

passage round to Cape Coast. After suffering severely from illness, his constitution finally triumphed over the united assaults of fever, ague, and diarrhœa, and in February, 1846, he embarked on his return to England.

*History of the Hawaiian Islands.* By James Jackson Jarves. Third Edition. Honolulu: C. E. Hitchcock. 1847, pp. 240.

HERE is one of many marvels of the 19th century—the *third* edition of a history of the Sandwich Island group—published on the spot, beautifully printed, and illustrated with numerous elegant wood engravings, and reaching us in four months from the date of publication! The progress of civilisation is, indeed, making rapid strides in this group—through the instrumentality of the missionaries. As a few proofs of their advancement we may cite the following:—there are now five journals published, the *Polynesian*, Government paper, weekly; the *Sandwich Island News*, weekly; the *Messenger*, semi-monthly; the *Friend*, monthly, and the *Oaku Fountain*, a temperance journal, issued gratis. There is a native military force nearly 700 strong, a police corps of 36 men, four splendid hotels, three billiard tables, six bowling alleys, 80 stores and warehouses, three Protestant and one Roman Catholic Church, 10 printers, five lawyers, and five physicians, and about 60 European ladies.

As we have already published Mr. Wylie's valuable notes on the Sandwich Islands, it is hardly necessary that we should go through this history in review—however interesting the subject matter it contains. We shall, possibly, at some future period, bestow attention on these islands, when we shall make Mr. Jarves' valuable history the text-book for our remarks.

The getting up of such a work reflects credit both on his literary industry, and his professional duties as Government printer.

*British Colonies in North America—Canada.* London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

THIS little work appears to be published for a useful purpose, being intended to serve as a handbook or manual for the emigrant and settler. There is little that is new or original put forth, but the compiler deserves the merit of pains-taking fidelity, and honesty. The object seems to have been to condense into as small a compass as possible the history, topography, and statistics of the Province; but in doing this we fear the work will be found scarcely sufficient for the purpose of the emigrant who really seeks information, since it furnishes nothing in the shape of an itinerary—prices of provisions, clothing, wages, best localities, and other minor matters of so much importance to those who go as perfect strangers to a new country.

The work has two neat maps, one of British North America, and the other of the Lake District.

*Thoughts on British Guiana.* By a Planter. Demerara, 1847, pp. 40.

THIS is the valuable treatise on the state of the Colony by Dr. Rankin which has been liberally rewarded by the Court of Policy, and which should be in the hands of all instructed in the welfare of British Guiana and our sugar-growing Colonies generally. If our limited space would admit of it, we would extract largely from this publication.

*British Possessions in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia, connected with England by the India and Australia Mail Steam-packet Company.* By R. M. Martin, Esq. London: W. H. Allen.

THIS is a very valuable descriptive and general pamphlet, in which is condensed an immense mass of useful information regarding our possessions in the eastern hemisphere. Although compiled to serve a purpose, yet the facts and figures adduced speak for themselves, and prove the growing trade and immense importance of our Colonial possessions. We have ever been staunch advocates for improved steam communication by land and sea, and although the times are adverse for the carrying out the great object of which this pamphlet is the herald and precursor, yet we hope to see the day when not this Company alone, but others connecting the Mauritius and the Cape Colony shall be established, and prove remunerative and beneficial, not only to the Colonies concerned, but to the shareholders and the Mother-country.