibid.)

1784. LOUIS XVI. of France fitted out six ships at Dunkirk, hired

\* PENNANT'S *British Zoology*, vol. 3, p. 44, and a drawing of it by WILLIAM BINGHAM, being plate 2nd. CUVIER considers it as very inaccurate, but a correction of the erroneous one of SIBBALD. See vol. 5, part 1, p. 335.

† See the drawing and the account at p. 321, vol. 40, of the *Transactions of the Royal Society*.

‡ In his *Catologie*, plate 8, fig. 1. The ABBÉ BONNATERRE, between the years 1788 and 1792, published *L'Encyclopédie Méthodique des trois règnes de la Nature divisé sous ces titres, Ornithologie—Ichthyologie, &c., &c.*

§ LA CÉPÈDE'S description of the "Trumpo" is at p. 212 of his *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés*. This work was not published until 1804, and is a distinct book, and not a continuation of his *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, the first volume of which was printed in 1798, the fifth and last in 1803. It formed the end of a complete edition of BUFFON, in whose works not a word is said of the cetaceous tribe.

|| The want of space prevents its being inserted either in the text or in this note; it is one of surpassing eloquence, and an extract from it as to whaling, will be found in BEAL, p. 143.

¶ See the evidence of his son CHARLES ENDERBY, Esq., before the Lords' Committee, printed at p. 71 of the Report, 1838.

\*\* BEAL, p. 143, who enters into details, and gives the names of the ships.



harpooners at Nantucket in America, and sent them to the North Seas with the hope of reviving the business, and their success exceeded what had been expected. Several private merchants followed His Majesty's example.—(JONKAINÉ. BEAL states it at p. 144.)

1785. The crew of the English ship *Masters* discovered the haunts of the whale, and most ships that went there, in consequence of it, were successful.—(BEAL, p. 145.)

1786. 327 tons of sperm oil were imported into England, selling for £43 per ton; and the success which attended our whaling expeditions at this time was quite equal to that which American whalers met with.—(*Ibid.*) In this year the Government bounties were increased to £700 the maximum, and £300 the minimum.

1788. The ships were increased in size, and, like the Americans, fished on this side of Cape Horn, taking the common black, as well as the sperm whale, at such places as the Gulph of Guinea, coast of Brazil, Falkland Islands, and, for sperm whales in particular, about the equinoctial line.

It was in this year that Mr. ENDREBY fitted out the *Amelia*, CAPTAIN SHIELDS, to go round Cape Horn into the Pacific, which sailed on the 1st of September, 1788, and returned on the 12th of March, 1790, with 139 tons of oil. The *Amelia* having been the first ship of any country which had entered the Pacific in search of whales, her success gave an amazing impulse to all engaged in the trade.\*

1790. France had about forty ships employed in the whaling trade, but the revolutionary war destroyed every vestige of this rising trade.†

1791. The importation of sperm oil increased to 1,258 tons, making an increase since the year 1786 of 931 tons. Government bounties were altered this year as to the time ships should remain out.—(BEAL, p. 149.) Mr. CHAMPION, a Director of the Bank of England, and an owner of ships concerned in the Southern whale fishery, informed the Committee of Council of Trade and Plantations that CAPTAIN COFFIN, commanding one of his ships, had brought home a quantity of ambergris, found in the body of a female sperm whale. The result of CAPTAIN COFFIN'S examination was sent to the Royal Society, whence it was translated into French, and printed at p. 38, vol. 40, anno 1792, of the *Journal de Physique*.

1793. Mr. ENDREBY joined the Government in the expense of fitting out a ship, commanded by CAPTAIN JAMES COLNETT, to undertake a voyage to the South Seas, with a view to extend the sperm whale fishery there.‡

1794. Mr. ENDREBY'S whaling-ships had communication with New Zealand this year.

1802. Ships were sent to whale off New Zealand.—(BEAL, p. 149.)

1803. Many cruized for this purpose off the Molucca Islands.—(*Ibid.*)

“ In passing over a lapse of sixteen years we have nothing to remark,

\* The whole of this information is taken from BEAL'S chapter on the rise and progress of the sperm whale fishery, being the 11th chapter, from p. 136 to 159.

† BEAL, p. 144, who gives it on the authority of M'COLLOCH.

‡ See his evidence to this effect, p. 71, *Lords' Report*, 1859.

except that there was still a gradual increase in the importation of sperm oil, from a greater number of ships being employed in this adventurous trade, to which every year added fresh experience, by which they became better fitted and manned, and therefore the more qualified to war with and capture the giant of the main."—(*Ibid.*)

1819. The indefatigable ENDERBY fitted out at his own expense the *Syren*, CAPTAIN COFFIN, with thirty-six men, for an experimental voyage for the distant sea of Japan, to prosecute the sperm whale fishery. He sailed from England the 3rd of August in this year, arrived off the coast of Japan the 5th of April, 1820, and reached his native home the 21st of April, 1822, with 346 tons of sperm oil: thus the names of ENDERBY and COFFIN stand in honorable record in the annals of whaling.

1821. The Government finding that the sperm whale fishery was fully established, thought proper to discontinue the system of the bounties.\*

1823. MR. ENDERBY fitted out the *Swan*, CAPTAIN M'CLAIN, to prosecute the fishery off the Seychelle islands.

Hitherto no sperm oil arrived in England but what was imported in the ships, the crews of which had taken the animal; but this year was the first in which entries were made at the Custom-house of sperm oil from the colonies, chiefly from Sydney; the whole quantity thus imported was but 6,083 tons. The colonial oil was partly the produce of ships fitted out for the trade from Sydney and Van Diemen's Land. In all probability it comprised oil from the black or right whale, the breeding grounds of which were to be found in Cook's Straits, and where what may be termed "shore parties" established themselves for killing the whale, the produce of which was sent to Sydney.

1827. 5,552 tons were imported. In 1828, there was a decrease, 1829, the import increased; 1830, a decrease; 1831, the importation rose to its maximum height of 7,605 tons; 1832, a slight decrease; 1833, a further reduction.

1834. It slightly rallied again. The ships engaged at this time in the fishery, from this country, were about ninety in number, and from three to four hundred tons burthen: the average duration of their voyage being three years and three months.

1836. 7,001 tons were imported.

In slightly giving these accounts, which are taken from BEAL, we are anticipating a vast deal of statistical information, which will be furnished more in detail in a future essay, together with the enormous whaling trade of the United States.

1838. A number of the first and most important men in England associated for the purpose of colonizing New Zealand, which arose in consequence of the neglect of the Colonial Ministers not availing themselves of the proclamation of British sovereignty by the illustrious COOK, in 1769, LORD DUNHAM and the HON. FRANCIS BARRING being amongst its leading members, one of their objects was that of securing the whaling trade of the Pacific to the British empire, as it was by this

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\* Reference must again be made to BEAL for the facts stated in the years 1819 and 1821.



time discovered that New Zealand (a very general term) or rather Cook's Straits, was the natural depot of this immense trade. <sup>State</sup> 1814 the Church of England and Wesleyan Missionary Societies had had their stations there. It was naturally expected that the committees of those societies would have concurred with the associators in planting civilisation amongst the native barbarians,\* and for this purpose a deputation from the association, consisting of the Hon. CAPTAIN WELLESLEY, R.N., CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKFIELD, R.N., and DR. EVANS, LL.D., waited on MR. COATES, the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, to beg for its co-operation: the reply was "That he would thwart it in every way in his power,"† and immediately pamphlets for this purpose were widely distributed.‡ It was the same feeling of jealousy which the Roman Catholics of South America had against the whaling ships when they went into the Pacific, approaching within some hundred Italian miles of their shores, to prevent which enormous port duties were immediately established. "But if our commerce has received benefit from our southern whaling expeditions, our intimate knowledge of the Polynesian islanders has also arisen from the same means; and if missionaries have gone to reside among these people with the view of spreading among them a belief in the Christian faith, these messengers have been preceded by the whaler, who has opened a barter with the savage, and brought about a friendly regard towards us, by which he has secured a ready welcome to the missionaries; and they are doing so at the present hour at New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain, and at hundreds of islands in the South Pacific."§

1839. The settlements were made in Cook's Straits by the New Zealand Company, under the agency of COLONEL WILLIAM WAKFIELD, in the heart of the whale fisheries. DR. DIEFFENBACH, the naturalist of the Company, in his reports, has given a vast fund of information as to the animal. ||

At the entry of the Straits a savage barbarian had established himself in the small island of Kapiti, where his excesses were as notorious as any of the Malay pirates in the straits of Sunda, and had become a matter of correspondence between the Governor of New South Wales, and the Colonial Minister.¶ In consequence he ought to have been

\* See the speech of the Hon. FRANCIS BARING, in the *Mirror of Parliament*, on the 18th of July, 1838, to this effect.

† See p. 4 *House of Commons Papers*, 3rd of August, 1840. • • •

‡ For evidence of this, reference is made again to MR. BARING; and to the evidence of the Rev. DR. HINDS, before the Lords' Committee, printed at p. 132 of their Report of 1838, in which that respectable clergyman states MR. COATES to be the author.

§ BEAL, p. 148. Be it remembered that this able and excellent man was for some years in the distant parts which he describes.

|| This will be found in a most entertaining correspondence between the Company, their agent, and officers, in a small duodecimo volume, entitled *Supplementary Information relative to New Zealand*, by JOHN WARD, Esq., Secretary to the Company, published by Parker in 1840, and again more in detail, with additional information, in the appendix F to the Company's 12th Report.

¶ A Committee of the House of Commons, who made a Report on the aborigines, have stated the details at p. 16 of the Report, printed 26th June, 1837.



long since removed; transportation to Bermuda would have secured his neighbors\* from his savage atrocities.

1841. Dr. KNOX, a scientific emigrant at Wellington, wrote a series of papers in the *New Zealand (Wellington) Gazette*, which contain a great deal of new matter as regards the natural history of the whale, and of which advantage will be taken in the ensuing essay.

1843. Dr. DIEFFENBACH'S work on New Zealand was published; at the end of the second volume of which are "Notes on the materials at present existing towards a Fauna of New Zealand, by JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., keeper of the zoological collections in the British Museum," in which he treats scientifically on the tribe mammalia.

The works of KNOX, DIEFFENBACH, and GRAY, are a vast addition to those of NOEL, the two CUVIERS, SCORESBY, and BEAL, and will prove the materials for the ensuing essay.

### DR. ROLPH ON SYSTEMATIC EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE work of Dr. Rolph on emigration and colonization, just published, demands more than an ordinary notice or review, and from the very interesting character of the subject, and the ability with which it has been treated, we intend devoting this article to its consideration. There are few individuals who have directed their attention for a longer period, or with more success, to this rising branch of political economy, than Dr. Rolph; and the testimonies, authorities, facts, and reasonings, which he has brought to bear on the matter, are so numerous and so weighty, aided by his own judgment and personal experience, that we think this well-timed publication admirably adapted to rivet the public attention on the subject of colonisation, and thus effect great public good. The principles which Dr. Rolph has successfully established in this interesting volume, are, that an imperious necessity exists for promoting emigration—that many thousands have greatly benefitted by emigration—that vast numbers are still desirous to emigrate, and are alone prevented by want of means—that the great landowners in Canada are desirous of rendering their lands available to the removal, as well as the settlement of those who desire to occupy them—that capital, land, and labor, are the ingredient for colonization—and that every reason, political, social, moral, and religious; and every interest, agricultural, manufacturing, maritime, commercial, and mercantile, are all alike and equally interested in the zealous prosecution of this desirable work. It appears that in 1839, the condition of Canada had become so alarming, and the prospects of its returning prosperity so doubtful, that Dr. Rolph, at the earnest instigation of the late universally beloved, Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, the Right Rev. Dr. Macdonell, consented to accompany

\* See the account of this wretch in *Dieffenbach*, vol. 1, p. 98.

that Prelate to Great Britain for the express purpose of restoring emigration to that province. Excepting the assistance which he derived from his venerable friend, he had no inducement to undertake this apparently hopeless task. On his return to Canada at the close of 1840, his exertions, having been crowned with such signal success, were thus noticed by one of the principal journals of that colony.

"To add to our misfortunes in 1835 and 1836 the Bank of Upper Canada commenced tampering with the currency, enterprise was arrested, and ruin fell on our most enterprising brethren. Thousands on thousands of our best tradesmen, mechanics, and laborers, followed the tide of emigration to the west, till as Sir F. B. Head said, we stood drooping like a girdled tree. Emboldened by our distress, a few ambitious demagogues, whose violent and false but uncontradicted abuse of our Government, laws and institutions, had been widely diffused through the British Empire, raised the blood-stained revolutionary banner at the end of 1837. How immediately it fell before the advance of our united, gallant, and loyal militia need not now, be told. Chased from the country, these miscreants found an asylum from our allies the Americans, and, alas! for the once proud American Eagle, under its wings the midnight maurauder, assassin, incendiary, and thief, found a home and a refuge; the more welcome the more deeply that his hands were stained in crime and blood.

"As is often the case, public retribution followed this public crime, the unprincipled conduct of the people, and the perfidy or weakness of the American Government, blasted them for ever in the eyes of every sensible European; and the tide of wealthy emigrants which had flowed to their shores from 1834 to 1838, ceased. Down then tottered their air-built castles, public and private credit has been prostrated in the dust, and her downward career has been as speedy as merited.

"The energetic reforms of our gallant Governor Sir George Arthur in the land granting system, and the remedy of the abuses of the establishment at Grosse Isle had taken place; but, alas! the attention of the British emigrant had been diverted from America to the distant shores of Australia and savage New Zealand; and rather than venture to our rich, healthy, and fertile land, they preferred enduring a six months sea voyage through the tropics. Active agents of those distant colonies were employed in every district of Britain to sound their praises, neither labor nor expense was spared to decoy emigrants, and richly were their labors rewarded, while we sat by with folded arms in heartless apathy and despair. Lands were unsaleable unless given away for a tithe of their value—trade and commerce languished, and party spirit again raised her distracting voice.

"Such was the state of affairs when Dr. Rolph was called on by the late wise and patriotic Bishop M'Donnell to advocate our cause, and well may we feel proud in having heard from the Doctor that our own writings confirmed his inclination to respond to the call. He proceeded to Britain where he found obstacles and difficulties to contend with which a less indomitable spirit would have shrunk from encountering. He lifted up his voice with eloquence and energy in every town of Britain, at every agricultural meeting, and in every hamlet was heard his glowing and just description of our healthy climate, our fertile lands, our rich forests, our magnificent rivers and lakes, our advantages for trade and commerce, our land where the British subject may continue to worship at his father's altars, and where the hymn he sung on his mother's knee may be heard issuing from the wood-covered shanties of our land; where sobriety and industry are as sure of acquiring comfort and independence, as that the day will follow the night; where the father of a family hails the birth of every addition to it as an addition to his wealth. Prejudice vanished before him, and from the pretence peer of England to the squalid mechanic, every class listened with conviction to his unanswerable statement of facts, and again have we seen emigration return to our shores."

Dr. Rolph's work consists mainly of a narrative of his own personal exertions in the promotion of emigration, in which sphere of action all the proof and arguments of the necessity and advantages of emigration



are constantly, vigorously, and pleasingly elucidated. Dr. Rolph, on his arrival in England in August, 1839, soon discovered, much to his disappointment, though not to his great surprise, considering the events which so lately occurred in Canada, that the current of emigration was running so strongly against the British Provinces in America, that he almost began to despair of the issue of his mission. A cold indifference to his object met him in every direction; and one eminent individual, connected with the Canadas, and having their interests and prosperity deeply at heart, informed him, in a tone of candid conviction, that it was in vain for him to attempt to resist it. South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Port Natal, and even the Falkland Islands, were all preferred to these provinces. He found the press hostile, the people prejudiced, and the Government indifferent, and the most ardent friends of the Canadas themselves desponding. But the enthusiastic zeal and patriotic ardor of Dr. Rolph were not to be daunted. He keenly felt the justice and goodness of the cause in which he had voluntarily engaged, and determined to persevere.

Dr. Rolph commenced his operations in Scotland, and taking advantage of the presence of the Duke of Richmond, with all the Scotch nobility, Highland heritors and chiefs, who were then assembled at Inverness, he addressed a public letter to the Duke of Richmond, which we regret he has so much abridged in his work. It was published in all the newspapers of the day, and we supply from that source an interesting fragment omitted by Dr. R. :—

“The surface of the Island of Tyrie comprises about 11,000 acres, of which only from 3 to 4,000 is arable land. The remainder consists of rock, intermingled with pasture, and of large tracts covered with shifting sand, which is yearly encroaching on the arable and pasture land. There is no wood on the island, and the peat which has been heretofore used as fuel is entirely exhausted. The inhabitants of this narrow territory consist of about five thousand souls. This dense population is remarkable for their quiet, orderly, and sober habit, as well as their ardent loyalty; a large portion of the men having served in the ranks in the army and navy during the war. The island, with the exception of two or three large farms, has been parcelled out for a length of time into holdings of two or three acres. The breaking up of the large farms was caused by the necessity of providing for the men who were disbanded after having served in the regiments raised by the proprietors. Sometimes from the employment of great industry in favorable seasons, and on favorable spots, tolerable crops of barley and potatoes are raised, although, from the sandy nature of the soil, the sand-drifts, and want of shelter, they are always precarious. By these means a certain number obtain subsistence in ordinary seasons. But there are not fewer than 400 families, comprising about 3,000 souls, who have only patches of potato ground which are allowed to them, with their cottage, free of rent, but which are quite inadequate to provide more than a few weeks' maintenance for their families. There is no employment to be found on the island for these cottagers; the manufacture of kelp, which formerly enabled them to maintain their families, having now entirely failed. The proprietor incurred much expense, and went to great trouble to establish the deep sea fishing of cod and ling, but failed entirely. Under these circumstances, the condition of the people has become deplorable. The potato crops have been a failure, and the people are without fuel. It is at all times perilous and difficult to procure fuel, the people having to bring it from Mull, across a boisterous sea, and a distance of thirty miles. The wetness of the present summer has prevented the peats from being dried sufficiently early as to be brought to Tyrie, where no substitute can be found. The food of these people consists principally of a precarious and inadequate supply of fish, which they may be able to catch in fine weather, and the shell



fish, now all but exhausted, which they can pick up on the shore. This food is at all times unwholesome, but now doubly so, from want of means for cooking it."

This island, belonging to the Duke of Argyll, whose tenantry were in so dreadful an extremity, led to the subsequent formation of an association presided over by that nobleman, the dissolution of which principally induced Dr. R. to furnish the public with this interesting narrative. In the same letter to the Duke of Richmond, from which we have quoted, he has given a very graphic and glowing description of the success which attended the settlement of the bodies of Scotch settlers first planted in Canada by Bishop Macdonell, and he then proceeds:—

"Contrast the happiness of these men with the hapless lot of the sturdy Highlanders, who have for years been progressively verging to a state of destitution and wretchedness, the value of whose labor, the reward of whose industry has gradually diminished to a pittance of uncertain acquisition, often inadequate to purchase the actual necessaries, much less the comforts and conveniences, of life; and who, like the inhabitants of the islands to which I have particularly drawn the attention of your Grace, begun, in addition to their other wants, to experience a want of fuel; gazing at the few faint and dying embers on the squalid hearth, which rather mock their wishes than warm their limbs. When your Grace reflects on the number and extent of the various charities of the United Kingdom, the object of some of them more theoretical than practical, and whose success and utility is often questionable and problematical, there does appear some grievous defect, some unaccountable oversight, that the philanthropic feelings of some of the great landlords have not induced them to establish a society, the object of which, should be to give to destitute heads of families of good character the means of proceeding, under judicious arrangement and management, to the North American provinces belonging to the British Crown. Can any persons be more deserving of the sympathy, commiseration, and assistance of the truly humane portion of society, than the poor unfortunate islanders whose case I have presented to your Grace? Under circumstances of unparalleled distress, with a future without a glimmering ray of hope to cheer them on—still we find no outrage has been committed to blot the fair fame of the hardy Gael. They have braved the horrors of protracted famine, for I can call it nothing less, when a general resolution was entered into to restrict themselves to one meal in the twenty-four hours, with the same enduring fortitude which has ever been their characteristic, and which has rendered them our most valuable settlers. For I would apprise your Grace, that when a daring banditti dared to pollute our soil, urged on by bombastic speeches and letters from Messrs. Everett, Cushing, Webster of Maine, and others, they nobly drew forth their dirk and claymore, and the high and solemn enthusiasm of their national character being awakened, they resolved gloriously to conquer in defending British supremacy, or nobly perish in its fall. It is quite impossible, my Lord Duke, from the prowess you have shown in the field—the wisdom you have displayed in the senate—the fondness you have ever manifested for the rural population of the land—the liberality and patriotism that have ever distinguished your public and private career; and elevated you in the public estimation, far more than your lofty and noble descent—it is utterly impossible that you can be insensible to the immeasurable consequence to yourself as a peer of the realm, and to the whole community, of maintaining fearlessly and firmly every inch of our colonial territory. And I assure your Grace, that a far better and more certain security than even our glorious bulwarks and our brave soldiery, would be, the systematic colonization of Canada, by our unfortunate and hapless peasantry of the United Kingdom."

From Inverness Dr. Rolph proceeded to Glasgow, where the merchants, bankers, and shipowners, solicited him to attend a public meeting in the city hall. On that occasion, diversifying his subject in conformity to the interests of his auditors, he went over the national

and political advantages resulting from emigration, and the great value of our Colonial possessions to the trade, manufactures, and commerce of the parent State. After some severe denunciations against the outrageous aggressions from the citizens of the United States on the Canadian provinces, and strictures on the conduct of those members of the House of Commons who had demurred to the expense of the retention of our Colonies, and the employment of a military force to repel and repress assaults on them, Dr. Rolph continued—

“ Now, my Lord Provost, I ask what would be thought of any statesman who should say, if Ireland was repeatedly invaded from France; recruits openly beat up in all parts of the country for that purpose; arms and munitions of war openly wrested from the public arsenals for such service; and battle given to the Queen’s troops; ‘ Oh! Ireland has always been a source of great trouble and expense to us, we had better give it up, and leave it to its fate?’ The thing would be scouted at as preposterous, if it was not looked upon as treasonable. However, I shall have occasion to show that the Colonies are worth retaining, even on pecuniary and commercial grounds. But, first, I wish that persons, before settling the subject of giving up these Colonies so quietly and complacently, should inform us to whom they are to be given. A very large and considerable body of armed men, desirous of seizing these colonies, have come from the adjoining States of Maine, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Ohio, &c., and have been fighting for them; and it would certainly be a singular epoch in British history, a wonderful stretch of British magnanimity, if the British Government said to these assailants, ‘ Oh, we find fighting very expensive, and vastly disagreeable; you see powers and resources in this continent we cannot; take it if you please; it is very much at your service.’ Then, indeed, Mr. Clay’s prophecy would be fulfilled, ‘ We can take Canada without fighting.’ I proceed to prove, before I enter on the subject of the value of the provinces, and the imperative obligation we are under to maintain them, to demonstrate to you how ardently they are desired both by the Government and the people of the United States. Although that Government had a force upon the frontier, in no one instance that I have heard of, did they prevent an invasion of our territory; and the constituted authorities of the Union, whilst claiming credit for the actual employment of vigorous preventive measures, have been throughout desirous to let the experiment of invading Canada by their subjects go on, in the hope that it would eventually prove successful, for the two-fold object of diverting from the consideration of their own disordered affairs the attention of a restless people, and of thus insidiously effecting, without any apparent participation of their own, that great object of the national ambition, universal dominion on the American continent. In the fulness of their pretensions, they certainly calculated on acquiring possession of the Canadas, at a price somewhat less costly than that of a war with England. Such a notion was engendered by the avowal of such opinions as those of Hume, Stephen, Leader, and Robbuck, and the vacillating and temporising course of policy so long pursued by the British Minister in regard to Canadian affairs, as well as from the known humane desire of England’s people to avert by every possible sacrifice, short of the national integrity and honor, the advent of an hostility, which in its effects would convulse the civilised world. In April, 1820, Mackenzie, in a letter to Lord Dalhousie, said, ‘ The United States and we are now on good terms—long may it continue to be so; but I fear, I greatly fear, that they only wait a favorable opportunity to effect their favorite object, which, as far as I can see by a constant and most intimate investigation of their newspapers, reviews, and Congressional speeches, is to drive the British Government out of this continent altogether. I may be thought of for saying that those very men who now grasp at the Pacific Ocean and its shores may yet condemn the estates and banish the persons of some of those men whose measures are tending to alienate the people of this country (Canada) from the best and most virtuous, and most noble Government on earth, that of Great Britain.’ ”

After a long enumeration of events and authorities, to prove the all-



prevailing desire of the great American Republic to obtain possession of Canada, Dr. Rolph proceeds to prove the advantages which emigration offers to curb and resist these pretensions.

The stream of renovation which Canada requires in this respect can be alone supplied through the channel of emigration. We ask you, then, to direct its flow from this, its native source, into that, its great recipient. We wish to give it a tone, a character, a direction, and bestow on those whose services are needed an interest in the soil whereon they plant themselves, conscious they will defend it with their lives as much for their own sakes as for the country. It is impossible to blink the question, or fall into the egregious error of supposing that, because the storm which lately burst over Canada has subsided, the causes which produced it have been removed. They are too deep-seated—have had too steady a growth—involve principles and interests of far too great an import to warrant any such conclusion; and the alembic is still covertly at work. Their efforts may be, as they have been, successfully repelled; but they cannot wholly cease until Canada shall acquire, through the fostering care of the mother country, that degree of moral strength which will cause her to be respected in her individuality. In the interim, her measures of precaution will admit of no relaxation, and her defensive attitude must be rightly maintained; for, “as the thief cometh in the night,” so, finding her unprepared, would come at any time, her insidious enemy upon her, the mind of that enemy being now too much familiarised with the prosecution of his object to care about giving much notice of his intentions.

From Scotland Dr. Rolph proceeded to Ireland, and previously to our notice of his interesting correspondence with Lord Cloncurry, we give the following extract from one of his letters to the late Mr. Dalton, of Toronto, to show that, in the promotion of emigration, he generally avoided an intermixture of politics with that subject:—

“I have endeavored sedulously to avoid all party politics connected with Canada, looking to emigration and the introduction of capital as the objects most beneficial to the province, and therefore most to be objects of my study. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the perpetual and angry discussion of politics has an injurious effect here, and makes many believe that there are a large body in the province favorable to separation, and who agitate furiously every matter, disguisedly that in any way tends to promote that object. Since the splendid exertions of Mr. Urquhart, I think the number of anti-colonists are decreasing in England, and that a most powerful feeling has sprung up in favor of our colonial empire. I am equally happy to add that I see most encouraging prospects of success in my efforts to restore the current of emigration to our noble province. Our border troubles, which I trust are not likely to continue, or rather to return; and the attraction which the South Australian Colonies were supposed to possess, have, doubtless, for a time deprived the British North American Provinces of the greatest and most natural sources of their prosperity, viz., the occupation of their fertile lands by their loyal fellow subjects from the United Kingdom. But, as to the latter case, I feel perfectly assured that the truth will gradually force its way to the mass of the people here, who have been perfectly bewildered by the astounding and exaggerated efforts of those interested in Australia, New Zealand, and Texas. But if it be in truth, better for the British emigrant that he should seek his new home in Australia than in Canada, he is perfectly justified in going there; but if the balance of advantage be the other way, it cannot, will not, long remain a secret; and when experience has ascertained the truth, we shall soon have the benefit of the discovery, and shall enjoy it permanently. In



all my statements to the people, and I have always met intelligent and gratified audiences, I have kept most rigidly within bounds in setting forth the facilities and advantages of making a settlement in Canada. I have guarded myself most strictly against even unintentional under-rating of difficulties, or over-statement of advantages, being disposed naturally to take a sanguine view myself. I feel that the real advantages are so certain and so striking, that I would rather keep within them, than run any risk of going beyond them in stating them, because this leads to disappointment afterwards, to reproaches and discontent, and eventually to the discouragement of others."

From Greenock Dr. Rolph crossed to Ireland, and was gratified with a very cordial reception at Dublin, where he found all parties ready to unite with him in promoting a judicious plan of emigration. He then proceeded to Cork, where he had several satisfactory meetings with the merchants and citizens at the Chamber of Commerce. Here he saw a letter from Lord Cloncurry, strongly recommending to the Irish, who might be disposed to emigrate, to settle in the United States, which was a clear proof of the unpardonable ignorance which prevailed in the mother country, even among the higher and better informed classes, with respect to the hostile feelings with which the Irish, in general, are regarded in the United States, and the cold reception which they everywhere meet with on landing. This letter afforded to Dr. Rolph an excellent opportunity for contrasting the United States with the Canadas as an asylum for emigrants, and of proving the vast superiority of the latter over the former, in every point of view; and he did not hesitate to avail himself of it. He accordingly addressed, through the medium of the press, a long letter to his Lordship, in which, in eloquent and convincing language, he clearly demonstrates the truth of his position.

We regret that Dr. Rolph has not republished this letter, because it had the effect of converting Lord Cloncurry into a firm defender and promoter of Canadian emigration. In his selection of the proofs of the greater benefits to be derived from British settlers planting themselves within the confines of the British dominions, he has not altogether relied upon the facts embraced within the range of his own personal information; but boldly introduces the writings and speeches of different citizens of the United States themselves, as the most conclusive evidence that could be rendered in a case so important to the best interests of Great Britain and her Colonies. It is most satisfactorily proved, from those documents, that though for a time the land speculators in the United States, and the means afforded them by immense advances of bank paper, had given an extraordinary and astonishing impulse to settlements, yet the failure of returns, and the total derangement of the banks, had produced a most inauspicious reaction. The public works in actual progress, and the buildings and improvements going on in various parts of the Union, had been completely stopped, for want of money, without any speedy prospect of being resumed. The capital laid out, had been anything but productive; and a great part of it would be entirely lost, while the works so far constructed, and the buildings so partially erected, were fast falling into decay. After producing such testimony, which is extended in a variety of shapes, and with great force of truth, Dr. Rolph exclaims—"When the illustrious

Washington established that system of Government in the United States, there was to be no entangling alliances, commercial treaties, extension of dominion, destruction of aborigines; and even the period of the extinction of slavery was looked upon as not remote. Behold, my Lord, how changed the scene! Banks crushing one after another; panic succeeding panic; convulsion to convulsion; flames bursting forth in every direction through the cities; life estimated as of little value; agrarianism and anarchy rapidly spreading through the land; Texas rent from Mexico; the Indians ruthlessly and remorselessly driven from their territories; slavery declared perpetual and irremediable; and England threatened with secret, if not with open war." To these unquestioned and unquestionable truths, we may add the fact, that those portions of the United States, where the Irish laboring emigrants first land, are already so densely settled, that it is at all times difficult for them to obtain employment, even where the general prejudice against them is least to be perceived; and that it will take many a weary and toilsome year, to struggle through that dense population to comfort and independence: whereas in the Canadas, it may be said to be optional with the emigrant, to settle upon lands at once, or to labor for one or two years, the produce of which would enable him to purchase lands where he would. Dr. Rolph then proceeds to prove, in terms the most convincing, the vast superiority of these provinces to the United States, as a refuge for emigrants; but we regret that our limits will admit of our following him but a short way in the course of his argument. In Upper Canada, he states, that the loyal and industrious British settler beholds nothing in the United States to be envied or imitated; and is perfectly well contented with the freedom he enjoys, which is equal to that in the parent state; and rests satisfied with the security and protection which laws afford to his person and property—a political blessing, which is far from being universally felt or duly appreciated in the neighboring states. He sees his fellow-emigrants prospering around him—annually flocking in—and completely transformed in their condition. Here may be seen the English laborer, rescued from the degradation, tyranny, and demoralisation of the workhouse, and converted into a well-requited laborer, and afterwards a freeholder. Here also may be seen the hardy sons of Erin shaking off their usual improvident habits, toiling vigorously and cheerfully at any work they may be set to; first, merry and contented as laborers; and then peaceful, industrious, thriving, moral, and loyal, as occupiers and owners of the soil. This testimony has also the advantage of being derived from the United States, and is, therefore, doubly valuable to the purpose of Dr. Rolph, which was to convince Lord Cloncurry, an approver of Irish emigration into these states, of the superiority of Canada. He adds—"In its rich and fertile soil lies the germ of future national greatness and prosperity; and it wants but that the value of its natural resources should be properly appreciated, so that they may be used with success, to provide in the country productive of labor sufficient to employ nearly a thousand times the number of its present population."

We can only give the conclusion of Dr. Rolph's letter to Lord



Cloncurry, as from the length to which we have already extended our notice of this work. We must resume its further consideration in our next number.

“ However we may be disposed to condemn the policy of Great Britain, it is essential to her very existence to maintain her maritime rights and ascendancy, which would assuredly be annihilated if she lost her North American Provinces. Empire has always followed trade, travelling, as it were, from one part of the world to the other, as commerce has shifted its station. Cicero, who was at the head of affairs in a most powerful state 1800 years ago, furnishes us with the following maxim :

‘ Qui mare teneat—cum necesse rerum potiri.’

And the practise of all princes who have lived since that time, and either designed to extend their dominions or render themselves considerable to their neighbors, fully prove the axiom to be true. Now, if the dominion of the sea is absolutely necessary to a people who aim at empire, of how much greater moment is it to a nation, whose grandeur, whose very being depends upon commerce and navigation? And it must be very evident, my lord, that such a nation, and Great Britain is such a nation, will never abandon her maritime power on the western ocean, convinced, as she must be, that it would be the most fatal and most irretrievable injury that she could receive. A consideration of this important subject naturally leads to a contemplation of the advantages which must result to the trade and navigation of the country, if the opening of the navigable waters from Lake Huron to the Bay of Quinte—by Lake Simcoe—the Trent and its connecting water-link is followed up by emigration and the investment of capital. The purchase by the Government of that great artery of communication between Lakes Ontario and Erie, the Welland Canal—the long line of excellent public road through the richest sections of the country, both at the eastern and western extremities of this lake—must all tend to the development of the resources of this great province. Experience testifies that increased facilities of intercourse between distant places, and more especially in harbors and ports and the interior of a country, are among the most effective means of extending civilisation, with its attendant lights and benefits. Together with the opportunities of communication, a desire to take advantage of them is diffused, and this readiness will be more decided, and the important result to be expected will follow more promptly in proportion as the means thus presented shall combine security with convenience, and despatch with both. These are questions of paramount interest and most vital importance to the province, for so abundant and continuous a stream cannot flow through its soil without fertilising and enriching it on both sides. Thus frequent visitors even, whether they permanently settle amongst us or not—whether engaged in commerce, attracted by curiosity, or merely passing on to a more remote destination—must necessarily cause an increased activity in the various departments of business, and add most considerably to the circulation of money. There has been a great change in the condition and resources of the country within the last few years. Under the application of steam-power to our lakes and rivers, remote sections have been brought together, and the energies of the community have been condensed. Our weakness, arising from a sparse population, has been to a great extent overcome. If this be the effect of steam as applicable to water, what must be the operation of things under the tremendous schemes that are now in progress to bring that large district of country lying west of Lake Huron to the city of Toronto, by the short route contemplated by the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad. When we have a steam route from Great Britain to Halifax, and a railroad from Halifax to Quebec—and both will take place—we might have an army in this province from the mother country in a fortnight, fully supplied with artillery and stores of all kinds, and in a state of readiness to oppose foreign aggression. Its immense influence upon the security of the public peace can scarcely be over-rated.”



**NOTES OF A RESIDENCE IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,  
IN 1842—43;**

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF COLONIAL DISCIPLINE AND  
EMPLOYMENT, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS EFFICIENT IMPROVEMENT.

BY A LATE COLONIAL POLICE MAGISTRATE.

[Continued from p. 91.]

For the more accurate enumeration of the population, the return was made by police districts, into which the settled parts of the colony is divided, and the following are the results for the years 1841 and 1842. It is difficult to suppose that an annual enumeration can be at all necessary; it is attended with considerable trouble, and an expense which can be but ill afforded; a triennial return would surely be quite sufficient for any useful purpose:—

|                                   | MALES.  |         | FEMALES.  |       |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|
|                                   | 1841.   | 1842.   | 1841.     | 1842. |
| Hobarton .. .. .                  | 7,817   | 8,107   | 6,705     | 6,654 |
| Launceston .. .. .                | 4,522   | 4,940   | 2,810     | 3,241 |
| South Port .. .. .                | 168     | 205     | 168       | 165   |
| Morven .. .. .                    | 1,454   | 1,103   | 107       | * 56  |
| George Town .. .. .               | 399     | 418     | 115       | 167   |
| Richmond .. .. .                  | 1,176   | 2,092   | 1,282     | 1,420 |
| Brighton .. .. .                  | 1,176   | 1,330   | 653       | 662   |
| New Norfolk .. .. .               | 1,199   | 1,312   | 560       | 657   |
| Oatlands .. .. .                  | 1,021   | 1,173   | 372       | 450   |
| Bothwell .. .. .                  | 672     | 673     | 286       | 274   |
| Norfolk Plains .. .. .            | 1,664   | 2,229   | 763       | 921   |
| Westbury .. .. .                  | 936     | 1,390   | 282       | 378   |
| Campbelton .. .. .                | 1,390   | 1,588   | 412       | 578   |
| Fingal .. .. .                    | 350     | 400     | 86        | 107   |
| Great Swan Port .. .. .           | 800     | 925     | 119       | 166   |
| Prosser's Plains .. .. .          | 308     | 311     | 114       | 141   |
| Circular Head .. .. .             | 230     | 400     | 100       | 178   |
| In Government Vessels .. .. .     | 64      | 83      | —         | —     |
| Prisoners on Public Works .. .. . | 5,030   | 6,960   | —         | —     |
| Do., Tasman's Peninsula .. .. .   | .. .. . | 1,891   | —         | —     |
| Do., Houses of Correction .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | No Return | 1,891 |

The discrepancies in the above returns are not easily to be accounted for; but the separate returns of the prisoners, particularly that of the women, ought to be inquired into. when a gross system of mismanagement could not fail to be exhibited.

The different religious denominations were set out, and not very

saw heaps of gold, and precious stones, and coins, and was told to take what I desired, by God! my lords, I stand astonished at my own moderation." All parties seemed to have been surprised, and well they might, for the opposition to the Government, under existing circumstances, was suicidal.

But, sir, this is not the question. I write bitterly, and how can I help it? What dependence have the *real* West Indians upon the prudence of such a body as the West India Standing Committee, when by this act of forcing upon the Premier, at an inopportune time, an excellent but mis-timed proposal they afforded him an opportunity of throwing them overboard altogether. Had the house *understood* (which it is quite plain they did not) Mr. Miles's motion, all would have been well. But why puzzle such "a spaniel" as Mr. Thomas Duncombe with clayed sugars and Muscovado ditto, &c.? All this should have been done in a quiet way by a circular, not by a long speech; and in place of entering into these particulars in the House of Commons, the thing should have been done "out of doors." Had it been so, a different result would have been obtained, and the West Indies once again have "looked up." That they may recover this blow I think quite possible, when I reflect upon the amazing capability of the soil, the extraordinary rapidity of vegetation, and the astounding fertility of the climate; but not through the medium of sugar. The chains of slavery are now riveted for ever. English capital and English enterprise will carry on, if they do not already do this, the manufacture of sugar in Cuba and the Brazils. Let the West India body wince. Let them suffer as they deserve to suffer—they have sold themselves and their clients. They are now entirely at the mercy of their friends and foes, and they have nobody to thank but themselves. But as it is easier to find fault than to point out a remedy, I shall not dwell longer upon this most impolitic act, but endeavor to show that things may not be so bad after all. Thus three-fourths of the present proprietors must be prepared to throw up their sugar-works. They will not be able to carry them on, Less sugar will, consequently, be produced where the "grand experiment" is going on, and a new stimulus will be given to Brazilian and Cuban slavery. Then commercial cupidity will again revert to the West Indies, and sugar be again made there; but not in our day. In the meanwhile, let me advise those West India planters who find themselves unable to carry on their sugar manufactories, to organise independent colonies—that is, let every man, according to the extent of his estate, carry out with him a respectable class of settlers—not paupers, nor the sweepings of the streets, as has been hitherto done—and locate them with every advantage to themselves, on such places, and in such situations as are most healthy and most commodious for the shipping, and there is not a parish in Jamaica where such places are not to be found. Let them have the land rent-free for one, two, or even three years; and let them direct their attention to the minor products of the island, as maize, arrow-root, pulse, and above all, wheat; Jamaica will then have a respectable and enterprising class of settlers, who being able to pay fair wages, will readily attract labourers, and in three or

four years those sugar estates which are now about to be abandoned, will be as productive, or even more so, than they were in the palmiest days of the sugar monopoly. I know the great bug-bear is "the climate." It is this which prevents men with capital of five and six hundred pounds migrating to Jamaica; but I will undertake to remove that impression, and if needs be, produce hundreds who will be ready and willing to settle there, provided the proprietors take up this scheme in its proper light, and carry it out with becoming spirit. Nay, I will even pledge myself to accompany the first colony that shall be ready to start, and almost guarantee their acclimatization. This is undertaking, I know, a great deal; but so convinced am I of the salubrity of the climate, that I make the offer in the utmost confidence and certainty. However, this is but a hint to the West Indians, whether they act upon it or not does not much matter to me. And before I conclude, Sir, allow me just to make one remark as to the complaint against the Government. Does the West India body always support its friends? Let the history of the "Colonial Society," and the "Colonial Gazette," of the "Alligator," and of several Colonial Magazines, answer this question. I started "The Alligator," and for ten numbers continued that paper without any support from those very persons for whose interests I was expending not only my capital, but impairing my health. How can they now complain of Sir Robert Peel, to whom under God, they are absolutely indebted for the little they possess? Again, I repeat it, sugar cannot be profitably cultivated; let our attention be directed to the minor products of the island, on which I dwell somewhat at length in your third number. Jamaica offers more attractions to the man of limited capital than any country at present under the dominion of Great Britain, and the advantages held out to the small farmer, the grazier, and the agriculturist, are not equalled in any other portion of the globe, for where else can a man raise three crops of wheat in a year?

With many apologies for taking up so much of your valuable journal,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD BINNS, M.D.

Bellevue, near Hounslow,

June 22, 1844.



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

**ANCIENT TEMPLES IN CEYLON.**—We take the following from a letter written to us by a friend now in Ceylon:—"Colombo, Feb. 12th.—I have just returned from a trip up the country; my route was first to Pantura, and from thence to Honora, where there is the *debris* of an ancient temple of Buddha. The ruins lie scattered over about three-fourths of an acre: portions here and there rising up like ninepins, ready to be bowled down by the hand of Time. Part of the fabric is still used as a temple, being partially restored with mud—or what is technically styled 'whattle and dab,' and assuredly this modern masonry in juxtaposition with the ancient, cuts but a very sorry figure. Some of the alto-reliefs on the cornices, &c., considering that they were chiselled centuries ago, evince a high degree of architectural skill in design and execution, more particularly, when compared with the native performances in that line *now*. Gray granite is the material of the structure. A few entablatures, and some square pillars, about six feet high and nine inches square, comprise the chief remains of the temple. From Honora I proceeded to Atgalle, the route to which spot lies partly through high, solemn forest: thence to Nambapannee, Balmapoora, and Palmadula, where I visited two other temples; one of them containing a twenty-four feet colossal statue of Buddha sleeping. The god resembles a huge, bilious giant, with as stolid a countenance as can be imagined. Both temples are most gaudily painted, the prevailing colors being yellow-edged and trimmed with red, blue, and green. Very beautiful, I doubt not, to the eye of the Singalee, but hideous in my own. I proceeded thence to the foot of Adam's Peak (the second highest point in the island), but did not ascend, as I intend (D. V.) to visit it a few weeks hence, when there will be thousands of natives assembled there on religious duties; a sight, I hear, worth seeing. Pilgrims of all ages, and every class, and from all parts, gathering on the mountain."

**NEW SPECIES OF SUGAR.**—The *Journal du Commerce d'Anvers* says that an announcement has been made of the appearance in the markets of the world of a new description of sugar, infinitely superior, as well from its richness as the reasonableness of its price, to any sugar known. This commodity, our Belgian contemporary proceeds to observe, "is simply that which has been in use in India from time immemorial, but prepared and treated under the modern system of scientific improvement. The saccharine property is extracted by incision of the trunks of palm-trees, sago, and cocoa-nut trees, sometimes by an operation upon the blossoms, at others by a cut in the tree near the part from whence the foliage issues. A palm-tree thus dealt with yields, it seems, for the space of more than three months, about two "litres" a day. The liquid thickened bears the name of "jagrc," and resembles raw wax, as well in point of color as in consistency and smell.

**THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.**—Copy of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Wigram, Coldstream Guards, addressed to the Hon. William Smith, on his return from the Red River Settlement, in 1839:—"My dear Sir—I fear that my account of the Red River Settlement will prove a very meagre one. According to a census taken in 1838, the population amounted to 720 families, containing 3,972 souls. They have 3,862 acres of land under cultivation, 1,132 horses, 3,390 head of horned cattle, 457 sheep, with pigs, poultry, &c. The land produces wheat, barley, oats, pease, turnips, carrots, potatoes, &c. The settlement commences at the Stone Fort, near the mouth of the Red River, and follows the course up to its junction with the Assiniboine river, along which latter stream it extends as high as Grant's village, a distance altogether of about thirty-five miles, with, of course, considerable intervals between the habitations. The population is of a most motley description, and among them are all kinds of every description—Indians, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Creoles, Canadian, American, Norwegian, Danish, Swiss, Polish, German, Italian. These latter are the remains of settlers taken up by Lord Selkirk, at the time De Meuron and Wattsville's Regiments were discharged. They have among them four Roman Catholic priests, and two clergymen of the Established Church, the latter supported

entirely by the Hudson's Bay Company, and a well-conducted school for the education of the younger members of the community of both sexes. Believe me, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours, ELY WIGRAM."—Within the last two years spinning has been introduced with great success, and the Company have imported two Canadian women to teach the settlers to make cloth, &c.—*Quebec Mercury*.

GULF OF MEXICO.—The *Army and Navy Chronicle*, of Washington, gives the report made to the American Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, of determinations of latitude, longitude, and magnetic deviation, at several places in the Gulf of Mexico, made under the direction of Com. L. M. Powell, of the U. S. Navy. The latitudes were determined from observations of the sun and stars, made with a sextant and artificial horizon, and may be relied on within 30 seconds. Two well determined meridians in the Gulf were adopted as secondaries, viz, the Moro Tower at Havanah, long 82 deg. 21 min. and 52 sec, west from Greenwich, and the Balize, mouth of the Mississippi, in long 89 deg. 05 min. 00. sec. west of Greenwich. The rates and errors of the chronometers were determined at each of the above places, from equal altitudes of the sun, observed with a sextant and artificial horizon. Indeed, it appears by the report that all possible care was taken by Com. Powell and the officers under his command, to "define the positions" of these places in the Gulf of Mexico with accuracy. The places which are thus determined are as follows

| Places.                              | Latitudes. |     |      | Longitudes. |     |     | Variation. |      |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----|------|-------------|-----|-----|------------|------|
|                                      | deg.       | min | sec. | deg.        | min | sec | deg.       | min. |
| Key West, Custom-house .. ..         | 24         | 33  | 20   | 81          | 48  | 37  | 6          | 2    |
| " Lighthouse .. ..                   | 24         | 32  | 22   | 81          | 18  | 30  |            |      |
| Portugal Lighthouse .. ..            | 24         | 37  | 20   | 82          | 52  | 22  | 6          | 10   |
| Tampabay, north end of Egmont Key    | 27         | 36  | 04   | 82          | 45  | 15  | 5          | 25   |
| " " Gadsden's Pt                     | 27         | 49  | 19   | 82          | 27  | 55  |            |      |
| Apalachicola Bay, St. George's L. H. | 29         | 37  | 25   | 85          | 05  | 15  | 6          | 13   |
| " " Log Island L. H.                 | 29         | 46  | 20   | 81          | 38  | 09  |            |      |
| St Joseph's Bay L. H. .. ..          | 29         | 52  | 0    | 85          | 23  | 15  | 6          | 21   |
| " " Cape St. Blas                    | 29         | 37  | 41   | 85          | 20  | 45  |            |      |
| Pensacola—Navy Yard .. ..            | 30         | 20  | 30   | 87          | 15  | 21  | 6          | 51   |
| " " L. H.                            | 30         | 20  | 48   | 87          | 17  | 00  |            |      |
| " " Public Square                    | 30         | 23  | 50   | 87          | 11  | 30  |            |      |
| Mobile Point, L. H. .. ..            | 30         | 13  | 38   | 89          | 00  | 36  | 6          | 56   |
| Ship Island, West End .. ..          | 30         | 12  | 36   | 89          | 57  | 15  |            |      |

NEW COLONY — THE FIGEE ISLANDS.—The following prospectus of an association for the colonisation of the Feejee Islands has been published at New Zealand — "We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association, for the purpose of promoting emigration to one or other of the Feejee Islands, or any other island in the Pacific that may be adapted for the settlement of Europeans. The preference is in the first place to be given to the Feejee Islands, on account of their proximity to New Zealand, as well as on account of the salubrity of the climate, and the great fertility of the soil, which yields abundantly all the rich and valuable productions of tropical countries, such as the sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, cocoa-nut and bread-fruit tree, together with the orange, melon, guava, citron, and olive, and various other fruits and vegetables too numerous to be mentioned. The Feejee Islands are also, from their central position in the southern hemisphere, admirably adapted for becoming a most valuable commercial depôt, being, as they are, equi-distant from India and America, and contiguous to the colonies of New Holland. They have also the advantage of producing sandal wood and beche-de-mer in great abundance, both of which are articles of much value in the Chinese market." The capital stock of the association is to consist of £10,000 in four hundred shares of £25 each. As soon as the paid-up capital shall amount to £2,000, an agent is to proceed to the Feejee Islands, with the means of purchasing an island or islands, containing not less than one hundred thousand acres, and containing one or more ports and commodious harbors.



## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, ETC.

*A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation.* Illustrated by maps and plans. By J. R. McCulloch, Esq., Member of the Institute of France. A new edition, corrected throughout, enlarged, and improved. London. Longmans and Co. 1844.

The history of commerce is the history of civilisation, and civilisation is the ultimate result of commerce. The Veneti were but squalid fishermen, dwelling in wretched huts—their food, fish—their only article of export red caps—their principal manufacture salt. But in process of time, long subsequent to the Roman Emperors, *quoad Romani*, Attila drove some terrified people of Aquileia to the small islands in the Adriatic Gulf, where necessity and industry combining, they erected that stupendous commercial emporium which, in the 15th century, was the London of the civilised world. But the enterprising Portuguese finding a new route to the East Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, commerce spread her wings, and, elevating herself above the absurdities and jealousies of Dogeism and Doges, once more consigned them and their marshes to insignificance and—the Austrians. What more striking proof of the influence of commerce over the affairs of men? But, look at England! The commerce of Venice, even at its acme, even in its most palmy state, when it gave law to mercantile Europe, and was the shield and buckler of Christian Europe, sinks into a partial trade with a colony, when compared with that of England. Here there is a nobler and a nearer example of the wonderful effects of mercantile activity and commercial enterprise.

How necessary, then, a dictionary like the present becomes to all who desire to inform themselves of the condition of Europe, and of the nature and extent of the trade of her inhabitants in the past and the present, and to speculate on the future, who shall attempt to show in the pages of a journal like the *Colonial Magazine*, which affects to deal but with portions of the vast and gigantic commercial relations (and that only in the present tense) of the most extensive, the most powerful, and the most commercial community that the world ever saw? We can add but one more testimony to the great mass of evidence already accumulated from all sources—philosophical, historical, monetary, commercial, and literary—of the superiority, utility, correctness, amplitude, force, and vigor of this *Commercial Dictionary* over every work that has preceded it; and this we do in the same spirit as the Peruvian bowed to the sun.

Whatever information is most necessary and is most wanted, most required by the merchant, and most sought after by the trader, whether in currency, in specie, in tariffs, in exports and imports, in the commercial history of nations past, or the commercial history of nations present, will be found under its proper head, succinctly, tersely, and appositely described, explained, and insisted upon in this dictionary, and always to the satisfaction of the reader, his improvement, and gratification. It is not a mere dictionary, but a collection of valuable articles and tables on and of exports and imports, not only of England and her colonies, but of the entire civilised world, condensed into a space exceeding 1,300 pages of closely-printed, but very clear letter-press, so that, though the type is small, it is easily read even by those with defective vision. As we may mention that all the tables of exports and imports, the trade of Europe, and, indeed, of the world, are brought down to the year 1844, the value of the work to every part of the trading world can be better conceived than described. Any recommendation after this would be superfluous; but we cannot avoid expressing the gratification experienced on finding from the preface that, though Mr. McCulloch is still the staunch upholder of free-trade in its most extended signification, yet he does not wish that those principles should be carried out without a due regard to existing interests. This is all that can be expected, for we do not believe (excepting the very ignorant indeed) that there exists any man who is not convinced that free-trade is the very life of commerce, and the true source of the wealth of nations as well as of individuals. But as, from ignorance of this fact, large capital has been



invested in the manufacture of certain articles, sugar for example, we hold with Mr. M'Culloch that the principles of free-trade should be carried out "with a due regard to existing interests." Cordially recommending the work to the consideration of our numerous colonial and other readers, we conclude this very imperfect notice of a work that requires a volume to describe it.

*Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth, in fifty years, as exhibited by the Decennial Census.* By Professor George Tucker. New York F. Hunt.

This is an able, and what is more, an useful work. The author is well known as a frequent contributor to Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine*, and also fills the chair of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia. The result of his investigation is interesting in many points of view. There are few commercial nations with which we carry on a larger or more profitable trade, and few in whose progress and wealth we take so great an interest—notwithstanding that John Bull the elder may occasionally sneer disparagingly at Jonathan, the lusty yearling. The improvements in steam navigation have of late years knit us more closely together in one bond of self-interest, even if we were not identified as descended from one common stock. The offspring of the Anglo-Saxon race on the continent bids fair, however, to outgrow the mother country in wealth, in enterprise, in extent of dominion. The first census of the Federal Republic was taken on the 1st of August, 1790. The population was at that time 3,929,827, of whom 697,897 were slaves. The census of 1840 gave the number of souls at 14,575,903, of whom 2,099,043 were slaves.

The relative proportions of the three classes, at each decennial census, is as follows —

|           | Whites | Free colored | Slaves. |
|-----------|--------|--------------|---------|
| 1790..... | 80 7   | 1 5          | 17 8    |
| 1800..... | 81 1   | 2 1          | 16 4    |
| 1810..... | 81 1   | 2 1          | 16 4    |
| 1820..... | 81 5   | 2 5          | 16 0    |
| 1830..... | 81 9   | 2 5          | 15 6    |
| 1840..... | 83 1   | 2 3          | 14 6    |

It appears from the preceding comparison that in half a century the whites have gained, and the colored persons have lost 2 4 per cent. of the whole population, and that the free persons have gained, and the slaves have lost 3 2 per cent.

From tables which are furnished, we find that the population in all the towns of the United States, containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards, is something more than one-thirteenth of the whole number, that ten of the States, whose united population exceeds 1,000,000, have as yet no town of that rank, and that, in the other sixteen States, the ratio of their town population to their whole population varies from something less than one-third to less than a sixteenth part. The census of 1840 has given a mass of materials for estimating the annual income of the United States, which has been rarely, if ever, afforded to seventeen millions of people, but we cannot go into these details here.

We must conclude our notice of this elaborate and valuable work with the following extract, which will serve in some degree to show the progress of wealth and commerce in the Union —

"Let us now advert to the progress of commerce, seeing that the growth of national wealth may be expected to manifest itself in an increase of exports and imports. But since they greatly vary from year to year, it will be necessary to take the average of several years.

The average imports for the three years, from March 4th, 1789, to March 4th, 1792, were as follows —

|                                                                                                            | Dols.      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| " The imports from March 4th, 1789, to December 31st, 1791 . . . . .                                       | 52,200,000 |
| " " from December 31st, 1791, to March 4th, 1792, equal to one-sixth of the imports of that year . . . . . | 5,250,000  |
| One-third of . . . . .                                                                                     | 57,450,000 |
| It..                                                                                                       | 19,150,000 |

"The average imports of 1839, 1840, and 1841 are 132,393,000 dolrs., which show a increase in fifty years of 692 per cent., equal to a decennial increase of 47 per cent., which is about two-fifths, or 40 per cent. more than the average decennial increase of population.

"The average annual exports of domestic products from March 4th, 1789, to March 4th, 1792, were 13,500,000 dolrs., and for the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average was 107,937,000 dolrs., showing an increase of 799 per cent. in 50 years, which is equal to a decennial increase of something more than 51 per cent.

"Again: The average imports for the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, were 71,720,000 dolrs., and when compared with those of 1839, 1840, and 1841, an increase is shown of 77 per cent. in 20 years, equal to a decennial increase of 33 per cent., which is rather less than the increase of the population in the same period.

"The consumption of those commodities which are in extensive, but not in universal use, may also be presumed to indicate the progress of wealth. Of this character are tea, coffee, and wine, all of which, moreover, being imported from abroad, their home consumption can be accurately ascertained.

|                                                                                       | From 1808<br>to 1812. | From 1839<br>to 1841. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The average quantity annually consumed of Coffee, was. . lbs.                         | 16,158,000            | 96,274,000            |
| "    "    "    "    Tea, . . . .                                                      | 3,145,932             | 11,591,000            |
| "    "    "    "    Wines, .. gals.                                                   | 1,737,002             | 5,122,000             |
| The increased consump. in 30 years of Coffee, 495 p.ct.; the decen. increase 81 p.ct. |                       |                       |
| "    "    "    "    Tea, 323 " " "                                                    | "                     | 61 "                  |
| "    "    "    "    Wine, 212 " " "                                                   | "                     | 46 "                  |

"It would seem, then, that from 1808 to 1838 the increased decennial consumption of coffee compared with that of the population, has been as 33 to 81; of tea, 33 to 61; and of wine, as 33 to 16.

"It must, however, be remembered, that for the last six years of the term, coffee, which had previously paid a duty of 5 cents. per pound, and teas, which had paid an average duty of more than 20 cents. per pound, have been free of duty; and that for the same period the duties on wine have been greatly reduced. It is not easy to say how far the increased consumption of these commodities is to be attributed to the changes in the tariff, but it does not probably exceed twenty per cent., and may be much less."

*A View of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Government of Canada.* By a Member of the Provincial Parliament. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 43 pp.

This is a pamphlet which will attract a good deal of attention, both from the importance of the subject, and the talent and peculiar views of the clever writer from whom it emanates. Mr. E. G. Wakefield here professes to describe the state of Government which Sir Charles Metcalfe found on his arrival, and takes a bird's-eye view of the affairs of the province from the time of Lord Durham's mission. He also essays to give a definition of the various views of "responsible government," entertained by different parties at home, and in the province. Mr. Wakefield further furnishes what appears to be a clear and explicit account of the rupture between His Excellency and his executive councillors. We cannot, although we are very much pressed for space, deny ourselves the satisfaction of extracting Mr. Wakefield's singular character of Sir Charles Metcalfe, which will be read with interest in Jamaica and Calcutta, as well as in Canada.

"It is a common saying in Canada that the Governor General works like a slave. His work, however, differs from that of the slave inasmuch as he seems to take great pleasure in it. I have never known anybody in public or private life, who appeared so to love labor for its own sake. It is not that he indulges in but little relaxation; for he is unceasingly at work except when eating or asleep. The heaps of papers which most men in high office look at with ill-concealed dismay, and never intend to read through if they can help it, he grasps with evident satisfaction, and surely reads every word of their contents. Of the countless applications for interviews on business, most of which common Governors evade if they can, he never refuses, still less evades, a single one. Nor does tiresomeness fatigue him: it is said that he hears every story to the end, and never attempts to close an interview except by occasionally wearing



out importunity by silence. How he finds the time is a problem. I know only that he is never in a hurry.

"The public often hears of Sir Charles Metcalfe's munificence. That might be, to a person of his fortune, an easy mode of self-gratification. But if his unknown charities may be measured by reference to the small proportion of such acts of mere benevolence which usually becomes known, he gives more away secretly than in public. Not is his kindness of heart alone displayed in helping people who want money. It appears in the forms of a ready sympathy with every case of suffering, and still more agreeably in a never-failing and most delicate consideration for the feelings of others. That generosity which has been called politeness of the heart, is especially his.

"And this reminds me to speak of another kind of charity which seems to be one of his habits. I mean the spirit of toleration, the predisposition to think well of everybody, the unwillingness to condemn, the love of favorable construction of the opinions and acts of others, the total absence of the bad part of what the philologists call combativeness.

"A strong love of justice generally accompanies the quality last described. In Sir Charles Metcalfe it appears to be always active. I believe it to be the governing motive of every one of his decisions on two-sided matters. On several occasions I have advised applicants to him for the redress of an injury, to be sure and explain the *injustice* they had suffered, and the result always answered my expectations. I fancy that I could with certainty forecast his determination in any case involving a question of justice.

"The kindred qualities of sincerity and honesty have their natural place in this large family of virtues. But they are more than commonly vigorous in Sir Charles Metcalfe. Not merely is he, as the reader would take for granted, incapable of saying the thing which is not, but he will say out the full plain truth, to his own great disadvantage, whenever his silence about it would be apt to leave a wrong impression on any body's mind. And as for honesty, it is not enough to say that nothing would persuade him to take an *unfair* advantage. He can hardly bring himself to take a fair one. It may be questioned whether he would train his own horse for a race if he thought that the other horses would not be trained. He would hesitate about engaging counsel to manage his cause if the other party were too poor or silly to employ counsel. Some may think I am describing a god, but such is the man, and it will be seen in the sequel that a description of this man's peculiar character is a necessary part of my explanation.

"For the direct purpose of stating the fact, it were needless to say that Sir Charles Metcalfe dislikes in others every species of deceit and overreaching. I say it for the indirect purpose of exhibiting a very different trait in his character. Trickery excites in him a loathing very different from that which it excites in most men. And yet it is not in anger, for instead of having great command of temper or an excellent temper, he is really without a temper. I never witnessed such patience under provocation. I am speaking now of what I saw myself, and could not have believed without seeing. It was not merely quiet endurance, but a constant, good-humored, cheerful and lightness of heart, in the midst of trouble enough to provoke a saint or make a strong man ill. To those who, like me, have seen three Governors of Canada literally worried to death, this was a glorious spectacle.

"In self-reliance few are equal to Sir Charles Metcalfe, none superior. He never turns to his neighbour to ask what he thinks or what ought to be done. Like a spider emits its web out of its own body, he spins his opinions out of his own brain, and then, as their formation was not effected, so are they unchangeable by any external influence.

"This is a dangerous quality unless accompanied by abundance of caution. His caution may be termed a wariness that never sleeps. He is slow of decision. When examining questions, whether for judgment or action, he casts about so long in search of all the pros and cons, that you imagine he hesitates to decide. It is not hesitation, but a deliberate circumspection. He won't be hurried. The only fear I ever observed in him was the fear of making a mistake from ignorance or inadvertence. The time which he bestowed on inquiry or deliberation was not always in proportion to the seeming importance or complication of the case; but still it was plain that he went by



some rule which procured for all cases a great deal of consideration, and for each as much as sufficed to make him master of the whole case; not the general features only, but even the minutest particulars. It is again a puzzle to know how he found the time.

"Such circumspection or wariness is naturally uncommunicative. Sir Charles Metcalfe must have a great bump of secretiveness. Though chatty (I would say jolly, if it were not indecorous) out of business, on business he never speaks unnecessarily. Even on occasions of the utmost interest to him, no word or look betrays his thoughts unless he chooses to disclose them; and then he speaks with absolute unreserve. I was often amused by hearing of the total failure of attempts by old hands at Governor-pumping to get at his intention, or opinion, or impression, when he had a mind to keep it to himself; and the cases were frequent in which a listener, accustomed to official mystification, doubted the truth of his communication because it was so complete and unmistakable.

"His courage is of the highest order, comprising both sorts of fearlessness; both the physical boldness which depends on nervous organisation, and that much rarer, that far more admirable, moral valor, which resides in a powerful conscience. It has been said that conscience in most men is an anticipation of the opinions of others. Of this sort of conscience Sir Charles Metcalfe is curiously destitute. For example, the ordinary Governor of a colony, whose enjoyment of pay and authority is a great personal object to him, but whose Government is not of sufficient importance to attract party notice at home, ever keeps in view as the guide of his conduct the purpose of doing what he thinks will be agreeable to the Colonial Office and recommend him to the favor of that Department; whilst a Governor of higher social position at home, such as the ex-Cabinet-Ministers and ex-Ambassador whom the rebellions in Canada have recently induced the Home Government to send thither as chief rulers, is commonly apt to think a great deal about the manner in which his acts as Governor of the Colony will affect his reputation and after-position at home—to consult much less "the still small voice" than the opinion of the side of St. James's-street which happens to be that of his party-club. Whereas God made Sir Charles Metcalfe greater than the Colonial Office; and sure I am he never dreams, nor would care for it if he did, about what people may say of him at White's or Brookes's. His own sense of right is his conscience.

"In official and even professional life most consciences are double, being composed of two senses, a public and a private one: wherefore officials and lawyers often defend without shame what they would blush to think of doing in private life. But Sir Charles Metcalfe's is a single conscience, and of the private kind his whole public life accordingly is regulated by the obligations of honor or religion. Whether it is religion, or that honor which chivalry has handed down to us from a religious source, I cannot determine, because I have had no sufficient means of observing. But why not both in one, as with the true knight of old? Taking this view, along with Sir Charles Metcalfe's intimate friends, we should call him a Christian gentleman. The point, however, which I wish to impress, is that the conscience of the man, let us describe it how we may, is the conscience of the Governor.

"This moral instinct, combined with total disregard of personal consequences and the opinion of others, amounts to originality. Sir Charles Metcalfe accordingly does things that startle one. He squanders his own money, and saves that of the colony he exalts the reputation of his immediate predecessor: being told that any pardon of a French-Canadian rebel for which he should ask specifically, would be at once granted and sent out to New South Wales, he asked a pardon for every one of those poor exiles, and then contributed handsomely to a subscription for enabling them to return to their country.

"Fine as this character is, it is not without defects, or rather deficiencies. These must not be left out of a portrait, the object of which is to show how the qualities of an individual have influence upon public affairs.

"It appeared to me that in Sir Charles Metcalfe, the greatness of the moral qualities have left too little room for intellectual activity on the same grand scale. A dulness of the faculty of perception was obvious, and a consequent slowness in estimating the character and discovering the motives of other men. In powers of expression and argumentations and consequently in the power of persuading and convincing, there

is a striking deficiency in comparison with the greatness of the virtues before enumerated. Neither his pen nor his voice therefore, ever properly expresses the noble sentiments of his heart or the wise conclusions of his judgment. It follows that other people are apt to misconceive his aims and motives, and form an erroneous estimate of his character. I have imagined, also, that his mind is not accustomed to laying down plans for the attainment of definite ends, that his only plan is from time to time, as events occur, to do whatever the sense of duty tells him is right at the time and for the occasion, that he always relies for success, not enough on the careful adaptation of means to the end in view, nor even on a very clear conception of any end, but too much on some belief in the sufficient efficacy of goodness and devotion to the public welfare. If, for example, the gaining of an election were of great importance to him, and he were urged to make or withhold some appointment with a view of inducing a majority of voters to support the Government candidate, he would smile, smile thank you with much good humor and politeness for the friendly suggestion and let you go away exclaiming—This man has no notion of governing except by means of truth and justice. In this way partisans are discouraged. It may be grand but it is wholly at variance with the practice of representative government. The very magnificence of such a character has an overawing, even a depressing effect on others, wounds their self-love, and breeds hatred in little minds."

*Western Barbary its Wild Tribes and Savage Animals.* By John H. Drummond Hay, Esq. London John Murray

The author of this interesting and beautifully-written work was directed by Her Majesty to procure a barb of the purest blood in the region around Larache, and although unsuccessful in his mission, which may be accounted for by the statement of the Sheikh of Idowa (who appears to have been a worthy and interesting individual) he has yet produced a very popular and readable work. In reply to the author's expression of astonishment at the degeneracy of the breed in his tribe—

The reason, said the Sheikh, in citing his voice, "is that of late years there is no security for property. If any Bedouin happen to possess a fine horse, and it reach the Sultan's ears, the animal is seized, and the owner receives no recompense. So to escape this misfortune, he will rather cover his mare with the coarsest pony, than seek a sire worthy of its ancient and high-bred pedigree."

During the progress of his travel the author has been enabled to collect and lay before the public many striking traits of manners and character among the hitherto but little known and wandering tribes of this part of Africa. From the style and apparent romantic adventures some persons not being acquainted with the peculiar and figurative expressions and superstitions of the Moors, might imagine them to be rather highly colored, but there is no doubt that the narrative contains a faithful and impartial statement of his journey. No one could have been found better qualified to depict scenes and character with so masterly a hand, his long residence at Tangier, and familiarity with the Mogrebbin dialect of the Arabic, rendered the task comparatively easy to Mr. Hay.

The empire of Morocco from present political circumstances, may be expected to absorb a considerable share of the public interest when any recent information concerning the manners of the bigotted and scarcely civilised tribes on the frontiers, and their far less civilised and migratory neighbors, "the Sons of the Desert," will be eagerly sought for, and which this work is so well calculated to supply.

Mr. Hay departed on his mission from Tangier accompanied by a Spanish friend, a soldier, and Shaky, his servant, a sort of *Caleb Quotem* in regard to the numerous duties he performed, and at the village of Swanly he was joined by Hadj Abdallah, the Sheikh, a good judge of horse-flesh, and who was that *rara avis* in despotic countries, a man of sterling honesty and high principles. The party was increased, *en route*, by a venerable Arab journeying to the tribe of Oolad Essar, Sons of the Eagle, who proved that valuable adjunct to travel in all eastern countries, a good "tale-teller," his history of a notorious *cateran*, Ales Boofiaher, which he relates at intervals, abounds with interest, the successful combat of Ales, who had scarcely arrived at manhood, with the Sultan's gigantic black "Blow-giver," his predatory life in the forest, the dread in which his name was held, his devotion to his attached



wife, the treacheries he endured, the numerous and abortive attempts made for his capture, and his subsequent brutal punishment and final death, are related in a manner which greatly interests the reader in the fate of the unfortunate brigand. An accidental boar-hunt on the road is well described, as also the old hunter's story of the boar and two lions. The author's desperate boar hunt, in company with an American friend, is related in a pleasing manner, as well as his nocturnal encounter with the *Melon* boar. The coolness of the American in the former could scarcely be equalled by his countryman Colonel Crockett, of bear-hunting notoriety. The field sports in Morocco would certainly astonish a Leicestershire or even a Galway fox-hunter. The description of a "duel" between two barb colts is well drawn; likewise the adventure in a harem, which terminated more pleasantly than such affairs generally do. The Moorish estimate of beauty proves them no mean judges of the *points of the beau sexe*.

"Four things in a woman should be black—the hair, the eyebrows, the eyelashes, and the iris of the eyes: four should be white—the complexion, the white of the eyes, the teeth, and legs: four red—the tongue, the lips, the middle of the cheeks, and the gums: four long—the back, the fingers, the arms, and the legs: four round—the head, the neck, the arms, and the ankles: four wide—the forehead, the eyes, the bosom, and the hips: four delicate—the nose, the eyebrows, the lips, and the fingers: four ample—the lower part of the back, the thighs, the calves of the legs, and the knees: four small—the ears, the breasts, the hands, and the feet."

The affectionate interest taken at a race by an old Arab horse-dealer in the success of a favorite horse he had bred and sold, ought to put to the blush the callous feelings which one of his order would display in our country.

It is very gratifying to find that during the last ten years but three capital punishments have taken place at Tangier; and when the tyrannical laws of that country are taken into consideration, the statement would appear almost incredible, had it not come from so high a source. Once such punishment the author happened accidentally to be at, and he details the dreadful and revolting ceremony in language that does credit to his feelings; such butchery, even in that country, hardly ever had a parallel. The Russian executioner who volunteered to perform the horrid deed for a few dollars, met a just fate from a relative of the deceased. A reprieve arrived a few days after for the two victims (brothers)—their crime *smuggling*.

A second was owing to the strict ideas of justice in a Mahomedan. A man had shot another from jealousy; the brother of the deceased appealed to the Sultan for the life of the murderer, and though the monarch requested him to take the price of blood, the applicant was inexorable. The criminal was accordingly brought from prison on the same day of the week, and at the same hour he committed the crime, and sealed on the very spot which he had stained with the blood of his victim, and met his fate by the very weapon, a pistol, at the exact part where he shot his countryman.

The appendix contains the history and fate of the unfortunate friend of the author's, Mr. John Davidson, who, like nearly every other African traveller, fell a victim in his attempt to reach Timbuctoo and penetrate Central Africa. The reasons assigned by Mr. Hay for the failure of such endeavors, possess much truth, judgment, and intimate knowledge of the dispositions and character of the Moors and Arabs, and ought to be fully borne in mind, should any other adventurous gentleman make a similar attempt.

We regret that our confined limits this month will not allow us to make extensive extracts, or follow the author through his highly interesting narrative so fully as we could wish. We can only add that this work of Mr. Hay's is well deserving of a place in every library and drawing-room. The traveller, the lover of history, and the sportsman, will find it full of useful and entertaining information.

*Thoughts on Slavery and Cheap Sugar, &c.* By James Ewing Ritchie.  
London: Aylott and Jones. 89 pp.

The gist of this pamphlet is a severe attack upon the members and friends of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for the course they have recently pursued. Mr. Ewing bandies hard words. He alleges, that the members, having now become an authority in the mouths of Conservative statesmen, are, therefore, the



advocates of monopoly, and bloodshed, and death. The author advocates free trade as the only one thing by which slavery can be destroyed.

However much we may differ with the writer in his general views, we quite agree with him in the following passages —

“ A glance at the present condition of the sugar-producing countries will convince any one that the West India planter has immense advantages over his rival of Cuba or Brazil. There is a great amount of misunderstanding on this subject. The soil of the West India Islands is always represented as exhausted, which is far from being actually the case. In Cuba, according to an estimate made by the patriotic society of Havana, it appears that two hundred and fifteen acres of new land are expected to produce, in cane-cultivation, thirteen hundred boxes of sugar, or 2,172 lbs per acre. We may reasonably infer that the production in Brazil does not equal this. We find that the exports of sugar from the latter country have rather declined, while those of Cuba have been nearly doubled within the last few years, while, from the evidence taken by a committee of the House of Commons, it appears that, with the present imperfect system of cultivation, the following results have been obtained, including ratoons, or canes cut for several years successively —

|                               |  |                               |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Jamaica, about 2,000 per acre | \| | Antigua, about 3,000 per acre |
| St Vincent . . . 3,000 —      |  | Barbados . . . 3,000 —        |

“ A pretty fair result, it must be confessed, considering the exhausted condition of the soil. Another advantage the West India Islands possess over Brazil arises from their facilities for water carriage. Their limited extent is anything but a drawback; it makes them all sea coast. With labor and capital they would be put in a position that would enable them to undersell slave grown sugar. The great disadvantage under which they suffer is scarcity of labor.”

*Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western Australia,*  
for 1842-3 Vol 1 Perth F Lochie

This is one of the most interesting publications which has yet come to hand from the Australian colonies. It furnishes a complete and authentic history of the progress of the colony and will, we are sure, be read with patient attention by all who take an interest in the prosperity and welfare of our Australian settlements. The latest report of the society is a very valuable document. Its efforts appear to be most judiciously directed towards promoting—1st The introduction of capital by immigration. 2nd The introduction of capital by exports of produce. 3rd The retention of capital by the preference of colonial to imported articles.

Attention seems also to be given to the improvement of the breed of horses for exportation. According to the meteorological and other tables furnished, the climate is well suited for invalids from India connected with the civil and military services. The immigration of laborers is marked by a considerable increase. The culture of the vine has at length begun to be extensively entered into. The experiments in the growth of raisins and Zante currants have been successful, and the growth and luxuriant bearing of the olive is most extraordinary. The population of the colony according to the census of 1842, appears to be 2,115 males, 1,361 females. Total 3,476 exclusive of the military and their families. The return of shipping entered inwards for 1842, shows the following statement —

|                          | Ships.     | Tons.         |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Great Britain .. .. .    | 12         | 3,070         |
| British Colonies .. .. . | 37         | 5,822         |
| United States . . . . .  | 96         | 21,006        |
| Foreign States . . . . . | 6          | 2,598         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>151</b> | <b>32,496</b> |

“ In regard to the export of oil, the value given has reference merely to the oil captured in British vessels, but if, in addition to this, the amount captured by American and foreign vessels in the bays and ports of the colony were included, the value might fairly be estimated at £30,000. It is true that the colony derives but little benefit from the export, and the fact that so great a source of revenue should be lost is deeply to be deplored. A hope may surely be entertained that British enter-

price and capital will ere long be directed to take advantage of the facilities which are here offered both for sperm and black whale fishing."

Some very able papers on agriculture and horticulture are scattered through the volume, and there is a brief chronicle appended of the principal events which have occurred connected with the colony since its settlement.

The prices of provisions, clothing, land, agricultural produce, and the rates of wages, &c., according to the latest returns are also furnished.

*Introduction to the Second Edition of the Highlands of Ethiopia.*  
By Major W. Cornwallis Harris.

As we have not been favored with either the first or second edition of Major Harris's work, we cannot tell why this pamphlet has been sent to us. We are certainly unprepared to enter into the merits of the discussion, or to offer an opinion on the work in question, which we only know by repute. Major Harris, it would seem from the introduction before us, has taken umbrage at some severe critique upon his work, and has been ill-advised enough to enter the lists in reply, in a lengthy and uncalled-for defence of his style, his motives, and the faults of omission and commission, charged against him by his assailant. He has even, it appears, been at the pains to re-write and re-construct his narrative, in order to conciliate his anonymous reviewer—a task, as far as we can judge, of supererogation. We have no clue as to who his dreaded adversary is. Our humble opinion is, that Major Harris would have acted more wisely in treating "the enemies who will make a point of pursuing him as long as he is above ground" with silent contempt, which would have been much more galling and effective than the 62 pages of argument and reply which he has thought fit to bestow upon them.

*Emigration and Colonization, embodying the results of a Mission to Great Britain and Ireland during the years 1839 to 1842, &c.* By Thomas Rolph, Esq., late Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada. London. J. Mortimer. 376 pp.

We have noticed this work in preceding pages, and it is a volume which, at the present time, must command great attention from all parties who are interested in the colonies and colonization of British North America.

*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for June. New York: Freeman Hunt.

Mr. Hunt has already established so universal a reputation for his excellent magazine, that anything we can say in its favor is quite futile. In every civilized quarter of the world it is quoted as an indisputable authority on all that relates especially to the trade, commerce, and resources of the United States. But the indefatigable and talented editor does not confine his attention alone to the States of the Union, but watches with eager eye all that is doing in other quarters of the world—nothing escapes his watchful vigilance. The tariffs and commercial treaties, the progress in wealth or commerce, in literature or art, of every nation, and port, and kingdom, receive a due share of notice, and render the able work which he conducts one of the most useful *ouvrages* *meccans* for the merchant and the legislator with which we are acquainted.

*The United States' Almanac* for 1844. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler.

This is an interesting statistical work of 316 pages. No pains appear to have been spared in the getting up so as to make it a useful manual of reference. The astronomical calculations, which are very detailed, have been conducted by Mr. John Downes, and the general and statistical details collected and prepared by Mr. Freeman Hunt, the well-known and highly-distinguished editor of the *Merchants' Magazine*, of New York. There are many valuable tables of the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, general and state governments, public officers, &c. As far as we have been able to judge from a cursory glance, it will prove a formidable opponent to the old-established American Almanac published at Boston.



*Annual Report for 1843 of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents to Congress.*

This is a document of great value for reference—it furnishes some most useful, general, and statistical information as to the progress made by the United States, in mechanical improvement, science, and agriculture. Much pains is taken to draw out and improve the latent talent and indigenous resources of the country; and the government are most anxious to introduce and encourage the cultivation of new products; hence we find the culture of hemp, of rice, and of multicoles rye recommended. We further learn that “twelve thousand packages of seeds have been distributed throughout the Union, from the Patent-office, during the past year. Additional information has been obtained respecting further improvements in manures, seeds, crops, and implements, and such new applications of agricultural productions as promise to be useful to our country.” What a lesson does this afford to Great Britain. How little has been done towards the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of the arts and sciences by Government aid and influence here. Even the Royal Agricultural Societies of London and Dublin, and the Highland Society of Scotland, receive little or no support.

*On the Advantages of a Triform System of Colonisation in South Africa, affording a gloriously splendid prospect for the next Generation of Mankind.*  
By Edward King, pp. 44. London: Longman and Co.

Perhaps the less we say on this pamphlet the better. That the author is a well-informed and clever man there cannot be a doubt, that his ideas are good on some points we are free to admit; but he will not be understood by the large majority of parties into whose hands his essay will fall. According to his own showing “he is a medical psychologist, converted by the subject to a politico-Christian philanthropist; and he therefore uses a phraseology as little in vogue as the science of psychology.” The author is greatly disappointed at the ill success which has attended his efforts for the common weal. He has offered his essay successively to ourselves, and to the whole round of the press, but all have declined it as unsuited for publication. Alas! for the public taste and judgment of the present day.

*A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of DeRon, on the Late Massacre at Wairau.* London: Longmans and Co.

This is a narrative of the causes which led to the massacre at Wairau, and a connected account of the facts as they occurred, described by eye witnesses. Prefaced by a powerful appeal to the President of the New Zealand Society from Mr. Robert. As we have gone over in detail the particulars and arguments of the case already, there is the less necessity to revive them here.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

*The Western Australian Sheet Almanac, for 1844.*—*Goodwin's Launceston (Van Diemen's Land) Almanac for 1844* (a most useful Compendium of general and local information).—*Journal of the Statistical Society.* Part II. for June.—*Cleaves's Gazette of Variety.* Parts I. to IV. London: Cleave. (This is a publication which recommends itself to the reading public, at home, and in the colonies, alike by its cheapness, neatness, and usefulness.)—*Frazer's Magazine.*—*La Belle Assemblée.*—*The Farmer's Magazine.*—*The Sporting Review.*—*The Athenæum.*—*The Mining Journal.*—*Railway Journal.*—*Medical Times,* and *British and Foreign Traveller's Guide,* for June.—*The Creole; a Jamaica Literary Journal,* Nos. I. to IX. inclusive.



## COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## INDIA.

The news which has come to hand by the last mail, does not furnish any very interesting or important event. The mutiny among the native troops in the North Western Provinces was at an end; but, by way of example, the 31st Regiment of N.I. had been disbanded. There have been fresh disturbances in the Punjab. Sneh Singh, the brother of the late Minister and uncle of the present one, had been slain in an engagement by his nephew, Heera Singh. The Governor-General's attention, had been attracted to the Punjab; and no doubt the British Government will find it necessary to interfere in setting things in order.

At Gwalior, affairs do not appear to be altogether in a very satisfactory state. The head of the Regency, Ram Rao Phalke is extremely unpopular, and attempts have been made to destroy him. The public feeling sets strongly against him. Several conspirators had already been seized as implicated, and four of them imprisoned for life.

BOMBAY.—The community of Bombay has just been subjected to a heavy loss by the death of Dr. Malcolmson, who was one of the most devoted votaries of the science at that Presidency. He originally came to India in the Company's Medical Service on the Madras establishment, which he resigned to enter the House of Forbes and Co., at Bombay.]

We regret to learn from a letter published in the *Bombay Times* and written at Bushire the 3rd March, 1841, that the ambassador at Teheran had heard from the best authority that Stoddart and Comply had been actually put to death, and that there was not the smallest chance of Dr. Wolff's finding them alive.

The Lord Bishop of Madras is to take his departure this day from this island. His Lordship after a visitation of six months duration, is proceeding to his residence at the Neilgherries, in order to recruit his health which has suffered considerably from the fatigues of his journey. — *Gentleman's Gazette*.

CALCUTTA.—Our papers reach to the 21st April. Lord Ellenborough has determined on carrying out the undertaking entered upon by his predecessor, viz, the construction of the Ganges Canal, which had been suspended, after its commencement for want of funds. The great work will be certainly one of utility and benefit. But as the undertaking itself will be imperfect, without another of a similar character, it is probable, says the *Englishman*, we shall have either a railway or a canal from Rijnahl to Calcutta. And we trust the day is not far distant when the surface of the country will be intersected with both canals and railways, and the country be enriched and improved beyond calculation.

Amongst commercial matters, we have to announce the failure of the house of Adam, Scott, and Co.

The *Hurkara* intimates, that Mr. Lenox, of New York, and his sisters have conjointly had the magnificent sum of 500*l.* at the disposal of Dr. Duff and the missions of the Free Church in India.

The *Englishman* states that the object of Sir William Parker's visit to Calcutta is to make a certain proposal from the Emperor of the Celestials, respecting the growth of opium within the East India Company's territories. His Majesty declares himself ready to pay into the coffers of John Company a million and a half sterling a year if the Company will give up the cultivation of the drug.

Mr. Henry Torrens, the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, has been presented by its associates, with a magnificent silver standish, value 100 rupees. The Hon. W. W. Bird, Esq., has presented the new institution, to be called the Lyceum, with a donation of 500 rupees.

The New South Wales horses (19 in number), which were sold by Messrs. Tulloh and Co., on Monday last, realised 10,550 rs., or, on an average, about 550 rs. each. We question whether such prices as these would repay the breeders. The expenses attending the exportation of horses are very heavy, and we under-

stand, that the passage between Sydney and Calcutta is £20 for every horse safely landed. Such prices as those realised on Monday would, no doubt, pay the *speculator*, who, during the present wretched state of things in N.S. Wales can buy up stock of every description for a mere nothing. But as the colony improves in condition, so will stock rise in value; and the horse which may now be bought in Sydney for £9 or £10, will probably fetch at the hammer as much as £55, the sum given for him in Calcutta. We think, therefore, the proceeds of this sale have not been sufficient to warrant our believing that any *trade* in horses between the Colonists and ourselves is likely to be carried on. It is true, these horses were not the best specimens the Colony can produce, but such as they were, to repay the breeders, they ought to have brought considerably more.—*Englishman*, April 10.

The Chamber of Commerce have directed their attention to the increasing production of Indigo in Java which is already becoming a powerful competitor of Bengal Indigo. The Chamber purpose addressing the Government on the subject, with a view of obtaining a reduction on the export duty levied on the article as the only means that remains of affording assistance to the prospects of this important staple product of Bengal.

The *Star* of the 16th April gives an account of the experiments instituted in Kemaon for the introduction of the Tea plant. It would seem that these experiments, as far as they have gone, have been attended with complete success; but, commenced as they were eight years ago, we cannot discover from what cause so little progress has been made in the cultivation of the plant until two years ago, when apparently the experiment was energetically carried on for the first time. In 1811 the nurseries consisted of twenty-three acres of ground, in 1843 they were increased to fifty-five acres, containing 4,300 Tea-bearing plants, 27,000 plants which will yield produce this year, together with seedlings and cuttings sufficient to plant out fifty-five acres of land which have been prepared for the same. Last year's produce consisted of 191 pounds of good and course tea from 4,300 plants. During the current season the amount of tea produce will be very greatly increased; and we may hope from the activity of the able Superinten-

dent of the Botanical Gardens in the North West Provinces, Dr. Jamieson, who has the charge of the Tea nurseries, that the cultivation of the plant will be soon demonstrated to be so profitable as to induce private planters to turn their attention thereto. Specimens of produce sent to Messrs. Thompson and Son, of London, were declared by them to be "fine flavored and strong, and equal to the superior Black Teas sent them as presents, and better for the most part, than the China Tea imported for mercantile purposes."

MADRAS.—The Government has passed an act abolishing at last the transit on inland duties in the Madras Presidency. The following are the new rates of Duties on Imports and Exports.

SCHEDULE A.  
RATES OF DUTY TO BE CHARGED ON GOODS IMPORTED BY SEA INTO ANY PORT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF PORT ST. GEORGE.

| Enunciation of Goods.                                                                                              | When imported on British bottoms. | When imported on Foreign bottoms.                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                    | Bullion and Coin . . . . .        | Free. | Free. |
| Precious Stones & Pearls                                                                                           | Do.                               | Do.                                                                                                                        |
| Grain and Pulse other than rice and paddy }                                                                        | Do.                               | 2 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 100 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund.  |
| Rice and Paddy . . . . .                                                                                           | Do.                               | 4 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 100 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, 2 annas per maund. |
| Horses and other living Animals . . . . .                                                                          | Free.                             | Free.                                                                                                                      |
| Ice . . . . .                                                                                                      | Do.                               | Do.                                                                                                                        |
| Coal, Coke, Bricks, Chalk, Stones (marble & wroughtstones excepted) . . . . .                                      | Do.                               | Do.                                                                                                                        |
| Books printed in the United Kingdom or in any British possession . . . . .                                         | Do.                               | 3 per cent.                                                                                                                |
| Foreign Books . . . . .                                                                                            | 3 per cent.                       | 6 do.                                                                                                                      |
| Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession . . . . .             | 3 do.                             | 6 do.                                                                                                                      |
| Do. do., the produce or manufacture of any other place or country . . . . .                                        |                                   | 12 do.                                                                                                                     |
| Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British possession . . . . . | 3 do.                             | 6 do.                                                                                                                      |

| Enumeration of Goods.                                                                                                                                                        | When im-ported on British bottoms.         | When im-ported on Foreign bottoms.             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Metals, ditto ditto, ex-cepting Tin, the pro-duce or manufacture of any other place ..                                                                                       | 6 per cent.                                | 12 per cent.                                   |
| Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom or any British posses-sion .....                                                                                 | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or any British posses-sion .. .. .                                                                                | 2 do.                                      | 4 do.                                          |
| Do., the produce of any other place or coun-try .. .. .                                                                                                                      | 4 do                                       |                                                |
| Cotton Wool, not cov-ered by certificate of the payment of ex-port duty, at any other port of Fort St. George .....                                                          | 9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer. | 1 rs. 2 an. per maund of 80 tolas to the seer. |
| Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Twist, and Yarn, the pro-duce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession ..                                                      | 3½ per cent.                               | 7 per cent.                                    |
| Do., the produce of any other place .                                                                                                                                        | 7 do.                                      | 14 do.                                         |
| Opium                                                                                                                                                                        | 24 rs. per seer of 80 tolas.               | 24 rs. per seer of 80 tolas.                   |
| Salt                                                                                                                                                                         | 3 rs. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.     | 3 rs. per md. of 100 tolas to the seer.        |
| Adam .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                 | 10 per cent                                | 20 per cent.                                   |
| Betel Nut (raw) .. .                                                                                                                                                         | 5 do                                       | 10 do.                                         |
| Betel Nut (boiled) ..                                                                                                                                                        | 10 do                                      | 20 do.                                         |
| Camphor .. .. .                                                                                                                                                              | 10 do                                      | 20 do.                                         |
| Cassia .. .. .                                                                                                                                                               | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Cloves .. .. .                                                                                                                                                               | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Coffee .. .. .                                                                                                                                                               | 7½ do                                      | 15 do.                                         |
| Coral .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Nutmegs and Mace .                                                                                                                                                           | 10 do                                      | 20 do.                                         |
| Pepper .. .. .                                                                                                                                                               | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Rattans .. .. .                                                                                                                                                              | 7½ do                                      | 15 do.                                         |
| Tea .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                  | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Vermilion .. .. .                                                                                                                                                            | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Wines and Liqueurs ..                                                                                                                                                        | 10 do.                                     | 20 do.                                         |
| Spirits .. .. .                                                                                                                                                              | 9 as. pr. im gal.                          | 1 r. pr. im. gal.                              |
| And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and, when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the im- |                                            |                                                |
| baeco .. .. .                                                                                                                                                                | 10 per cent.                               | 20 per cent.                                   |
| All articles not in-cluded in the above enumeration .. .. .                                                                                                                  | 3½ do.                                     | 7 do.                                          |

And if the Collector of Customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty, accord- ing to the place of their production, come

from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to call on the importer to furnish evidenc as to the place of manufacture or produce, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said Collector of the truth of the declara- tion, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, as per Custom-House Register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Col- lector of Customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback, unless the drawback be claimed at the time of the re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the Custom-house Register.

SCHEDULE B.

RATES OF DUTY TO BE CHARGED ON GOODS EXPORTED BY SEA FROM ANY PORT OR PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

| Enumeration of Goods.                                                                                                                                            | Exported on British bottoms.             | Exported on Foreign bottoms.                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Bullion and Coin .. .                                                                                                                                            |                                          |                                               |
| Precious Stones and Pearls .. .. .                                                                                                                               |                                          |                                               |
| Books, Maps, and Drawings, printed in India .. .. .                                                                                                              | Free.                                    |                                               |
| Horses and Living Ani- mals .. .. .                                                                                                                              |                                          |                                               |
| Cotton Wool, exported to Europe, the Uni- ted States of Ame- rica, or any British possession in Ame- rica .. .. .                                                |                                          | 9 annas per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.      |
| Ditto, ditto, exported to places other than above .. .. .                                                                                                        | 9 annas per md. of 80 tolas to the seer. | 1 r. 2 annas per md. of 80 tolas to the seer. |
| Rum & Sugar exported to any other place, than Great Britain, including any British possession or settle- ment on the conti- nent of India, in- cluding Bombay .. | 3 per cent.                              | 6 per cent.                                   |



SCHEDULE C.

| Enumeration of Goods.                                                                                                                                                    | Exported on British bottoms                                                                                          | Exported on Foreign bottoms.                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sugar and Rum, exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession, not being a British possession or settlement on the continent of India, including Bombay .. | Free.                                                                                                                | 3 per cent.                                                                                                           |
| Grain and pulse of all sorts, other than rice and paddy .....                                                                                                            | 1 anna per bg. not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna pr. md. | 2 annas per bg. not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna pr. md. |
| Rice and Paddy .....                                                                                                                                                     | 2 annas per bag as above, or 1 anna per maund.                                                                       | 4 annas per bag as above, or 2 annas per maund.                                                                       |
| Indigo .....                                                                                                                                                             | 3 rs. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.                                                                               | 6 rs. per md. of 80 tolas to the seer.                                                                                |
| Salt, having paid the price fixed to be paid on salt declared for exportation to ports or places not being subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George .....        | Free.                                                                                                                | Free.                                                                                                                 |
| Tobacco .....                                                                                                                                                            | 10 per cent.                                                                                                         | 20 per cent.                                                                                                          |
| Opium, not covered by a pass .....                                                                                                                                       | Prohibited                                                                                                           | Prohibited                                                                                                            |
| All articles not included in the above enumeration .....                                                                                                                 | 3 per cent.                                                                                                          | 6 per cent.                                                                                                           |

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, from Madras or from any other port of the Presidency of Fort St. George, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this schedule, provided that the re-export be made, in British bottoms, within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per Custom House Register, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded.

Manifest of Goods Imported per commander, from under color, viz

| Marks. | Numbers. | Packages. | Quantity. | Weight. | Gallons. | Yards. | Description of Goods.                                                                            | Invoice Value. | Tarif Value. |
|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| A      | 125      | 3 cns     | 250 pcs   | 0       | 0        | 9000   | Cambric Lg Clths blehd. Lg Clths unblehd Madapollums, blehd. Madapollums, unblehd Plain Muslins. |                |              |

N.B. Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionery, stationery, and such like. All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native.

From China in like manner, in China weights.

In imports and exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

T. R. DAVIDSON, Offg. Sec. to the Government of India.

Republished by order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

G. D. DRURY, Chief Secretary.

As the aim and object of our publication is to be essentially useful, and to further and promote the spread and progress of improvement in all our colonies, by giving extended publicity to the exertions made by each—we make no scruple for extracting freely from the report of the Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held on the 9th of April:—

“The late exhibition of vegetables, flowers, &c., at the garden, would be sufficient answer to the sceptical, as to the *cui bono* of the Society, if no other could be found. The surprise of many who now visit Madras, after a lengthened absence, is great, to find that we can boast of as good vegetables, and in as great abundance as in the more temperate regions of some parts of the interior, and in so far a superior degree to most stations, that nearly all the common vegetables of England may now be met with in the market, where, but a few

years back, brinjals, bandekai, and cucumbers, were the best part of the market-gardeners' produce. The new market now about being completed just off the Mount Road, and in a situation most suitable for the convenience of families lying near the road, or at Nungumbankum, Tanampett, Royapett, Luz, St. Thomas, &c., will, I have no doubt, be well stocked with esculents, and an additional fillip will be given to the exertions of the gardeners, from the extra demand which the convenience of the market-place will cause.

"Floriculture has been keeping pace with that of the kitchen garden; and bouquets are now to be met with in Madras that would rival those almost of any part of India. Among other improvements in the garden, we have commenced a regular system of nursery-gardening, and hope, in the course of the year, to have a good stock of seedling trees and shrubs, as well of the more rare descriptions that we can procure, as of those that have been, for some time, common in Madras. I am induced to think, that much benefit may be derived from this system, and, certainly, great convenience afforded to those who are laying out grounds, planting, &c., and the frequent demands we have had for young trees, &c., shows that something of the kind is wanting to a greater extent than has hitherto been in practice. In the fruit department, I am happy to say, a decided improvement has taken place in the garden during the year. Our young mangoe-trees (for a description of which I must refer you to our Quarterly Proceedings in July last) had a good pruning in November, and the oldest trees are now bearing freely. Of pines, hitherto, there have been none. Much attention has been paid this year to our pinery, and with such success that the plants are now, most of them, in fruit or blossom. The bearing of the plantations could hardly have been better; and we have a promise of many of a most excellent description of orange, called the manilla orange. Two very fine lemon-trees, with fruit and blossoms, have lately been moved into the garden (presented by Mr. Birch) with perfect success; the trees are seven or eight feet high, but were not even checked by the transplanting. To those who are fond of mulberries, I would bring to notice

an exceedingly fine description of this fruit, which we possess in the garden, large and fleshy (six of them weighing 2½ ounces), and of exquisite flavor, we have been extending our plantations of this sort of mulberry. The young trees bear most freely, and this species, like all other mulberries, is easily and quickly propagated by cuttings. Our letchie-trees, though numerous, and of vigorous growth, have never as yet blossomed, I am sorry to say. I am told they blossom at Hyderabad—but bear no fruit; in the gardens at Juggernaut. Poree this fruit is abundant, and though very inferior in size to those in China, in flavor they are nearly equal. For the first time in the garden we have fruits, and looking very healthy on one of our young alligator pear-trees. Three of the trees blossomed, but only one has borne. I must not omit to mention our vineyard—a minute's walk will convince any gentleman of the present thriving condition of the vines, though we have at times had much to contend against, in bringing them through the chock they experienced in their first removal, and the unfavorable winds to which they were unavoidably exposed, before we could get a fence high enough to protect them. Of the cuttings so kindly sent to the society by Captain Hampden, from Dowlatabad, but few have, I regret, to say, with all our care, survived; but of these, some are doing remarkably well, especially one or two of the black Hubshey grape.

"List of articles for which rewards will be given by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, in the year 1845:—For the best Sea Island Cotton, not less than 100lbs., 250rs.; for do. Upland Georgia, do., 200rs.; for do. Egyptian, do., 200rs.; for do. Peruvian, do., 200rs.; for do. Indigo, manufactured from the green leaf, not less than 50lbs., 200rs.; for do. Coffee, 100lbs., 200rs.; for do. sample of Raw Silk, 20lbs., 300rs.; for second best sample of Raw Silk, 20lbs., 150rs.; for do. of Merino Wool, 50lbs., 200rs.; for do. Caouchouc, 10lbs., 200rs.

"The object of the Society and of Government, in offering these rewards, being to hold out encouragement to natives to adopt an improved system of agriculture, and to raise articles in demand for export of a superior quality,



capable of competing with similar products from other countries, in the markets of Europe, the Board are of opinion, that the reward should be limited to the *boni fide* producers, and that these producers should be natives, or Indo-Britons, unconnected with the houses of agency, or individual European speculators.

“The extension of the manufacture of sugar has proceeded with a rapidity that could have hardly been looked for in every direction—south, north, and west—and appears to the Board hardly to need the further support of the Society; they would suggest, therefore, the withdrawal of the article from the list of those for which rewards are to be offered, as well as those of plantain, senna, and tobacco. The last article has never been, nor is likely ever to be, of any considerable export to Europe. In place of the three above articles, the Board would propose the substitution of “coffee,” “raw silk,” and “wool;” and for each of these two latter articles they would recommend, for the present, two prizes to be given—one to be open to general competition, without reference to the party producing it; the other to be limited as suggested to natives or Indo-Britons.”

CEYLON.—We have the papers of this island to the 23rd April. A correspondent, who had vacated the sugar estates, Hegombo, writes:—“I never saw anything in Java superior to the canes here, and not often anything to equal them; and will stake my reputation as a sugar planter, that the canes will last as long as any in any other part of the world.”

The return of imports and exports of the island, for the last five years, show a steady progressive increase. We give the value of a few of the leading exports in pounds sterling:—

|      | Arreca-nuts. | Cinna-mon. | Coffee. | Cocoa-nut Oil. |
|------|--------------|------------|---------|----------------|
|      |              | £          | £       | £              |
| 1839 | 22,956       | 54,016     | 130,597 | 26,597         |
| 1840 | 23,097       | 29,583     | 214,529 | 32,483         |
| 1841 | 22,428       | 24,857     | 196,048 | 24,062         |
| 1842 | 29,222       | 15,207     | 269,763 | 34,242         |
| 1843 | 27,028       | 66,270     | 192,891 | 43,874         |

Ten years ago Ceylon was not known in England, and even in London it was only regarded in the light of a valuable

military key to India. The only part of Ceylon that seemed then to draw forth any admiration was Trincomalee, on account solely of its harbor being the finest in the Eastern hemisphere, and being the only place of refuge for weather-driven vessels from the Bay of Bengal and the Coromandel coast, but chiefly, we believe, as a valuable naval station. Five years after this, a new era began to dawn on Ceylon. The resources of the island began to attract the attention of the wealthy capitalists of England. From that day to this thousands upon thousands of pounds have been expended on the soil of both the maritime and interior provinces of the island; and, although it is natural there should be some failures, still it is surprising in how many a hundred-fold the money laid out has been returned. Coffee is the staple production at present of Ceylon, and not a few have already made princely fortunes, and others are in the fair way. Sugar has been tried, but we are sorry to add that the spirited growers have not hitherto succeeded as they had anticipated. True, one or two have succeeded, but it is only those who have. Want of the proper experience, we firmly think, has been the principal cause of the unsuccessful results. We have very little doubt on our mind as to this island being ultimately a sugar colony, and that to a greater extent than many people are inclined to believe. Ceylon is yet in its infancy. Hundreds upon hundreds of acres of suitable land, which have never yet been explored, will be in a few years more all under cultivation. Ceylon is favorably situated with regard to England; the climate of two-thirds of the island, we may safely say, is not ill adapted for the European constitution, and what is more natural than that families with small capital should emigrate and settle in Ceylon, as they are now beginning to do. England is over stocked with millions of capital for which there is no safe outlet at home; and is it then anything extraordinary that capital should be flowing into this island as it is now doing? There is no colony in the world which at present presents such inducements to emigrate as Ceylon does. There is no other colony where property of every kind is so generally respected as in the island of Ceylon. We have a wise and liberal government; we are comparatively free from taxes of any



kind. The natives of the country are well disposed towards the Europeans. Since the successful termination of our disputes with the Celestial Emperor, Ceylon has become of double importance to England. It is emphatically the half-way-house between it and China. When the resources of that vast empire become fairly open to British enterprise and capital, it will be hard to say of what real importance this island may be to England. It is invaluable, and will always be so, as a coaling station to the steamers outwards and homewards bound. It is approachable in as short, *if not a shorter*, time from England than Bombay is, and who can foresee what a valuable acquisition Ceylon must then prove to Britain, if it ever happen to be made the centre of all her operations, in her wide and far-spreading Eastern dominions, which is far from being an unlikely case if the Company's charter is even renewed in 1854, and, consequently, the Government of the day take the affairs of India into their own hands; Ceylon, in that case, then would be the focus from whence would issue "through steam, the right arm of England," all the home instructions destined for our princely dominions in India, our territory in China, our possessions in its seas, as also those of the Indian Ocean, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, with our various islands in the South Pacific. This is no illusory dream, and the day may come sooner than it is looked for. Lastly, we have always regarded England as the means, in the hands of God, destined to evangelise the world. What a pleasing retrospect we would have if, in ten or twelve years after writing this, we had to call back to our remembrance the fact of our having predicted that Ceylon would be the principal focus in the East, from whence would flow the glad tidings of a Saviour to the now-benighted millions in China, as well as to those in other parts of the South. Ceylon, in fact, would then be the second missionary station, *next to England*, of the world.—*Ceylon Herald*.

#### CHINA.

We have intelligence from Victoria (Hong Kong) to the end of March. Dr. J. Satchell, the editor of the *Friend of China* and the *Hong Kong Gazette*, died at Hong Kong of paralysis in February.

If we mistake not, he was for some years professionally engaged by the indigo planters of Lower Bengal.

Mr. Thomas, the Consul at Ningpo, has published the rules and regulations to be observed by British vessels frequenting that port. British subjects are allowed to proceed three miles into the interior, but not beyond that distance.

One of the benefits to be derived from a more extended intercourse with China, will be a more complete knowledge of its natural history, and productions of its agriculture and horticulture. While our merchants are finding their way into the northern ports, and creating markets in places recently unknown to the inhabitants of the west, we are glad to see that scientific men are among the first to take advantage of this improved state of things. It is known to most of our readers that Mr. Fortune came here last summer, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of London, to investigate the products of the regions lately opened to Europeans. He has just returned from the North, bringing with him a most interesting and valuable collection of plants and seeds for that society, part of which are already on their way to England in the Cornwall. Though the season was half gone before his arrival, and he went northward only in August, Mr. Fortune has visited Namoa, Amoy, Chamoo, Chinchew, Chusan, Ningpo, Shanghae, and other places not formerly accessible, and we believe has collected and dried upwards of three thousand specimens. We have learned from him that, with very few exceptions, he has received the greatest civility from the Chinese wherever he went. The captains of vessels and European residents also afforded him every facility in their power, and he speaks in warm terms of their kindness. Though the undertaking is supported by a private society, the honor of taking the lead in such a pursuit and the advantage to be derived are national, and entitle our enterprising friend to every support that can be rendered him; and it is not too much to hope that many of those who have taken an interest in his success will yet live to adorn their pleasure-grounds, on returning to their native country, with the produce of the very plants and seeds they have been so far instrumental in assisting to procure.

An ordinance has been issued abolish-

ing slavery in Hong Kong, and another regulating printing-presses, and the printing of books and papers.

*The Chinese Navy.*—His Imperial Majesty has recorded his opinion upon the maritime defences of the country in the following edict. I have respectfully perused the true records of my ancestor Keenlung, who, in the 6th month of the 15th year of his reign (1750), in one of his rescripts to the cabinet, makes these remarks:—“Marines are not the same as soldiers in general; the strength of the latter consists in maintaining their lines, and making use of the horse and the bow; but the Navy ought to pay attention to naval battles. Marine officers ought to be acquainted with the law of storms, the weather, and the situation of islands; they ought also to be thoroughly versed in the art of navigation, and then they will be able to command as well as to drill their soldiers. Let every province after this recommend the best lieutenants for the marine service, and let from amongst them, with the utmost care, a choice be made of the most able men in naval affairs, and these alone be sent to the examinations.—Respect this. I, the Emperor, look up with veneration to the extreme anxiety of my ancestor in raising the navy, and ought for ever to carry these sentiments into effect, in order to prevent the navy from falling into decay. At present, however, the marine officers are chosen from those who handle the bow and the horse, belonging to the line, and therefore cannot be acquainted with the details of, and be skilful in, the art of navigation. The regulations for every province having now been well drawn up, the marine officers ought to exercise themselves in firing their muskets and guns, without fear of wind and waves. Whosoever hits a mark when the vessel is under weigh ought, on the recommendation of the Governor and Admiral, to be made a lieutenant. Let all do their duty in making a proper and just choice, and be impartial in the examinations. The said Governors and Admirals have all received great favors, and must exert themselves in seeking men of talent to serve their country, and if they are only true in their choice, the navy will daily rise in importance, and they will not defeat my earnest and sincere exhortations.—Respect this.—*Hong Kong Register, Feb. 26.*

SIAM.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the Missionaries in Siam, which contains so much interesting information regarding the progress of improvement in that country, evidently in a silent but not the less sure course of advancement from barbarity to civilization, that we extract the greater part of it. Nine years ago, two Missionaries settled in Siam, where they seem to have gained liberty to do so only from the smallness of their number, but the jealousy of the Government gradually relaxed, and twenty-two are now living there without being interfered with. They have four printing presses in constant operation, besides another in the possession of Prince Chau-Fa-Yai, who has constructed a new set of characters for printing the Bali. By these means a great part of the Scriptures and other works for religious instruction, as well as other works, have been circulated. “Another circumstance worthy of notice, is the increase of intercourse between this nation and Christian nations for the last few years. From the revolution in Siam, in 1690, when the French, who had previously carried on a considerable trade here, were compelled to leave the country, the intercourse with Christian nations almost entirely ceased. No successful attempt was made to renew the intercourse, till 1822, when Mr. Crawford was sent by the Governor-General of India on a special embassy, with the design to the removal of the obstructions to the trade. In this he was in some measure successful; and a treaty of commerce was afterwards concluded between Siam and England, by Major Barney. Notwithstanding this, however, there was but now and then, and at long intervals, an arrival of an English or American vessel. When the first Missionaries arrived, and for some time subsequently, only three or four square rigged vessels visited Siam in a year, and these were generally owned and manned by Mohammedans. Not a single square-rigged vessel was owned by the Siamese. Now, there are frequent arrivals of such vessels; fifty-one have been reported during the two last years. The vessels owned by native Mahomedans are now generally commanded by English officers. The market is well supplied with a considerable variety of European goods. The consequence has been, that the Siamese



have obtained more correct views of foreign nations, and have in imitation supplied themselves with many articles of utility and comfort. This is particularly the case with the nobles, and the wealthy classes. The superiority of European vessels has induced the Siamese to build a number after that model, and in order to sail them successfully, many have paid some attention to navigation and the sciences connected with it, which could be acquired only from foreigners, or from foreign books. This change has mainly been effected by his Royal Highness Prince Chau-Fa Noi, and P'ra-Noi-Wai, (formerly Coon Sit,) the former of whom, has, in addition to an excellent set of nautical instruments, a good library of books in the English language. Ten square-rigged vessels, some of them of a large size, have been built under the superintendence of the above-named persons, and others are in progress. The Siamese recently made a successful voyage to Singapore with one of these vessels, commanded and manned by Siamese; and another has since returned from Bombay and Ceylon, having only a foreigner for a captain; the latter vessel has already sailed for China, and is to be followed by another in a few days."

#### AUSTRALASIA.

SYDNEY.—The Herald, from Greenock, with 320 bounty emigrants on board, arrived at Port Jackson on the 10th of January; and the Elizabeth, from Liverpool, on the 20th.

Some of the papers are recommending the establishment of a Royal Society to superintend, forward, and encourage, all the useful arts. The *Morning Chronicle* suggests "that a Normal School be established on principles (with some necessary modifications) similar to that of *Hofwyl*, where conjointly with the usual literary, scientific, and mathematical instructions, lectures should be given on all the necessary branches of improved knowledge, such as modern agriculture, botany, zoology, chemistry, geology, mechanics, civil engineering, &c., so as that each class of pupils, according to their several tastes, objects in life, and peculiar bent of mind, should find wherewith to be qualified to fill that department in the great social family to which his genius and peculiar talents lead him. To this school a large farm should be annexed

(perhaps it could best be done near Maitland) where the most approved modes of management and cultivation of every species of animal, tree, and plant, suited to our soil and climate, should be exhibited before the eyes of the pupils, by persons brought from those countries where such things are best understood; as of sheep and cattle from England—horse-breeders and grooms from Arabia—cultivators of grain and green crops from Scotland—vine-dressers from the south of France—managers of the silk-worm from Piedmont—oil-growers from Tuscany, and thus on; so as that the pupils may not only see the most perfect management of all natural productions, but may learn to cultivate them with their own hands, and become complete masters of that first of arts, agriculture; not only scientifically, but really practically and efficiently; as well as the other kindred arts which adorn life, and which the uses of man require. We advise also that a smaller farm, with the same object, should be formed at Moreton Bay, for experiments, and for teaching the culture of sugar, coffee, indigo, cochineal, cocoon, vanilla, &c. &c., the natives of warmer climates; nay, even of tea, so that we should understand its cultivation, and one day or other we may have it of our own. By such a procedure as this, and collecting from the shores of the Mediterranean, Turkey, Greece, Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, China, &c., all their most precious and valued trees and plants, many of them would become gradually acclimated, and take firm hold in our soil, fill our country with nature's choicest blessings, bestow upon us health, wealth, and pleasure; and draw into our country a stream of money in exchange for so many rich productions; and our land would so teem with exuberant plenty that men with families, desirous to emigrate, would select it in preference to any other of the British dependencies; whose capital, added to the common stock, and their children to our population, would still go on enriching and strengthening us. Whether such a course of policy is to be preferred, or that of free trade, which leaves everything to itself, and a fortuitous course of events; with the power in the hands of a few capitalists, to swamp and smother all domestic industry by a



deluge of foreign productions, we leave the intelligent and impartial public to judge."

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the settlement of the colony was celebrated on the 27th of January, by a regatta and other festivities.

As a gratifying illustration of the advance of the colony, we subjoin the following comparative statement of its progress from 1788 to 1844 :—

|                           | 1788. | 1818.   | 1844.   |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Horses ..                 | 7     | 3,400   | 12,450  |
| Horned Cattle..           | 6     | 41,980  | 263,121 |
| Sheep ...                 | None  | 74,250  | 536,422 |
| Exports of Wool (pounds.) | None  | 112,000 | 834,343 |
| Acres in cultivation ..   | None  | 247,962 | 71,523  |
|                           |       |         | 125,900 |

The papers furnish abstracts of the revenue of the colony for the quarters and years ending December 31, 1842 and 1843. The expressed fears of the Governor appear to have been too well founded. The decrease on the year, as compared with 1842, amounting to £630,009. In the Crown revenues and land fund we find a decrease of £14,860 on the year, and so far from any signs of the renewal of land sales, on the contrary, a total cessation thereof is anticipated, so long as the existing land regulations continue in force.

**Insolvency.**—The total number of insolvents from the 1st of February, 1842, to 31st of December, 1843, inclusive, has been 1,135; of these between the 1st of February and 31st of December, 1842, there were 600; leaving for the twelve months ending December 31, 1843, 535; being less than in the last eleven months of 1842, by 65. The reason why the 1st of February, 1842, is the first date, is because on that day the present Insolvent Law came into operation.—*Herald*.

**PORT PHILLIP.**—Our papers from Melbourne come down to the 4th Feb.

**Bark.**—We understand there are upwards of 400 tons of mimosa bark now lying at Port Fairy ready for shipment. This valuable article of export is drawing increased attention every day. Some idea may be formed of the active speculation in progress in this trade from the fact, that the amount of the licenses taken out by bark strippers have amounted within

the last year to the sum of £525. The timber licenses for the same period amounted to £256.—*Patriot*.

The sum paid into the Port Phillip Treasury during the past twelve months, for licenses to depasture stock, is estimated at £7,125; and the assessment or head-money on cattle, sheep, and stock of all descriptions, equals £6,276 16s. 2d.

The following is the number of cattle slaughtered at the licensed houses on the Yarra Yarra, for the year ending 31st December, 1843, as per Inspector's returns :—January, 265; February, 234; March, 245; April, 217; May, 305; June, 312; July, 599; August, 465; September, 444; October, 272; November, 245; December, 263. Total, 3,896.

**Port Fairy.**—The natural advantages of this district, combined with the superior temperature of its climate, and the location of so many highly respectable and wealthy settlers, is exciting much interest among the colonists generally. No less than ten trademen of the town of Melbourne (several with families) have recently left *en masse* to settle at Belfast. The harbor or roadstead, against which much has been said by interested parties, is now ascertained beyond a doubt to be perfectly safe to ships well found with anchors and cables; and from the ground at the anchorage, shelving upwards, a vessel cannot but ride secure in the heaviest of weather, if properly found. Every vessel that has gone on shore there has done so under defective ground tackle, or from causes of a very doubtful character. The regular traders to the port make their trips in perfect security, and recently the *Lowestoff* lay ten days in a heavy south-east gale in perfect safety, and without losing a head of the cattle she had on board. The rivalry now existing between Port Fairy and Portland Bay is as honorable as we trust it will be beneficial to both ports.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.**—By direct arrivals we have received papers from this colony to the 16th February. The chief topic of interest is the proceedings of the Committee appointed at the great public meeting, on the 18th January, for carrying into effect the recommendations of the Provisional Committee appointed to take into consideration the alarming state of the Colony, and the best means of

remedying the existing distress of the community.

The appointment of Mr. Richard Dry, of Elphin, to the vacant seat in the Legislative Council had given very general satisfaction, principally because Mr. Dry was a native of the colony.

Mr. Forster, the Comptroller-General of Customs, has been appointed by Her Majesty to a seat in the Legislative Council, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Frazer.

The dispensation of hospitalities, and an apparent desire to protect and encourage the agricultural interests of the colony, seem to promise for Sir John Eardley Wilnot something more than a mere ephemeral popularity with the Vauclermanians.

The Hobart Town Journals still complain of the exorbitant rate of interest charged by the banks and money-lenders, and wonder how such things can be, when in the mother country the rate is only ONE per cent.

A public meeting had been held to petition the Governor against the Municipal Act. The grounds of objection are similar to those raised against the Sydney Act.

The Legislative Council was adjourned *sine die* on the 19th January.

The *Probation System* was creating much discussion, and both editors and correspondents agree that it is far from being an efficient one, and not likely to produce the effects upon the morals of the prison population that it was contemplated it would do by the Home Government.

By the recent account of the colony it is said that there are 133,000 acres or land under cultivation, which, including buildings and inclosures, may be valued on an average at 60s. per acre. There are about 380,000 acres of pasture land, which, with considerable buildings and fencing, may be reasonably valued at the government standard price of 20s. per acre. There are about 7,000 houses in the towns and townships of the colony, one-half stone and bricks, the other half wood, which have been valued by tolerable good judges on an average at £400 each. There are about 12,000 horses, 9,000 head of cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 6,000 swine, and 3,000 goats, in the colony, which may be valued as follows:—Horses, £10; cattle, £4;

sheep, 5s.; pigs, 10s.; and goats 2s. 6d. each. It is said that there are 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in the colony, and another harvest within two months, which will at least double the amount. At the end of the ensuing harvest there will be 10,000 tons potatoes, 800,000 bushels of barley, and the same amount of oats, 20,000 bushels of beans and peas, and 20,000 tons of hay and turnips, to which must be added agricultural implements, and other carriages, worth at least £100,000. Let us now see how much the whole will amount to.

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| The arable land, at £3 per acre is . . . . .    | £ 399,000  |
| Pasture land, at 20s., is . . . . .             | 380,000    |
| 7,000 houses, at £400 each. . . . .             | 2,800,000  |
| 12,000 horses, at £10 each. . . . .             | 120,000    |
| 90,000 head of cattle, at £4 each . . . . .     | 360,000    |
| 1,500,000 sheep, at 5s. . . . .                 | 375,000    |
| 1,500,000 bushels wheat, at 5s. . . . .         | 375,000    |
| 6,000 swine, at 10s. . . . .                    | 3,000      |
| 3,000 goats, at 2s. 6d. . . . .                 | 375        |
| 10,000 tons potatoes, at £5. . . . .            | 100,000    |
| 600,000 bushels barley and oats, at 2s. . . . . | 60,000     |
| 20,000 bushels beans and peas, at 2s. . . . .   | 1,000      |
| 20,000 tons hay and turnips, at 40s. . . . .    | 40,000     |
| Tools, carriages, &c. . . . .                   | 100,000    |
|                                                 | <hr/>      |
|                                                 | £5,093,335 |
|                                                 | <hr/>      |

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Our Adelaide papers are a month later than those which we had previously received, and reach to the 1st February.

*The Harvest.*—The harvesting is now all but over in every part of the colony, and weather more favorable could not possibly have been experienced. To this, in fact, is mainly to be attributed the harvesting of the crop without any material loss with such an evident paucity of hands. An impression prevailed early in the season, that the crop this year would have been as abundant as it was last, but the fact is, we believe, that, with all the increase of land under cultivation, the aggregate yield of wheat this year will not be much greater than it was during the past. Even at this low calculation, however, we shall have upwards of 100,000 bushels for exportation, over and above last year's surplus, at present



in stack, or in the stores of merchants in town.

*Melon Season.*—This year's crop of melons, though late, promises to be most abundant. Mr. Ind alone exports sixty tons, which he offers at the rate of £5 per ton, four tons being taken at a time, or at 10s. per cwt., for the two first tons, the next two being delivered for nothing. This is certainly a novel way of disposing of them, but it is sufficiently indicative of the abundance that exists. Good sized water melons, say, from five to eight or nine pounds, are fetching in town from 6d. to 8d., and sweet melons in about the same ratio.

*Lead and Copper Mines.*—We are much gratified to hear, that Messrs. Bagot and Dutton are beginning to work their copper mine in the county of Light, in real earnest, and intend to send home by the Francis Spaight about fifteen tons of the ore. Mr. Gilles is also working his lead mine at Glen Osmond, and intends to have three tons raised by Monday evening next. A new impetus has been given to operations of this kind by the exceedingly favorable reports of the essays made in London, and brought out by the Augustus, and were there a little more capital in the colony, there is, no doubt, but that speculations of this kind would prove highly profitable. Ultimately, South Australia, we have every reason to believe, will owe no inconsiderable degree of its prosperity and its wealth to its mines.

*WESTERN AUSTRALIA.*—We have papers from Perth to the 6th Jan., as well as the proceedings and transactions of the Agricultural Society, which we have alluded to elsewhere. A quarterly meeting of the society was held at Guildford on the 29th Dec., Governor Hutt in the chair, when the annual report was submitted, which was a very able document, and from which, as showing the progress and prospects of the colony, we are tempted to make some lengthy extracts.

*Supply of Labor.*—Labor has been less scarce and at more reasonable rates than in late years; and the employer is therefore enabled to make a distinction in favour of the meritorious servant. It is highly to be desired for the interests of both parties, that a system of written discharges should be introduced, and the production of such as much as possible insisted on; thus affording additional

motives to good conduct, and enabling the respectable man to reap at once the benefit of his character. The system noticed last year of establishing cottage farms cannot be too much encouraged, as alike beneficial to the laborer, the employer, and the community. The subject of the amount of additional labor required in the colony having so recently occupied the attention of the local legislature, we feel some delicacy in expressing our opinion; but it appears to us that several important causes of demand and employment for labor have not been sufficiently considered by that body; for instance, that many persons in one or two years after arrival, set up for themselves, requiring new laborers; that all immigrants cause employment to every class but their own, as every new artisan or domestic servant increases the necessity for farm-laborers; that the fall in wages and increase of working stock must develop new resources and create new avocations; and, finally, the immense number of farms of all sizes which could at any time be established, and which would more than remove the least tendency to a surplus or burdensome laboring population."

*Export of Produce.*—It appears that the speculation entered into by some of our farmers, early in the present year, of sending wethers, potatoes, &c., to the Isle of France, has not proved as advantageous as was expected, but is still sufficiently encouraging, the sheep having been sold for £1 3s. per head, and the potatoes for 16s. per cwt. We learn also that the market is a peculiar one, and requiring a regular frequent supply by small craft. There can be no doubt that for such a trade we possess singular advantages. It is also to be remembered that since we must buy rice, coffee, and sugar, it is better to pay for them with surplus produce than with cash. We may expect also at the Mauritius a market, to some extent at least, for several other kinds of produce, as timber, and wheat; as it appears that it is found profitable to send wheat thither from Van Diemen's Land. We have in our geographical position a great advantage over this and every other market from whence the Mauritius can be supplied. We would recommend the farmers not to be discouraged, but to continue to send produce on every opportunity; and, if possible, to establish an agency at



Port Louis, as we are satisfied that if they can effect a regular line of vessels of about 50 to 100 tons; they must gradually, by the regularity of arrival resulting from the trade winds, drive competition out of the market; and that in the meantime the high returns from one cargo will counteract the losses by another. There is reason to believe that India will offer an extensive market for some articles, as potatoes, fruits, &c. We are by no means certain that a foreign market is yet necessary for mutton, considering the high prices maintained during the past year for fresh meat. This, however, does not apply to potatoes, of which we could raise an almost unlimited supply at very low rates, were we sure of a sufficiently extensive market. We would strongly recommend that experiments should be made on the mode of preparing potatoes by granulation—a process which for most purposes, even of colonial use, leaves the qualities wholly unimpaired, while it at once removes the hazard of keeping, and much diminishes freight. It is by no means improbable that the islands of the Indian Archipelago and China would afford a profitable market for as much of this article of food as could be produced by us.

*Wheat.*—The quantity of wheat produced this season appears likely to exceed the consumption, not only of the white population, but of the natives employed by them, and the seed required for next crop: while the high prices of last year, which have induced the farmer to cultivate, have, of course, also induced the foreigner to import. A severe blow is therefore, we fear, likely to occur to the agricultural interest by the reduction of prices below a remunerating level; and a further export of that remaining capital of the citizen which ought to be retained in the colony. It is not our intention to discuss the question of protective duties in this report; we content ourselves with advising the farmer on no account to allow any losses he may sustain to induce him to abstain from growing sufficient wheat for the consumption of his establishment, and thus to reduce himself to the dangerous condition of dependence on foreign countries for subsistence. We hope that the heavy discouragement likely to be given this year to the growth of wheat for the market will have beneficial effects, by inducing the farmer to

aim less at an income from sales, and more at the improvement of his homestead, by rotation of crops and house-feeding; and of his comforts and independence, by the production of the various articles of his consumption.

“We strongly recommend that attention should be paid to every method of diminishing expense by reaping machines, cradle scythes, and especially by treading out the grain by oxen or horses instead of threshing, as being more effectual, and not exceeding one-fifth of the expense.

“We would also urge a more general and extensive cultivation of Indian corn, for stock, and as especially valuable in the rearing and fattening of pigs and poultry.”

*Horticulture.*—We rejoice to perceive that an improved spirit is manifesting itself upon this subject; one of such general importance, and to which the character of our country and climate eminently direct attention. We would urge upon all our members the propriety not only of setting the example and forming by their own orchards and gardens the sources from whence their tenantry can obtain the means of improvement, but of attending actively to the dissemination of a taste and practice so beneficial alike to the minds and bodies of the community. We would remind them also that as the expense of tillage is materially increased by extent of surface, garden and orchard tillage, if judiciously conducted, is likely, even in a mere pecuniary point of view, to prove especially remunerative. We hope to see more attention paid to the flower garden, the effects of which in civilising the mind and creating local attachments, are so well known.”

*Salt Provisions.*—We learn with satisfaction that an attempt has been made to produce this article, which has been attended with the most encouraging success, the sample of pork produced by Messrs. Armstrong, of the Murray, being stated by competent judges to be superior in quality to the best imported. Our enterprising Murray settlers have also, it seems, entered on the speculation of curing beef; but no sample having yet appeared, no opinion can be pronounced, further than that the splendid condition in which the cattle are brought to market from the native pastures gives every ground of confidence that we shall

be able to furnish a very superior article."

**AFRICA.**

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—Advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th April. The trade in guano was going forward briskly at Record Island, where an abundant supply of the article of the very first-rate quality can be procured for an almost indefinite period. The island lies in 20 deg. 18 min. South Latitude, and is distant from the main land from 20 to 24 miles. There is excellent anchorage within two reefs of rocks, where vessels can lie with the most perfect security at all seasons of the year. The value of this important article will, therefore, in future be measured by the expense of the voyage to procure it, without having anything added under the head of proprietary rights, as was the case in the first instance with that imported from the Peruvian coast.

The arrival of the new Governor, Sir P. Maitland, in the *Zenobia* on the 16th March, and the approaching departure of Sir G. Napier, after an honorable completion of his period of government, had occasioned some little stir in the community. A farewell dinner was given to the ex-Governor at the Commercial Hall, on the 27th March, previous to his embarkation in the *Maidstone* on the 1st April. Sir P. Maitland met the Legislative Council for the first time on the 2nd April, and addressed the members in a short speech.

**WEST INDIES.**

**JAMAICA.**—We do not notice anything very important in our files from either the north or the south side of the island; but we proceed to make a few extracts:—

"The rains which had set in, have continued moderate and general in some parts of the island; but in others their violence and their high winds have considerably injured the cane-fields. The change, however, from a drought of almost unprecedented duration, has been hailed with universal satisfaction by all classes.

"At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, three sets of prizes, of £60 and £40 each, were voted for the best and second-best experiments in cane and coffee cultivation. By the returns of 1843, it would appear, that the gross importation

into Great Britain, from the British Possessions, were as follows:—

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
|                              | cwts.     |
| From the British West Indies | 2,503,577 |
| "    Mauritius               | 477,124   |
| "    East Indies             | 1,101,751 |
|                              | -----     |
| In all                       | 4,082,452 |

The consumption during the same period being } 4,045,000

**SUGAR EXPORTED FROM THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, FOR THE YEARS, FROM 1800 to 1843, INCLUSIVE:—**

|               |           |          |           |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| From 1800 to  | cwts.     | 1831..   | 1,612,977 |
| 1819, an ave- |           | 1832..   | 1,677,662 |
| rage of..     | 1,870,000 | 1833..   | 1,416,547 |
| 1820..        | 2,089,657 | 1834..   | 1,410,731 |
| 1821..        | 2,032,520 | 1835..   | 1,234,778 |
| 1822..        | 1,610,172 | 1836..   | 1,141,550 |
| 1823..        | 1,722,236 | 1837abt. | 1,020,000 |
| 1824..        | 1,802,119 | 1838..   | 1,183,421 |
| 1825..        | 1,314,530 | 1839..   | 837,131   |
| 1826..        | 1,814,104 | 1840..   | 581,655   |
| 1827..        | 1,185,800 | 1841..   | 574,685   |
| 1828..        | 1,726,775 | 1842..   | 894,980   |
| 1829..        | 1,662,498 | 1843..   | 750,873   |
| 1830..        | 1,623,416 |          |           |

The harvest was nearly over, and the crops, it was thought, would be considerably below the average; but it was thought that the quantity of wheat remaining of the former crop would still afford the usual quantity for exportation, notwithstanding the great increase of the convict population. The pastures throughout the colony were completely burnt up by the heat and drought. The tenders for the commissariat supplies had been taken at ruinously low prices—flour below £8 per ton, meat below 2d per lb., and vegetables below three farthings.

*Grain Exports.*—The value of 249,202 bushels wheat, 77,109 bushels oats, 12,730 bushels barley, and 1,866 tons flour, shipped from Launceston last year, may be estimated at £70,000, at least.—*Launceston Examiner.*

**BARBADOS.**—Our island papers are to a late date. The planters have had fine weather for getting out the sugar crop, it having been most propitious—strong winds, occasional showers, and bright days.

The Agricultural Committee have expressed an opinion that this year's crop of sugar will exceed that of the last by several hundred hogsheads; we wish it may be thousands; but we still fear that it will not quite reach the amount of last year. The quantity shipped to the pre-







Pollock, who, we are told, does not consider the malady under which his Excellency labors as cancerous, and entertains a confident hope of his total recovery from this distressing complaint.

"In his private character Sir Charles continues to win golden opinions from men of all creeds and politics, not a word in his dispraise being uttered, except by two or three malevolent newspaper editors, who are held in contempt by all men. His generosity and liberality are unbounded in acts of munificence to all public bodies, and his private charities, though most unostentatious, are equally diffused. So princely a Governor Canada never saw before, and is not likely to see again.

"As regards trade here, it has only just commenced, owing to the late arrival of the spring fleet. We, however, look for more activity soon, as the arrival of a large number of vessels is announced at Quebec, the loading of which will give a start to business, and furnish employment for hundreds engaged in the timber trade, as well as other branches of our export trade. There are now at Quebec about 100 sail, and in this port some fourteen or fifteen regular traders, engaged in discharging and taking in cargo."

MONTREAL.—The last number of the Official Gazette contains a proclamation from His Excellency the Governor-General for the further prorogation of Parliament, to the 24th day of June, to meet in "our city of Montreal," but not for the despatch of business.—*Transcript.*

His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, started on his long and arduous journey to the Red River settlement on 15th May. He embarked in a canoe from the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment at Lachine, and was accompanied by the Rev. P. J. Manning.—*Montreal Gazette.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have papers from St. John's to the 31st May, and from Fredericton, Chatham, and other towns, of a few days earlier date. King's County election had terminated by the return of William M'Leod, Esq., by a majority of 319, out of upwards of 1,400 votes polled.

The Government, it appears, had decided on placing the persons afflicted with leprosy on Shelldrake island.

*The Fisheries' Act.*—We regret to learn that almost the only measure of the last Session of the Legislature, from which any benefit was anticipated, namely,

the law to encourage the fisheries, is likely to prove inoperative in a great degree, owing to the careless manner in which the act has been framed.

*Trade of St. John, N.B.*—By a return published in the *St. John Courier*, the following is given as a comparative statement of the trade of 1842 and 1843:—

|                        |       |          |
|------------------------|-------|----------|
| Imports in             | 1842, | £157,705 |
| Do. do.                | 1843, | 605,115  |
| Increase in            | 1843, | 167,110  |
| Exports in             | 1842, | £344,382 |
| Do. do.                | 1843, | 464,721  |
| Increase in            | 1843, | 120,339  |
| Total Imports in 1843, |       | £605,115 |
| Do. Exports in 1843,   |       | 464,721  |

• Excess of imports over Exports..... } £140,394

By another return it appears that there entered in 1843, at that port, 287 vessels, of 127,060 tons burden, and manned by 9,792 men; and that the number of ships cleared was 369, of 149,753 tons burden, and manned by 9,473 men.

New Vessels Registered in 1843.

|                |     |         |        |       |
|----------------|-----|---------|--------|-------|
| At St. John .. | 40  | Vsels., | 8,745  | Tons. |
| At Miramichi   | 9   | Vsels., | 1,661  | Tons. |
| For owners in  |     |         |        |       |
| the United     | } 5 | Vsels., | 2,206  | Tons. |
| Kingdom        |     |         |        |       |
| Total....      | 51  | Vsels., | 12,715 | Tons. |

Emigrants arrived at St. John from Great Britain in 1843:—77 adults, 43 under 14, 0 under 7. From Ireland:—490 adults, 104 under 14, 57 under 7. Total, 567 adults, 147 under 14, 57 under 7.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have papers to 24th May. On the 29th April, the Governor having given his assent to the following bills, prorogued the House:—Revenue Act Continuation Bill, Gas-light Company Incorporation Bill, Road Bill, Copper Coinage Bill, Lighthouse Act Continuation Bill, Cape Pine Lighthouse Bill, Pilots' Act Continuation Bill, Colonial Building Bill, Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill, Registry of Deeds' Act Amendment Bill, Newfoundland Bank Incorporation Bill, Appropriation of Hospital Dues' Bill, Crown Lands' Bill, Academy Bill, Supply Bill, Contingency Bill.—The Legislature stands prorogued until the 24th June.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- At Nusserrahad, on the 5th March, the Lady of Captain W. C. Birch, 5th Regiment, of a daughter.
- At Dinapore, on the 14th March, the Lady of Griffin Nicholas, Esq., of Cove House, Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and Lieutenant of H.M. 62nd Regiment, of a daughter.
- At Grenada, on the 21st March, the Lady of the Hon William Darnell Davis, H.M. Attorney-General, of a son.
- On the 28th May, at Toronto, Upper Canada, the Lady of Foskett B. Beddowe, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Madras, the Lady of Major Litchfield, Commanding 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
- On the 27th March, at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Robert Holland Cotton, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES

- At Colombo, Ceylon, on the 11th April, Edward L. Mitford, Esq., to Jesse, only daughter of the Rev. B. Bailey, Senior Colonial Chaplain of the island.
- At Bombay, on the 15th April, J. R. Miller, Esq., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon General Irregular Horse, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Naysmith, Esq., Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
- On the 23rd January, at St. John's Church, Adelaide, South Australia, Jacob Nagen, Esq., M.L.C., to Mary, second daughter of the late R. C. Baker, Esq., Lopen, Somersetshire.
- On the 11th June, at the residence of the British Minister, in Switzerland, Wade Brown, Esq., of Monckton Farleigh House, Wilts, to Selina, second daughter of Sir J. E. Hardley Wilton, Bart., Governor of Van Diemen's Land.
- At Montserrat, on the 21st April, by the Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Roman Catholic Bishop of Agna, and subsequently at the Established Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dickson, Mary, eldest daughter of Hon H. or Edward D. Baynes, Esq., President administering the Government there, to William Brade Lockhart, Esq., Provost Marshal of Dominica, and eldest son of the late Mr. President Lockhart.
- At Agra, on the 5th March, Capt. Sir Richmond Shakspear, to Marian Sophia, third daughter of Geo. Powney Thompson, Esq., Civil Service.
- At Toronto, on the 27th April, Hugh Scotch, Esq., Proprietor of the *Colonist*, to Miss Justina Muelcod, eldest daughter of the late Captain and Adjutant Muelcod, of the Ross-shire Militia, Scotland, and formerly of the 78th Regiment of Foot.
- At Poona, Bombay Presidency, on the 1st April, the Rev. Charles Laing, A.M., to Mary, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel S. Whitehill, of the Native Veteran Battalion.
- At Colombo, Ceylon, on the 6th April, Lieut. Ouchterlony, of the Madras Engineers, to Alice, third daughter of T. E. M. Turton, Esq.
- At Calcutta, on the 21st March, W. P. Downing, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, to Marianne, widow of the late Dr. Thos. Chapman.
- On the 13th June, at Eltham, Kent, by the Rev. R. M. Milne, the Rev. P. Congdon Shapley, rector of Carrivore, Grenada, West Indies, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of A. G. Milne, Esq., of Eltham.
- On the 30th April, at Georgetown, Demerara, by the Rev. James Stouthers, D.D., John H. King, Esq., to Grace, third daughter of D. Smith, Esq., Wilmington-square, London.

### DEATHS.

- On the 21th March, at Neilgherry Hill, Madras, in his 29th year, Captain A. F. Codd, of H.M. 63rd Regiment.
- On the 20th January, at Brontu Bungonia, New South Wales, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of W. F. Baker, Esq., R.N.
- At Aden, Arabia, on the 19th April, Lieutenant N. M. Hunter, of H.M. 17th Regiment.
- On the 3rd March, at Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 45 years, Maria, wife of Captain Drummond, Barrackmaster.
- On the 8th May, at Malta, returning to England for the recovery of his health, John Fleming Tait, Esq., one of the Government surveyors for the island of Ceylon.
- At Barbados, on the 10th April, aged 49, John Lucie Smith, Esq. S. L.D., for 25 years an advocate of the Demerara Bar. He was also a Member of the Hon. Court of Policy of British Guiana.
- On the 18th January, at Hong Kong, in the 26th year of his age, George Augustus Mezgs, eldest son of George Mezgs, Esq., of Alverstoke, Hants.
- On the 2nd April, on board the General Palmer transport, off St. Lucia, West Indies, Lieutenant Eustace Moffat of the 10th Regiment, late Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General at Barbados.
- On the 25th April, at New Edinburgh, St. Vincent, Lieutenant John I. Macartney, of the Royal Artillery, an officer deeply regretted, and whose arrival there on special service took place only a few days previous to his death, from the effects of fever with which he was attacked soon after his arrival from Barbados.
- At St. Vincent, on the 20th April, Dr. Daniel Wall, one of the oldest medical practitioners in the colony, highly regretted by his family and friends.
- On the 13th January, at his residence, Comburn, New South Wales, William Shelley, Esq., J.P., aged 70.
- At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, of influenza, on the 1st March, Maria Ann, wife of Robert Goddinton, editor and proprietor of the *Graham's Town Journal*, aged 55 years.
- At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 9th March, Captain E. Gower, private secretary to Sir George Napier.
- In March last, at Moulmein, East Indies, Captain Richard L. Cox, of H.M. 84th Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. C. H. Cox, of Newtown Lodge, Hungerford.
- On the 1th inst., at Portsmouth, on his return from the River Gambia, Captain T. Berwick, 3rd West India Regiment.
- On 1st May last, at Malta, the Rev. James Ward, M.A., aged 30, late Fellow of New College, and eldest son of James Ward, Esq., of Willey House, Farnham, Sussex.
- At Sydney, New South Wales, on the 11th of January, James Alexander, son of John Robinson, Esq., of Norwood, Surrey, aged 36.
- On the 18th of May, in consequence of a fall from a waggon near Fredericton, in New Brunswick, Lieutenant F. Camden, of the 59th Regiment.
- On the 16th May, at his residence, Speights' Town, Barbados, in the 80th year of his age, William Hinds, Esq., an extensive landed proprietor, and many years ago a Member of the House of Assembly, Judge of the precinct of St. Peter, a merchant of Speights' Town, and Colonel in the Militia.



THE  
**BRITISH HONG-KONG TEA COMPANY,**

faithful to their professed principle of supplying the public with none but genuine Teas of superior character, have to congratulate themselves on the liberal patronage they have hitherto received. It would be easy to pretend, as some advertisers do, to sell Teas at lower prices than charged by the Company, but the very fact that the duty alone amounts to 2s. 2½d. per lb. must convince all thinking persons, that much which is offered to the public, under the name of Tea, can be no other than a spurious article, and it would be easy to prove that such trash is as injurious to health, as the genuine leaf is wholesome and exhilarating.

The Company would particularly recommend their

**BLACK**

**Strong and rich flavored wiry leaf Congou at 5s. per lb.**

being all that for ordinary occasions can be desired.—Their

**Imperial Pekin mixture at 6s. per lb.**

is a combination of the rarest and most exquisite Black Teas exported from China, and is peculiarly adapted to the taste of Connoisseurs.

The following can be confidently recommended—

|                             |       |         |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------|
| Genuine Breakfast Congou    | : : . | 4s. 0d. |
| Strong full-flavoured ditto | : : . | 4 6     |

**GREEN.**

|                                           |       |     |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Bright leaf, Hyson kind, fresh and strong | . . . | 5 0 |
| Fine Hyson, with choice flavour           | . . . | 6 0 |
| True Pearl leaf Gunpowder                 | . . . | 7 6 |

**MIXED.**

Hong-Kong mixture

*By those who prefer mixed Teas, the Company feel confident that this will be pronounced unequalled, for strength and flavour, by any combination of Black and Green Teas that has yet been offered to the public at the price.*

The Company's Teas are sold in Catty Packages, in the pure state in which they are imported, in quarters, halves, and one pounds. Each package is sealed with the Company's Seal, and bears the signature of J. CASSELL, their London Manager, without which none are genuine; Teas at 5s. per lb., and above, may be had in two ounce packets. [SEE OVER.]





## COFFEE

Has now become the common beverage of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland; and hence to obtain it of superior quality, and free from adulteration, is a highly important desideratum. In consequence of the numerous applications which the

### BRITISH HONG-KONG TEA COMPANY

have received from their Agents, to be supplied with such Coffee, they have made arrangements, by which they feel assured they shall be able to send out such an article as cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction.

The Company's Coffees will be packed in lead, in quarter, half pound, and one pound packets, and sealed, to prevent the possibility of the aroma escaping.—None must be considered genuine without the Company's seal, and the signature of their Manager,

J. CASSELL.

N. B.—The Company's Coffees will be confined to the following descriptions:—

|                                |   |   |         |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| No. 1. Choice Mountain Jamaica | . | . | 1s. 8d. |
| 2. Rich Turkey Flavour         | . | . | 2s. 0d. |

“The Company continue to appoint Agents, and as

### THE AGENCY

can be carried on with a very small capital, with but little trouble, and no risk, it is worthy the attention of respectable tradesmen, or private individuals.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE ADDRESSED *to*

*British Hong-Kong Tea Company, Little Tower Street, London*

*The British Hong-Kong Company's Teas may be had of the following Agents:—*

London: Messrs. HANNAY & DIETRICHSEN, Chemists, 63, Oxford Street.

- Aberavon, James Rogers, shopkeeper.  
 Arbroath, N. B., W. Davidson, 57, Keptic-st.  
 Abergavenny, Morgan Evans, tea dealer.  
 Aberystwyth, Griffith & Roberts, druggists, Great Dank-street.  
 Alton, near Cheadle, Samuel Salt, grocer.  
 Aveley, Henry Woodthorpe, grocer.  
 Arragh, Jas. Burns, jeweller, 15, English-st.  
 Abergavenny, Miss A. Ward, Tudor-st.  
 Barmouth, David Anwyl.  
 Blackpool, John Bamber, grocer.  
 Bedford, Thos. Coruish, Adelaide-square.  
 Bala, David Evans, draper.  
 Bagillt, N.W., B. Evans, Chapel House.  
 Banbury, Thos. Green, Market-place.  
 Bodmin, Hocken, grocer, Mount Folly.  
 Bridport, Monteith, Barrack-st.  
 Buckingham, Mrs. Owen, Church-hill.  
 Beaumaris, Thos. Owen, Stamp-office.  
 Bideford, Devon, J. Pickard.  
 Beauford, near Abergavenny, Rev. J. Ridge, Independent minister.  
 Brecon, S.W., Sellifant & Richards, drapers.  
 Bicester, T. Treeby.  
 Barnstaple, F. J. Warriner, woollendraner, 9, Cross-st.  
 Birkway, Thos. Bygrave.  
 Bolton, W. Barlow, 30, Oxford-st.  
 Bradninch, Glover, draper.  
 Bangor, Rev. J. H. Harries, Bethel-place.  
 Burley, Lord & Whitehead, grocers, 22, St. James's-st.  
 Boodle, Joseph Mason, draper.  
 Bradford, Richard Rusby, tea dealer, 117, Little Horton.  
 Buth, S.W., Gwillim & Co.  
 Bath, Sam. Sidwell, bookseller, 23, Union-passage; Evans, bookseller, Broad-st.  
 Chester, J. B. Baker, chemist, East Gate-st.  
 Chesham, Mrs. F. M. Bunker, High-st.  
 Conway, Wm. Bridge, grocer.  
 Chatham, S. Cole, 18, Military-road.  
 Cerrig-y-Druidion, Robt. Evans, draper.  
 Cynwyd, near Corwen, Miss Lowry Edwards, grocer.  
 Corwen, W. Edwards, draper.  
 Cambridge, Richard Hicks, 12, Park-st.  
 Clapton, J. B. Haddon, cigar dealer.  
 Carnarvon, Thos. Jones, Palace-st.  
 Carmarthen, Mortimer, druggist, Cross.  
 Ceases, Hugh Morgan, grocer.  
 Cwrtleon, Mrs. E. Mathews, grocer.  
 Cardigan, Rev. David Owen, Independent minister, near the Church.  
 Cork, S. W. Ryan, 16, Tuckey-st.  
 Camborne, W. Shakerley, grocer, Market-place.  
 Cheshunt, John Boulwood, Turner's Hill.  
 Cullompton, Henry Dodge.  
 Caerphilly, S.W., Josh. Davies, bookseller.  
 Cardiff, J. Gollidge, grocer, 1, Queen-st.  
 Chelsea, Josh. Crouchey, grocer, 1, Leader-street, near the New Church.  
 Cranbrook, John Francis, bookseller.  
 Dolgelly, Watkin Anwyl, grocer.  
 Dowlais, J. T. Jones, grocer.  
 Devouport, G. Baker, dyer, 6, Marlbro'-st.  
 Devizes, David Dowland, Northgate-st.  
 Darlington, J. Dresser, perfumer, Prospect-place.  
 Dakenfield, J. Halliwell, shopkeeper.  
 Dorrington, John Morgan, grocer.  
 Denbigh, Thos. Roberts, grocer, Swan Lane.  
 Dinas Colliery, near Newbridge, Ishmael Williams, grocer.  
 Dolwen, Abergele, Peter Williams, grocer.  
 Doncaster, Mrs. E. Andrews, Goose Hill House.  
 Denny, N. Britain, M. Causland, postmaster.  
 Downham Market, J. Jeffries, jun., Lynn-road.  
 Dalston, Mrs. Tyler, 2, Stratford-place, Richmond-road.  
 Dursley, Miss H. Weaver, near the brewery, Woodmancote.  
 Exeter, Drayton & Sons, booksellers, High-st.  
 Ely, W. C. Rushbrooke, grocer.  
 Edinburgh, John Slimman, 7, Dunbar-st.  
 Elgin, N. Britain, J. Forsythe, postmaster.  
 Eglwysvach, N.W., Isaac Jones, draper.  
 Fishguard, Thos. Davies, bookseller.  
 Falmouth, F. H. Earle, bookseller, Market-street.  
 Flint, Ishmael Jones, grocer, High-st.  
 Fakenham, Miss Sayer, straw bonnet maker, Market-place.  
 Festiniog, Lewis Thomas, draper.  
 Glasgow, D. T. Jackson, 5, Brunswick-place.  
 Glossop, A. Higgenbottom, Howard Town.  
 Great Berkhamstead, Mrs. Henry Patteson.  
 Green Acre's Moor, near Oldham, J. Taylor.  
 Greenock, N. Britain, Stewart Robertson, 64, Rue End-st., chemist.  
 Harlech, Evan Anwyl.  
 Haverfordwest, Wm. Blethyn, upholsterer, Bridge-st.  
 Halifax, Wm. Bertwhistle, bookseller.  
 Higham-Ferrers, T. Beal, stationer, Wood-st.  
 Hebden Bridge, Josh. Dearden, Cross Lanes, infant school teacher.  
 Hedley, Francis Dodd, grocer.  
 Hereford Barton, Josh. Dallow.  
 Holywell, Robert Evans, Chapel-st.  
 Hay, S. E. Griffiths, draper.  
 Hayle, F. Harvey, grocer & draper.  
 High Wycombe, J. Hobbs, St. Mary-st.  
 Huddersfield, Robt. Jaques, chemist, King-street, Abbot & Swallow 8, Kirk-gate.  
 Hemel Hempstead, G. T. Johnson, grocer.  
 Heather, Wm. Lambert, grocer.  
 Helston, J. M. Read, watchmaker.  
 Halesworth, Sones, Pound-st.  
 Hentfield, Philip Stanning.  
 Holyhead, Owen Thomas, Wesleyan preacher.  
 Hull, J. C. Burrell, chemist, 19, Prospect-place.  
 Hartlepool, J. Dixon, grocer, Northgate-st.  
 Ilfracombe, E. Lamma, bookseller.

- Ingatestone, John Wiffen, corn-factor.  
 Inverness, N.B., Donald Davidson, High-st.  
 Kidwelly, David Jones, Independent minister.  
 Knutsford, John Williams, grocer, King-st.  
 Lincoln, Ackrill, Temperance Hotel.  
 Liskeard, Mrs. M. Burncut, straw-hat-manufacturer.  
 Llanvyllin, Richard Bowen, shopkeeper.  
 Llanelly, Richard Chase, grocer.  
 Launceston, Mrs. Cater, bookseller.  
 Leicester, W. Cartwright, 35, Colton-st.  
 Llanbôrdy, Evans, surgeon.  
 Llanvair, Humphrey Evans, shopkeeper.  
 Little Bolton, Ann S. Hyde, 12, Hulme-st.  
 Llanuwchllyn, near Bala, J. Jones, draper.  
 Llanidloes, Evan Jones, china dealer.  
 Llangollen, Hugh Jones, bookseller.  
 Llanrwst, John Jones, bookseller.  
 Llansantffraid, David Jones, grocer.  
 Llangevni, Owen Lewis, bookseller, Market-place.  
 Lynn, John Mace, grocer, 17, Bridge-st.  
 Llandilovawr, Rev. Robert Owen.  
 Llanelly Iron Works, near Abergavenny, Thos. Powell, carpenter.  
 Llanvachraeth, Owen Roberts, shoemaker.  
 Leamington Spa, J. Smeeton, grocer, 13, Warwick-st.  
 Louth, A. Thompson, Temperance Hotel, East-gate.  
 Lyme Regis, E. Thornton, chemist.  
 Leeds, J. Garth Thornton, chemist, Boar Lane.  
 Lostwithiel, R. White, stationer.  
 Luton, Charles Clarke, grocer, Park-st.  
 Longford, Ireland, Mr. Purefoy Parkinson.  
 Liverpool, John Banks, 37, Copperas-hill; Mrs. Sarah Phillips, 60, Park-street, Toxteth-park; J. Brown, 108, Dale-st.  
 Leyland, near Chorley, R. Gilchrist, draper & grocer.  
 Leek, H. Haines, provision dealer, Derby-st.  
 Market Harborough, John Aggas, grocer.  
 Monmouth, H. Bowen, confectioner.  
 Melin-y-Coed, near Cardigan, D. Davies, grocer.  
 Mold, Evan Edwards, draper.  
 Machynlleth, Rees Evans, watchmaker.  
 Merthyr-tydvil, S.W., Rees Lewis, bookseller.  
 Marlborough, John Neate, High-st.  
 Martock, W. Palmer, jun.  
 Moretonhampstead, J. R. Hill, schoolmaster.  
 Mark, near Cross, J. Pickford, tea dealer.  
 Manchester, Ellerby & Son, booksellers, 52, Market-street; Champness & Co., 26, Chester-street, Medlock-street, Hulme R. Richmond, 197, Oldham-road.  
 North Shields, W. Armstrong, baker, Union-street.  
 Newport, Pembrokehire, John Davies, shopkeeper; T. Davies, High-st.  
 Nunney, Samuel Derry.  
 Newbridge, Rev. Griffith Jones, Independent minister.  
 Newcastle Emlyn, Wm. Jones, printer.  
 Newport, Monmouthshire, W. W. Loden, bookseller.  
 Newtown, H. Lewis & Co., grocer.  
 Narberth, Jason Meyler, draper.  
 Northiam, W. Raager.  
 Newendon, John Edwards, wharfinger, near the bridge.  
 Pembroke Dock, Clougher, bookseller.  
 Preston, Dixon & Co., grocers, Friargate.  
 Paignton, E. Dellar, grocer.  
 Pont-y-Pool, Mrs. Evans, bookseller.  
 Pentraeth, David Elias, shopkeeper.  
 Peuzance, J. Glasson, china warehouse.  
 Pantteg, near Swansea, W. Hopkins, shopkeeper.  
 Padstow, T. H. Rawlings, bookseller.  
 Plymouth, A. Boor, bookseller, 29, Buckwell-street.  
 Praisley, N.B., James Alexander, 106, George-street.  
 Redruth, W. J. Corrin, grocer.  
 Ruthin, S.W., John Jones, confectioner.  
 Rhyl, N.W., John Williams, draper.  
 Rochdale, Holt & Co., grocers, 13, Toad-lane.  
 St. Davids, Thos. Davies, draper.  
 Swansea, S.W., T. Evans, druggist, High-st.  
 Sleaford, Wm. Fawcett, Temperance Hotel.  
 St. Ives, Thos. Jelbart, Temperance Hotel.  
 St. Clears, Wm. Morris, shopkeeper, Blue Boar-street.  
 Shrewsbury, E. Mallard, 3, Mardol, paper hanger.  
 St. Austell, R. Parsons, grocer.  
 Seven Oaks, G. Porter, green grocer.  
 St. Asaph, Ezra Roberts, grocer, lower shop.  
 St. Day, J. Treaskis, printer.  
 Stockton, Webster & Smith, Market-place, London Shoe & Stay Warehouse.  
 St. Keverne, James Mitchell, grocer.  
 Stonehaven, N.B., Mr. A. Clark, merchant, Allardice-st.  
 Stromness, N.B., Thos. Flett, merchant.  
 Stonehouse, A. Stumbles, 1, Brownlow-st.  
 Southport, Sam. Whiteley, Coronation-walk.  
 Taunton, Wm. Brannan, St. James's-st.  
 Trelech, Wm. Davies.  
 Tredegar, Isaac Edwards, hatter.  
 Truro, J. C. Edwards, ironmonger.  
 Torrington, Mrs. Fowler, bookseller.  
 Tenby, S.W., T. H. Jones, grocer, Froggore-street.  
 Trawsvynydd, Edward Jones.  
 Tregaron, John Lewis, shopkeeper.  
 Trevorris, near Newbridge, John Lewis, brewer.  
 Towyn, Hugh Lloyd, draper.  
 Tiverton, Mrs. Stevenson, Bamton-street, milliner.  
 Tobermory, Isle of Mull, N.B., E. M'Kenzie.  
 Wincanton, J. Davies, bookseller, High-st.  
 West Haddon, Thos. Healey.  
 Wem, Thos. Hales, cabinet-maker.  
 Wallingford, T. Kitchen, High-st.  
 Whitby, Thos. Lorrains, near the Railway-station.  
 Welshpool, D. Morgan, grocer.  
 Wisbeach, J. Taylor, draper, Norfolk-st., East.  
 Wootton Bassett, Geo. Watts, bookseller.  
 West Bromwich, Miss Wathew, High-st.  
 Weymouth, F. J. Brown, 37, St. Thomas-st.  
 Worcester, J. Edmunds, Regent House, Tallow-hill.  
 York, C. Masley, grocer, 11, Church-st.



**WORSDELL'S  
PILLS,**



**BY  
JOHN KAYE.**

It is now an incontrovertible fact that WORSDELL'S VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS, prepared by JOHN KAYE, Esq., Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield, have become the most extensively established Family Medicine of the present day. The high celebrity which these Pills have attained has arisen solely from the health-restoring properties which they possess. Their office is to purify the blood, drain the system of all impurities, open obstructions, free the passages for the healthy circulation of all the fluids, improve digestion, and go at once to the root of disease. Thousands upon thousands have been rendered convalescent by their use; and they are allowed to be the best antidote to sickness ever discovered; and, although powerful to conquer disease, yet so harmless to the system, in their operation, that a child of a day old, or an adult of an hundred years, may take them alike with perfect safety. From the extraordinary effects that have followed their use, we have no hesitation in saying (fearless of contradiction), that there never was a medicine, which, for the short time it has been before the public, has wrought cures so numerous and striking; and it is gratifying to the Proprietor to know that, according as the sale increases, so is an increased amount of health and happiness diffused.

### **A few cases, selected from letters sent to J. Kaye, Esq.**

#### **CURE OF A COMPLICATION OF DISORDERS.**

SIR,—As a debt of gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Worsdell's Pills, I here give you the following statement:—I have been a long time afflicted with a complication of disorders, chiefly based upon indigestion and costiveness, attended with nervous debility, violent pains, and swelling of the body; which reduced me to such an extreme state of weakness, that it was with difficulty I could walk alone. After trying various means, as prescribed by physicians, and the combined skill of the Dispensary, I was given up as beyond recovery, but being recommended by a gentleman who having himself and family realized great benefits from Worsdell's Pills, advised me to give them a trial; and with gratitude I hereby state that when I had taken the first box, I felt a great deal better, and by perseverance for about three months, I now enjoy, what I never expected to realize, good health, and strength to follow my regular employment. My wife also was greatly and peculiarly afflicted, but by the use of those Pills, has realized an astonishing benefit. For the encouragement of the afflicted I here give my testimony, and shall feel it a pleasure to answer any who may inquire for more particulars of me.

Yours, &c. JOHN HILL.

Bristol-street, opposite the Bell Inn, Birmingham.

#### **EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SCURVY.**

MR. JACKSON, working at Messrs. Elkensby's factory, Wigan, had a son, twelve years of age, dreadfully afflicted with scurvy; so much so that his life was despaired of. He was afflicted over nearly the whole of his body, and had received the advice and medicine of several surgeons in the town, without producing any effect; he afterwards obtained a recommendation to the Dispensary, where he had the advantage of all the talent and medical skill in that establishment; but after remaining a long time on the books, he left, without the slightest improvement in his health. His parents considered his case hopeless, he became

so emaciated and reduced, that his death was the only change they expected. At this critical period, the efficacy of **WORSDELL'S VEGETABLE PILLS** became known to them, and the parents, to save their offspring, were induced to try a single box, not expecting any benefit in so desperate a case. To their gratification and pleasure, however, **this ONE BOX of VEGETABLE PILLS, SAVED THE LIFE OF THEIR CHILD**; for on the mother making application for a second box, she said her son was nearly restored to health, and the parents have now the satisfaction of having succeeded, through the agency of this valuable medicine, in effecting what had before seemed an impossibility with the faculty.

Dear Sir,—I should be wanting in duty to the public as well as to you, if I did not state a few particulars of several cases, which have come within my knowledge, of your valuable Vegetable Restorative Pills, having cured individuals who have been seriously indisposed for several years; and other instances where persons have been materially benefited after years of misery and excruciating pain. A commercial gentleman of great respectability, residing near this town, has been effectually cured of a severe cold and <sup>catarrh of the</sup> affection, brought on some time ago, in consequence of sleeping in a damp bed whilst on a journey to Ireland; he was for some time confined to his bed, and finding himself getting worse, he resolved on returning home as soon as possible. After his arrival, I had occasion to send him a parcel in which I inclosed one of the pamphlets, containing a number of cures performed by your valuable Vegetable Pills. On reading the statements therein contained, he determined on trying the efficacy of these Pills, and on the morning after he had purchased a box, was very much astonished, after having taken only three doses, to find himself so far recovered as to be enabled to walk to Nottingham for the purpose of thanking me for having furnished him with the means of procuring the "best family medicine in the world." This gentleman still continues occasionally to take them, and never fails to recommend them in every company he goes into, where the subject of health is introduced, and on several occasions has purchased boxes of me for the purpose of sending to his friends at a distance by post. I shall feel a pleasure in giving reference to this gentleman whenever applied to, as well as to several others who have been cured of sick head-ache, indigestion, worms, sore legs, and eruptions in different parts of the body, of several years' standing. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

23, Carlton-Street, Nottingham.

JOSEPH SHAW.

Sir,—A young woman with whom I am intimately acquainted, having been very ill for a long time, and having tried medical assistance in vain, I advised her to take Worsdell's Pills; she did so, and after having taken but two boxes, she is most wonderfully improved; her languishing spirits are revived, and that unhealthy paleness which had so long marked her countenance has given place to a healthy bloom. I would advise all those who are suffering from disease to try these renovating Pills, and they will soon experience their wonderful effects. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Toll House Hill, Nottingham.

WILLIAM NEWMAN.

Sir,—I have been afflicted with rheumatism and swelling in all my limbs, for four months. After trying several different sorts of medicines, I was advised to try your Vegetable Restorative Pills, and, to my surprise, after taking the third box, I found myself in good health. I hereby give you my name to insert, hoping it may induce any one that is afflicted to try your valuable medicine.

March 26, 1844.

GEORGE BECK, Mart Yard, Gainsborough.

Mr. KAYE.—Sir, I was afflicted with dizziness and head-ache several weeks, to remove which I tried various means, but in vain, until I purchased a box, and took two doses of your valuable Pills, four in the first instance, and three in the second; which removed my disorder, and restored to me that greatest of all earthly blessings, health. You are at liberty to make my case public, as I feel desirous that others should have the benefit of your invaluable Pills; many of my acquaintances have derived great benefit from their use.

Yours truly,

JOHN WOOD, Wesleyan Local Preacher.

Lockwood, near Huddersfield, May 2, 1844.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY, Mold Green, near Huddersfield, was dreadfully afflicted with scorbutic eruptions all over her body, for four years. Her arms were so bad and broken out that she could not bear to use them. She had medical aid, but obtained little or no relief. Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills were recommended to her, and after persevering in taking them for a few months, she has obtained complete restoration to health. She can



now attend to her various duties with comfort. She desires her case to be made as public as possible, and will answer all inquiries.

THOMAS HARTLEY, husband of the above, had his hands covered with sores, arising from the impure state of his blood. He tried various kinds of salves, and other outward applications, without deriving any good. Hearing of the good effects of Worsdell's Pills, he tried them, and after taking them in daily doses for one week, his hands were perfectly cured, and have been well ever since.

May 11, 1841.

SIR, - I was dangerously ill of rheumatic fever, and had medical aid, but without any effect. Hearing of your valuable Restorative Pills, I was led to give them a trial, and having only one box, I was so far restored as to be able to walk; and with taking two boxes, I am enabled to follow my daily occupation.—Yours respectfully,

THOMAS MOSS.

No. 29, Hope Street, Leylands, Leeds.

SIR, - I am happy to inform you that your Pills continue to effect cures in this town and neighbourhood; but such is the objection of some persons to having their names published, that many cases must be unreported. However, if any person will apply to me, I will furnish every information. A lady in this town (name) who had been under medical treatment, had the best advice from the Faculty, and tried a variety of medicines, but all to little or no purpose. Her friends were afraid that she would soon die in a consumption. She was recommended to try Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills, after having taken several doses, she vomited a worm about four yards long; she has persevered in taking the Pills, her health is perfectly restored. She now looks better than she ever did before, to the great joy of her friends; she and they, having derived such benefit, are determined not to be without such a valuable medicine, and feel it their duty to recommend it to all with whom they have to do.

Another woman, about 60 years of age, in Holbeck, near Leeds, was cured of a complication of disorders. Her friends, witnessing the severity of her affliction, had come to the conclusion, she must soon die. By taking two boxes of your invaluable Pills, she is restored to good health, and has the prospect of a long life. She does not wish her name to appear in print, but she desires her case to be made known, and reference may be had to me for further particulars. Very many who take the Pills regularly speak of them in the highest terms, and recommend them to others.

2, Leadenhall Street, Leeds, May 9, 1844.

ANN SHEPHERD.

*Extract of a Letter from Miss Milborne, Agent at Brampton.*

SIR, - As another striking proof of the efficacy of Worsdell's Pills, I forward you the case of Mrs. Little, wife of Mr. Little, Farmer at Greenhill, parish of Stapleton, Cumberland, who for five years was severely afflicted with running sores in her legs, which rendered her quite incapable of walking; and towards the latter part of the time, her sufferings were so severe and acute that she could obtain no sleep, but every night (for a month) sat up in bed, holding her legs, and moaning most bitterly. Through the deprivation of sleep, combined with the excruciating nature of the pain, she was so far reduced as to render existence a burden. When in this miserable condition, she was informed of the wonderful efficacy of your medicine; but as every means she had previously used had proved abortive, she had little confidence in them; however, reading of cases similar to her own having been cured by their use, she was induced to give them a trial, the first box of which allayed the pain, and caused her to sleep with comfort. She has now taken four boxes, and is able to go about her affairs with ease and delight. From feelings of gratitude to you, as the instrument under God in effecting her recovery, and from feelings of benevolence to her fellow-mortals, she wishes her case to be made as public as possible, that others afflicted in the same way may experience the same happy results. I could give you the cases of many others who have derived great benefit from their use, in cases of spinal complaints, stomach complaints, and a variety of other diseases, did not their connections induce them to keep their names back from the public eye.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

A. MILBORNE.



## CURE OF SCURVY.

(Communicated by Mr. Ewen, Agent for Coldstream.)

SIR,—I have suffered very much for seventeen months from that horrid disease, the Scurvy. My whole body had itching pains like pins pricking, and the flesh was raw and scaly. I applied to three doctors, but could obtain no relief; but fortunately at this period one of your pamphlets was put into my hands, which induced me to try Worsdell's Pills. I took seven pills every day for three weeks, by means of which (for the trifling expense of a few shillings) a complete cure was effected, when the faculty deemed the case hopeless.

Duke Street, Coldstream,

Nov. 24, 1843.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

OLIVER ARCHBOLD.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Brambley, Agent at Daventry.*

MR. KAYE,—Sir,—When I was first solicited to become an Agent for the sale of Worsdell's Pills, I felt somewhat reluctant to comply, thinking that they, like many others that I had noticed, would prove to be a mere quackery; but since I have witnessed the great benefit derived from their use, and the many indications of gratitude I am continually receiving from those who have experienced their salutary influence, I am led to rejoice that I ever became your Agent. A gentleman the other day told me that they had saved him pounds; and that since his family had used them, they had not experienced one-fourth of the sickness they did previously. Many others, who do not choose their names to be made public, have derived incalculable advantage from their use; but the following, for the good of others suffering from like diseases, which by many are deemed hopeless, may be benefited by the use of this invaluable medicine, I wish their cases to be made known.

Mrs. Ash, of Willoughby, near Daventry, was most severely afflicted with the Scurvy, who after having recourse to a variety of medical advisers to no purpose, was induced to try Worsdell's Pills, by the use of which another complete cure has been effected.

Mrs. Liddington, of Drayton, in the parish of Daventry, was, through a violent sickness, confined to her bed for several months, from which she could obtain no relief, till she tried Worsdell's Pills; and now she expresses her gratitude in stating that she is able to walk several miles a day.

Mr. Darley, of Dodford, near Daventry, has suffered severely for near twelve months with a diseased foot, for which he had much medical advice, to but little purpose, which caused him almost to despair of a cure, but by the use of Worsdell's most valuable Pills he is now quite restored. Any of the above will have great pleasure in answering any inquiries.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

J. BRAMBLEY.

### IMPORTANT CAUTION.

This extraordinary medicine having effected cures so astonishing, and, consequently caused a very extensive demand, certain unprincipled parties have attempted to palm upon the public trash of their own compounding, under the like or similar name, likely to prove as injurious to the system as the genuine medicine is beneficial. The proprietor, therefore, feels it his duty to caution the public against being thus imposed upon, by respectfully reminding them, that Worsdell's Pills are prepared only by JOHN KAYE, whose name is on the Government Stamp, and also a fac-simile of his signature on the list of Agents wrapped round each box; thus—

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by the following Agents:—HANNAY & Co., 63, Oxford Street; HALLER, 83, High Holborn; JOHNSTONE, 68, Cornhill; BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster Row; KING, 232, Blackfriars Road; DODDON & Co., 38, Blackman Street, Southwark; PRATT & Co., 29, Little Newport Street; METCALF, 16, Crown Street, Walworth Road; FADE, 36, Goswell Street; GRIFITHS, 41, Clerkenwell Green; and at the Depot, 44, Coleman Street, City.

For the convenience of those who cannot obtain them in their own immediate neighbourhood, we shall be happy to forward them from our Wholesale Depot in London, by Post, and free of expense, a single box, on the receipt of 1s. 2d. in postage stamps, or the larger box, on receiving 2s. 9d. in stamps.

Address, KAYE'S WHOLESALE DEPOT, 44, Coleman Street, near the Bank, London.







much to the credit of their pastors and masters; those of the Established Church were found in an overwhelming majority:—

|                                                                       | 1841.             | 1842.  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Church of England .. ..                                               | 32,656            | 34,861 |
| Church of Scotland .. ..                                              | 3,619             | 3,797  |
| Wesleyan Methodists .. ..                                             | 1,944             | 2,263  |
| Other Protestant Dissenters .. ..                                     | 1,650             | 1,920  |
| Roman Catholics .. ..                                                 | 3,931             | 4,492  |
| Jews .. ..                                                            | 259               | 297    |
| Mahomedans and Pagans .. ..                                           | 60                | 31     |
|                                                                       | raden, &c., there |        |
|                                                                       | 1841.             | 1842.  |
| Landed Proprietors, Bankers, Merchants, and Professional persons .. } | 1,755             | 1,846  |
| Shopkeepers .. ..                                                     | 819               | 802    |
| Mechanics .. ..                                                       | 3,581             | 3,720  |
| Shepherds, &c. .. ..                                                  | 848               | 879    |
| Agriculturists .. ..                                                  | 8,522             | 9,870  |
| Domestic Servants .. ..                                               | 3,176             | 3,477  |
| Nondescripts .. ..                                                    | 21,687            | 27,067 |

These returns would show a considerable decrease of population in 1842, as compared with 1841, which, from the numerous arrivals of free emigrants and prisoners, can hardly be the case, although, as has been before observed, a large number of the male prisoners, on the expiration of their sentences, leave the island to seek their fortunes in the neighboring settlements, where they hope their former state of bondage may be unknown.

The following enumeration of houses shows a progressive increase, which is a favorable symptom of the improving wealth and stability of the colony:—

|                      | 1841. | 1842. |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Stone or Brick .. .. | 3,459 | 3,730 |
| Wood .. ..           | 3,489 | 3,899 |
| Furnished .. ..      | 6,453 | 6,962 |
| Unfurnished .. ..    | 602   | 667   |
| Inhabited .. ..      | 6,859 | 7,296 |
| Uninhabited .. ..    | 297   | 333   |

It appears by this statement, that in 1841 the houses of stone or brick, and those of wood, were very nearly the same in number.

The disproportion between those who originally came out free, or were born so in the colony, and those who now are or were formerly prisoners, is infinitely too great, indeed the free people should not be in a less proportion than from five to one, and with every 1,000 prisoners sent out, there ought to be, to ensure a proper and healthy state of the community, from three thousand to five thousand free emigrants. Every fair inducement should be held out to the once sturdy English yeomen, "their country's pride," with their families, to go out as settlers, this ought not to stop until the numbers amount to half a million; and then, as was the case in the plantations in America, in the time of "Bamfylde Moore Carew," you could send all your prisoners out—they would be at once absorbed, and usefully employed, without any further expense to the mother country.

When a male prisoner has served his time, or become, from a conditional pardon or otherwise, "free of the colony," every fair inducement should be held out to him, to settle down into a steady course of life, many of them would no doubt do so, those who had been married and had left their wives and families behind them should have them sent out at the public expense, and those who were single, if so disposed, would easily match off with the female prisoners, upon which they ought to have a grant of land in the interior districts, where, having seen their error, and tasted of the bitterness of their former ways, there would be a fair chance of their becoming good and useful settlers, embracing industrious habits, and rearing a family to the great and lasting advantage of the colony. There are a great many who are now so situated, and by a proper and judicious encouragement, their numbers would be greatly increased, and most unquestionably, under any circumstances, their return to the old country is in no way whatever to be desired.

The oil trade has been a rapidly increasing one, and is quite quadrupled in the last ten years, but still as oil is most essential as the foundation for cargoes, which are to be completed by purchases of wool, it would be desirable that foreign-caught oil should be allowed to be loaded and sent home in bond. The home produce is falling off, and as the quantity of wool is annually increasing, that or some other such arrangement must be adopted.

The "wool trade," thanks to "John Hopkins," is rapidly increasing, and must increase. It amounted in

|      |          |        |
|------|----------|--------|
| 1830 | to about | 5,000  |
| 1835 | ..       | 7,000  |
| 1840 | ..       | 12,000 |
| 1841 | ..       | 14,500 |
| 1842 | ..       | 16,000 |

which at its present price in the market would be worth about a quarter of a million of money. The sooner the statue to "John Hopkins" shall be erected at Hobarton the better, he richly deserves such an honor from having first led the way to so valuable a commerce.

The general trade of the colony has rapidly increased, and may now be fairly estimated in imports and exports at two millions per annum: and it only wants an additional free and industrious population to increase it *ad infinitum*. The Customs' duties, and the general revenue, amount to about £150,000 per annum—a too large proportion of which is absorbed in their local establishments, and many items are charged on it that ought more properly to be defrayed by the prisoner department. Not less than a third of it ought to be appropriated to the encouragement of emigration, which would perhaps be sufficient for Colonial purposes. The land sales have dwindled down to almost nothing, and can hardly be sufficient to defray the very inefficient system of surveys. Every encouragement ought to be given to the *bona fide* sale of land; the very lowest price should be taken for it, and at least ten years allowed for the payment by instalments, with an interest not exceeding five per cent. It is presumed that the Government at home were induced to fix the present minimum in consequence of the apparently



greatly increased value, arising from the high and delusive speculative prices of five or six years ago, when wheat was selling freely at a guinea a bushel; sheep from 30 to 40 shillings a head, and cattle and stock in proportion, prices which they do not now dream of ever again obtaining. Indeed, farms are to be bought or rented in any direction on much better terms. An estate that belonged to the late Capt. Maclaino, at Spring Bay, which was a maximum grant to him of 2,500 acres, but which on a recent remeasurement was found to be 3,300 acres, with a well built, roomy, and respectable house, large, well-cropped garden and orchard, good out-houses, and an extensive track cleared, has just been let on a seven years' lease for £200 per annum; it is particularly well situated for getting the produce to market, as the freight of wheat from Spring Bay to Hobarton is only sixpence the bushel, whilst at Prosser's Plains, a few miles inland, they pay three shillings the bushel to send their wheat to the mill to be ground, and bring it back again. About a third of the revenue arises from the duties of customs, which, by another and better arrangement, could be easily and largely increased. Spirits pay a fixed duty per gallon, and tobacco per lb; wines, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. &c. a small *ad valorem*, wine would now bear an addition to 3s. per gallon; tea to 1s., coffee to 6d., raw sugar to 1½d., and refined sugar to 2d per lb., and other articles in proportion. With a view to the encouragement of immigration this should ever be done; the whole difference between the then produce and the present receipts, might be exclusively applied to that purpose, great and effectual care should be taken that none of the addition finds its way into the pockets of the at present too numerous and overpaid official dignitaries, who overlay the colony in a very useless proportion.

The quantity of land granted since the first establishment of the colony is about 2,000,000 acres, which is only one-tenth of the whole; and of this about 150,000 acres are in cultivation. The grants were bestowed in the most lavish and inconsiderate manner, and to parties who, in a great many instances, had better have been without them, as they were too often obliged to borrow money at an exorbitant and truly usurious rate of interest to enable them to make the most necessary and indispensable improvements.

The first and last object of the Government should be "settlers, settlers, settlers," without whom a country can be worth but little or nothing; and if the grants of land had been given to those who would settle and live on them, it must in the end have worked well; but when we find large tracts of country granted to such men as Sir John Owen and others, who never had been, and never intended to go there as settlers, we must admit that it was most objectionable and indefensible.

Large grants have been made at Circular Head to a company who hold out great advantages to settlers; but the population of that district shows that it has hitherto been without much success, although it is said that they have a good manager; but it must be considered that although the rents are only nominal, yet the improvements resulting from residence and industry will, in the end, become the property of the company, instead of being secured to those who effect them, as would of course be the case if small grants were made to individuals.



The exports of grain and flour from Van Diemen's Land, principally to Sydney, is very considerable, and in the year 1842 was as follows.—

|                                                        |         |               |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|
| Wheat, bushels.....                                    | 115,882 | } Value about | £53,000         |
| Barley, „ .....                                        | 10,312  |               |                 |
| Oats, „ .....                                          | 49,422  |               |                 |
| Flour, tons .....                                      | 3,500 |  |  | „ 80,000 |
| Potatoes in large quantities, and of a fair quality .. | ..      | „             | 17,000          |
|                                                        |         |               | <u>£150,000</u> |

When the price of wheat, a few years since, got up to a guinea a bushel, the Sydney merchants began to import large quantities from Valparaiso; but, at the present prices, that trade must fall off, as it is considered that one bushel of Van Diemen's Land wheat will yield as much flour, and of a better quality, than two bushels from Valparaiso. Whilst the present prices shall continue, and they are quite high enough, it is most likely that Sydney will take off any surplus quantity that may be produced, paying for them in such articles as they can more easily produce, particularly in stock and sheep, for which their unlimited pastures are considered to be more appropriate; indeed Sydney, like Lisbon, must always be an importer of wheat for consumption.

The quantity of land in cultivation, in 1842, was—

|               |                |         |                       |                   |
|---------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Wheat. ....   | Acres .....    | 78,180  | Valued at £10 an Acre | £781,800          |
| Barley. ....  |                | 12,038  | „ „ „                 | 120,380           |
| Oats .....    |                | 23,469  | „ £8 „                | 187,752           |
| Tares .....   |                | 455     | „ £10 „               | 4,550             |
| Peas .....    |                | 641     | „ „ „                 | 6,410             |
| Beans.....    |                | 243     | „ „ „                 | 2,430             |
| Potatoes....  |                | 5,660   | „ £10 „               | 226,700           |
| Turmps .....  |                | 15,584  | „ £6 „                | 93,504            |
| English Grass |                | 19,216  | „ about „             | 150,000           |
|               | Acres .. ..... | 155,525 | ..                    | <u>£1,573,586</u> |

This amount, added to the annual value of the wool, oil, increase of live stock, cattle, horses, and sheep, will make up a large amount, and will sufficiently show that they are capable of paying for all the importations, although they have latterly so very considerably increased.

To those on whom the times appear to press rather heavily, I would say—retrench your expenses; draw back well within your means; never trouble yourself about what others are doing, but mind your own affairs, and you will then find that the terrible rate of interest which now bears so heavily on you will soon take a retrograde movement, and that for all useful improvements you will be able to get money at an interest that will repay any judicious outlay for improvement.

As the subject of the importation of wheat from Australasia, and our eastern possessions, has recently attracted a considerable share of attention, I have copied from the *Launceston Examiner* the following account of the amount of different kinds of grain and flour exported from the island in the past four years. The facts have been carefully taken from the *Government Gazette*, and therefore the correctness of

them may be relied on. The amount of tons of flour I have multiplied by forty-five, so as to simplify the matter, and give the exact amount in bushels of wheat.

AMOUNT OF WHEAT, INCLUDING THAT MADE INTO FLOUR, EXPORTED FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND UP TO THE 22ND OF AUGUST, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

|            |                  |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1839 ..... | 228,110 bushels. | 1842 ..... | 265,373 bushels. |
| 1840 ..... | 215,960 „        | 1843 ..... | 205,418 „        |
| 1841 ..... | 205,571 „        |            |                  |

The system of "Tommy shops," however much or justly decried in the old country, is, for the present, indispensable out here; and many of those who write themselves down "gentlemen," do, from necessity, turn "vile storekeepers." The following is a copy of an account between a ticket-of-leave man and his employer:—

| John Smith                          | Dr. to M. Vicary. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
|                                     | £ s. d.           |
| 12½lb. Tobacco, at 6s. per lb .. .. | 3 13 6            |
| 4lb. 2oz. of Tea, ditto .. ..       | 1 4 9             |
| 45lb of Sugar, at 6d. ditto .. ..   | 1 2 6             |
| 1 Waistcoat .. ..                   | 0 15 0            |
| 1 Hat .. ..                         | 1 0 0             |
| 1 Silk Cravat .. ..                 | 0 7 0             |
| 1 Pair Boots .. ..                  | 0 11 0            |
|                                     | <hr/>             |
|                                     | 8 16 9            |

The profit on this account was quite five pounds. It extended over a period of sixteen months, for eleven of which Smith was an assigned servant, and ought not to have been charged, but on a hearing of the case, young Vicary, a very consequential young gentleman, swore that Smith had agreed to pay it when he got his ticket, which Smith did not deny.

Many disputes had arisen about wages, which I had settled amicably, but which induced me to recommend that the agreements between master and man should always be in writing. This is a copy of one—

"Prosser's Plains, Dec. 1, 1812.

"The undersigned, John Gudge, agrees to serve Mr. Nathaniel Olding as a farm-servant on such work as may be required, to assist as gardener, milkman, or any other work. To work as a shoemaker (he was one by trade) for the family and establishment when required, for one year, for the sum of £25. One month's notice to be given. The weekly rations to consist of 12lb. flour, or 14lb. bread; 9lb. mutton or beef, or 6lb. pork; 1½lb. sugar, and 2oz. of tea. All other things which John Gudge may require are to be charged against him as part payment of his wages.

"The mark ✕ of JOHN GUDGE.

"Witness, D. Scott."

"NATHANIEL OLDING.

In addition to this, he had a hat and bedding; and many an honest "snob," who finds it difficult in the old country to keep the uppers and unders well together, or to make both ends meet, would think such an employment and payment not to be sneezed at. I hope a lot will go out and try it, if they can, by any means whatever, raise the means of doing so.

The "tailors by trade," whether flints or dungs, whenever their trade is at a stand-still, should endeavor to favor the emigration of part, it would be much better than any strike to raise wages, to which they too often resort. According to their skill and dexterity they would be sure of employment and good wages; an indifferent workman can now obtain two guineas a week, and a real "flint," of which there are very few, is sure of constant work, after the rate of three guineas. A little more steadiness in their application to business would be highly desirable; but it is found out here, as is too much the case at home, that in all those employments which can be put off, or taken up at the convenience of those engaged in them, the men are more unsettled in their habits and pursuits than at other trades which require a more sustained application.

Many of the master tailors appear to have respectable establishments; but it appeared to me that two or three such as we meet at the "west-end," where, by paying a fair price, you can ensure articles of the best quality—were still a *desideratum*. Too many of the officials had their clothes sent out from home; but they should consider, that as they live on the taxes paid by the residents, common justice requires that they should expend their incomes amongst those that pay them. This would soon re-act in a most beneficial manner for all classes, particularly in inducing a larger consumption of home produce, which begins to be felt as increasing too fast, and tends to lower prices below a proper level.

The pawnbrokers revel in all the unrestrained enjoyment of any "interest" they choose to extort. The following is a copy of one of their magic "notes," which are too frequently resorted to both in this and the old country, and probably in most others:—

Thomas Alcock, Pawnbroker, 107, Liverpool-street, Hobarton, Van Diemen's Land, No. 4668, 6th July, 1842. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, residing in Macquarrie-street. Amount lent, £7 0s. 0d.; interest per week, £0 7s. 0d. Description of pledge: Gold watch and chain, No. \_\_\_\_\_. Makers' names \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

THOMAS ALCOCK.

This duplicate must be renewed, or the pledge redeemed, within six months from the date hereof, or the article will be forfeited.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy, \_\_\_\_\_

Old Wharf, 4th Jan., 1843.

As one is, so no doubt they all are, but more than £100 per cent. for six months is rather too bad; and if the temporary necessitous cannot protect themselves, the law ought to be strong and explicit enough to protect them. It is very doubtful whether the trade should not be entirely suppressed both at home and abroad; a very large proportion of those who "pledge" do it to obtain some momentary gratification, which if they could only obtain by an absolute "sale," they would think "twice or thrice" before they resorted to.



## ON THE TARIFFS OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY C. B. OWEN, ESQ.,

M.P.P. FOR LUNEBURG, NOVA SCOTIA.

UNTIL the recent assemblies of the Colonial Parliaments, in the various portions of the British North American Colonies, distinctive duties had been levied on articles imported therein. Such distinctions had reference to the place of origin or growth of each respective article. A dispatch, however, from my Lord Stanley, dated about June last, intimated that the Royal Assent could no longer be given to any Colonial Act which, in its regulation of duties on importation, would distinguish between articles of British or of Foreign origin. It was therein alleged that it could not be expected that each Provincial Legislature, of the thirty-five under the British Crown, could be aware of the particulars of the treaties of Great Britain with various foreign countries, and without that knowledge there would be a probability of occasional infringement of the terms of one or other of those treaties. The despatches notified the assent to the tariffs of the previous year, but his Lordship added that he could not advise the granting the Royal Assent to any revenue or tariff act founded upon principles which would contravene the above policy. So Her Majesty in her Speech from the Throne last Session says—"It has been my desire that equal favor should be shown to the industry and commercial enterprise of all nations."

The attention of the members of Assembly necessarily was directed to the purport of this despatch during the Session, which commenced on 8th February, and terminated on 20th April last. Several members represented this new principle as conferring a great boon on the Provinces; others anticipated, therefrom, difficulties in the adjustment of the tariff brought under review. The tariff itself I have already forwarded to you, but it may be well to advert to the changes which have taken place, as touching duties on the most important articles of import into Nova Scotia.\* I submit this tabular view, under the conviction that it becomes the merchant, equally with the legislator, carefully to mark—  
 as well the *theoretical* as the *practical*—changes in trade and commerce, which, from time to time, may occur. In this instance the effect of the theory, elucidated by the recent despatch as to differential duties, has been to bring about important changes in the tariff table, the practical effects of which remain to be seen. The effect in New Brunswick (Legislature of which, also, has recently held its session) will be exhibited in an extract from the Tariff:—

\* The Nova Scotia Tariff was inserted at p. 122, and that of New Brunswick at p. 256 of the present volume.—ED.

TABULAR VIEW OF NOVA SCOTIA COLONIAL DUTIES ON LEADING ARTICLES, IN 1841 AND 1844, IN STERLING.

| Denomination of Articles.                   | Duties on British. 1813. |           |    | Duties on Foreign. 1843. |    |    | Duties equally on Foreign and British. 1844. |          |    |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------------------------------|----------|----|
|                                             | £                        | s.        | d. | £                        | s. | d. | £                                            | s.       | d. |
| Beef, salted, per cwt.....                  | 0                        | 0         | 9  | 0                        | 12 | 0  | 0                                            | 3        | 0  |
| Butter .....                                | 0                        | 1         | 0  | 0                        | 8  | 0  | 0                                            | 4        | 0  |
| Candles, tallow, per cwt., <i>ad v.</i> ... | 5                        | 0         | 0  | 15                       | 0  | 0  | —                                            | per lb.  | 1  |
| Cattle—horn, mare, or gelding, ea.          | —                        | —         | —  | 3                        | 1  | 0  | 2                                            | 0        | 0  |
| „ Hogs over 100lb. weight..                 | —                        | —         | —  | 1                        | 12 | 0  | 1                                            | 0        | 0  |
| Clocks, <i>ad v.</i> .....                  | 5                        | 0         | 0  | 20                       | 0  | 0  | —                                            | 10 each. |    |
| Leather—sole, per lb .....                  | 5                        | per cent. |    | 0                        | 0  | 1  | 0                                            | 0        | 1  |
| Molasses, per gal.....                      | —                        | —         | —  | 0                        | 0  | 2½ | 0                                            | 0        | 3½ |
| Tea—Black.....                              | 0                        | 0         | 1½ | 0                        | 0  | 1½ | 0                                            | 0        | 1½ |
| „ Green .....                               | 0                        | 0         | 3  | 0                        | 0  | 3  | 0                                            | 0        | 3  |
| Sugar—Brown or Muscovado....                | 0                        | 2         | 0  | 0                        | 2  | 0  | 0                                            | 2        | 0  |
| Wine, per gal. 3s. and.....                 | 0                        | 2         | 6  | 0                        | 2  | 6  | 0                                            | 2        | 6  |
| Brandy, per gal.....                        | 0                        | 1         | 4  | 0                        | 1  | 8  | 0                                            | 1        | 8  |
| Rum, per gal.....                           | 0                        | 1         | 3  | 0                        | 1  | 4  | 0                                            | 1        | 6  |

Wheat and other grain free, in all above instances

Flour, per barrel, 2s. ; Molasses, per gallon, 2½d. Same in all above cases, under separate acts, so as to lessen the quantity to be entered for fisheries. Imperial duties in addition to above.

NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL DUTIES ON CHIEF ARTICLES, 1844.— Brandy, per gallon, 2s. ; Rum, ditto, 1s. 4d. ; Clocks, 20s. each ; Horses, &c., 40s. each ; Sole Leather, per lb., 1½d. ; Looking Glasses and Plate, 15s. per cent. ; Wines, 2s. 3d. ; Candles, per lb., 1d. ; Tea, per lb., 1d.

In order to furnish some idea of the extent of the trade and commerce of Nova Scotia, the attention of the reader is directed to what follows :—

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS RECEIVED IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1842, ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

|                                                                 |                |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Brandy, Gin, and Cordials .. ..                                 | Gallons.       | £              |
| Rum—Foreign .. ..                                               | 15,461 ..      | 5,122          |
| Brown Sugar .. ..                                               | 6,012 ..       | 526            |
| Other Articles .. ..                                            | 17,508 ..      | 6,189          |
|                                                                 |                | <u>13,156</u>  |
| Total .. ..                                                     |                | 21,993         |
|                                                                 |                | £              |
| Colonial Duties for 1842, exclusive of probable drawbacks .. .. | 32,000         |                |
| Colonial and Territorial Revenue .. ..                          | 6,638          |                |
|                                                                 | <u>£38,638</u> |                |
| Deduct 1/10 to reduce into sterling .. ..                       | 3,864          | 34,774         |
|                                                                 |                | <u>£59,767</u> |

The following more recent minute recital for a short period is obtained from authentic sources :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—PORT OF HALIFAX.—Extract from Imports

for the month ending the 5th of May, 1844 :—Molasses : 739 hogsheads, 94 tierces, 41 barrels. Sugar : 1,179 hogsheads, 71 tierces, 429 barrels. Rum : 102 puncheons. Wheat Flour : 6,735 barrels, 145 half-barrels. Wheat : 20,716 bushels. Beef : 30 barrels. Pork : 590 barrels. Tobacco : 12 hogsheads, 453 boxes, 142 kegs. Coffee : 100 bags. Corn Brooms : No. 1894, and 19 bundles. Rice : 205 casks. Bread and Crackers : 1,256 barrels, 15 bags, 71 boxes, 370 kegs. Tallow : 10 tierces. Tea : 167 chests, 60 half-chests, 4 boxes. Paints : 100 kegs. Candles : 50 boxes. Boots and Shoes : 104 cases. Paper : 50 bundles. Pails : 17 dozen. Rye Flour : 2,346 barrels. Salt : 866 tons, 60 bags. Corn : 650 bushels, 117 bags. Corn-meal : 1,880 bushels. Seeds : 20 boxes, 66 barrels, 4 bags, and 1 tierce.—Extract from Exports during the above-mentioned period :—Mackarel : 1,591 barrels, 32 kitts. Herrings and Alewives : 882 barrels. Smoked Herrings : 539 boxes. Salmon : 237 lbs., 10 hogsheads, 69 kits, 114 tierces. Dry Fish : 13,491 quintals, 2 qtrs, 20lbs. Pork : 766 barrels. Beef : 565 barrels. Fish Oil : 323 casks. Shingles : 54,200. Lumber, 114,178 feet. Butter : 228 kegs and firkins. Potatoes : 4 tierces, 169 barrels, 100 bushels. Cheese : 1,080 lbs., 2 boxes, 2 casks. Confectionary : 36 casks, 112 cases. Sugar : 917 hogsheads, 65 tierces, 104 barrels. Molasses : 604 hogsheads, 30 tierces, 6 barrels.

Nova Scotia, May 24, 1844.

## THE SUGAR DUTIES AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR—In a letter which you did me the honor to insert in your excellent Magazine, a month or two back, I stated that “the days of the sugar duties were numbered.” Whether prophet or simple anticipator, I shall not stop to inquire. But the result of the late divisions and subdivisions in the House of Commons have fulfilled my predictions. Much—a great deal too much—has been said upon the subject of Sir Robert Peel requiring the House to reconsider, and, in short, to rescind its vote of the 17th, and retrace its steps. But not with justice to Sir Robert Peel. Here was the position in which Sir Robert found the West Indians when that deadly Upas, the Whig-Radical Ministry, governed the country, or rather, when Lord Melbourne resigned office. They (the West Indians), he felt, were in the right, but that they did not know how to persist in that right, or rather to obtain it. They muddled, and paddled, and floundered, and when he took the helm, were just sinking. “Now,” says Sir Robert, “gentlemen, you have justice and right on your side : I am ready to do every thing for you in this world, but I can only do it through the people—through, in fact, the public



press. See that you organise meetings; that you state your case strongly and forcibly, so that the people may know exactly the position in which, from the emancipation act you are placed. Do this; prepare their minds (for they are a precious doltish set), and depend upon me; I will get you out of the scrape." As, in duty bound, they "pulled foot" (*Anglice* made their bow), and went to see what they could do. They held a meeting—a public one—and they chose, without exception, the most incompetent person in their whole body to take the chair—my Lord Combermere, a nobleman, a gentleman, and a soldier, characterised by every attribute that can dignify the noble, or enhance the qualities of a gentleman, or add to the qualifications of a soldier. Think—only think, of this unfortunate noble, nailed down to a question as to whether a laborer should have his sugar one penny in the pound cheaper than he has at present, or that he should have no sugar at all; or that he should (how horrible to tender consciences!) have slave-grown sugar! Now, sir, if my Lord Combermere were about to storm a breach, there is not another man in the world I would sooner follow; but to put that amiable, and excellent, and gallant nobleman in the chair, because he happened to have a few "dirty acres" in Jamaica, was a palpable blunder. Consequently the effect which the meeting would have had upon the public was marred; not from any fault of his Lordship, but from the manner in which the resolutions were put, and the manner in which they were carried. All these things—that is—chairman, manner of putting and carrying the resolutions, and method of getting up speakers, were pretty well bungled, "and no mistake." Consequently, a meeting which, for respectability, talents, and wealth, was perhaps never equalled, certainly never surpassed, in the metropolis, produced less effect upon the public than "The two-shirt-in-the-week-for-poor-men-providing-society" would have done (supposing such a body to exist). Was this any assistance to Sir Robert or his government? Of what use was the elaborate and impressive speech of Sir Alexander Grant, or the eloquent and fervid address of Mr. Carington? These speeches, after the fashion of our opponents, should have been printed before they were spoken, and distributed gratuitously, even to "the spaniels" (I use Mr. Duncombe's phrase) of the House of Commons, by which they might have acquired some little knowledge of a question on which they evinced the most egregious ignorance (and none more than Mr. Thomas Duncombe) it is possible to conceive on the second night's debate, or reversal of Mr. Miles's proposition. I hold Sir Robert Peel to be perfectly justified in what he did. He found a set of incapables playing Old Harry with their interests, and he undertook to guide them, and the thanks he gets is—that they have the impudence to think for themselves! Really I know of nothing that seems to have produced a more electrical effect upon the *diu majores*—our governors—than this exertion of mind on the part of the West India body, if we except the memorable answer of Lord Clive before the committee of the Parliament, when, on being questioned as to his appropriating some two millions (I believe) from the coffers of the Rajah, he replied, "When I