

forty millions of consumers for their goods. These people have traded already in British manufactures, as to have imbibed a taste for the produce of our looms; it only requires time, a more direct and less hazardous communication with them, to induce their millions to enter into an unrestricted trade for every species of produce of British industry. Every part of the Archipelago is either naturally supplied, or capable of supplying, valuable exports, which find a ready sale in both European and Chinese markets. The ability of the people at once to purchase British goods, is, therefore, not a matter of doubt; and a desire for useful and ornamental articles of manufacture, will be a strong inducement to urge them to extraordinary exertion to procure increasing supplies. Whilst a taste has been created amongst the inhabitants of these numerous islands for British manufactured goods, the piratical condition of the coasts and seas to be traversed, has curtailed, to a great extent the trade which otherwise would have been considerably extended, by their means. A commercial emporium established at Labuan, under British authority, is designed to remedy this evil, and to remove one of the greatest impediments which exists to successful enterprise, in that quarter of the globe. The prospects held out to the extension of British trade amongst these islands, show that when a necessity exists, what an abundance of means and appliances can be brought to bear, under British intelligence and prowess, for the revival of trade and the enlargement of the circle of commercial traffic. These numerous islands, lying between India and New Holland, appear now, as if by magic, converted into marts for the sale of our manufactures; and only because the increased power of productiveness in Great Britain require fresh markets to be made for the sale of their goods, therefore, these islands are destined to serve the purpose required of them. When new outlets to British industry are required, such outlets are never wanting, at the moment required. The wool growers of Australia, we should think, may dismiss their fears, as to the want of a market for the purchase of their produce. While our fatherland holds up its head among the nations; while British enterprise and intrepidity

continue of the same character—which, under a superior power, has raised the nation to its present high position; and while the Australians continue in commercial union with the parent state, fear will be out of place, as to our flocks being over productive, and our fleeces too heavy for either the manufacturers at home to purchase, or their customers to consume. The wants of the world are increasing in a corresponding ratio with the means of supply; and it would seem that in the natural course of things, the necessary effect of supply is to create demand.

Gulong is to be recommended as a free warehousing port, and the "Thomas Lowry" sailed on the 7th, with stores, &c., for the Colony. Owing to the present scarcity of labour, the squatters in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay had petitioned for the resumption of transportation.

Mr. Assistant Surveyor Burnett started at daylight this morning, on his expedition to the northern country, to trace down the Boyne River. The drays left the settlement some days previous. Mr. Warner, A.S., will follow almost immediately; he has been detained some days in consequence of his being unable to procure men for the service on which he is engaged, namely, to define the boundary of the Colony of New South Wales and Northern Australia. As the weather is favourable, with the prospect of its continuing so, there is every probability, judging from the well known energy and perseverance of Mr. Burnett, that the present expedition will be successful.—*Moreton Bay Courier*, March 6.

The expedition for the purpose of following down the Victoria River had started. Only eight individuals, including Mr. Kennedy, the officer in charge; Mr. J. J. Martyr, Assistant Surveyor; and Mr. Wall, the naturalist, are engaged in this expedition, and of which number Mr. Kennedy and two of the men were with the Surveyor General on his late travels. The equipment consists of two drays, three tents, and twenty horses. It is not purposed that any cattle for food should accompany the expedition, but that the explorers should rely for animal nutriment on their guns and fishing-nets, and a plentiful supply of flour, tea, sugar, and tobacco, sufficient to last the period the party will be out, which is