

Porting singular in this opinion, which was com-
 mended by a majority of the most intelligent for-
 eigners in China, and is still the opinion of many.
 The disturbances in Canton have done much
 to open our eyes to our true position in China.
 In itself Canton has nothing to make it the seat
 of foreign trade; the jealous policy of govern-
 ment has for a long period confined foreign
 commerce to this remote district of the empire,
 and in the course of years the wealthy mer-
 chants have concentrated themselves in that
 city, forming connections with the growers of
 opium and silk in the remote districts who
 could not ship them from the ports in their
 immediate neighbourhood; in Canton also the
 wealthy buyers have invested the greater part
 of their wealth in buildings, and they, it was
 believed, would oppose any change in the estab-
 lished channels of commerce, with all the
 power they possessed; but the advantages of
 the north are such, that sooner or later the trade
 would gradually be drawn thither, and the
 recent riots at Canton, and the great difficulty
 which may be experienced in settling the un-
 fortunate dispute between the Mandarins and
 the Americans, regarding the death of the man
 shot on the 10th, will give an impetus to the
 northern trade which could not have been
 anticipated. Already several of the large houses
 have established branches at Shanghai, or
 the other ports; and towards Poo-choo-foo the
 eyes of many are turned. These disturbances
 in Canton, we are told by experienced and
 intelligent men, are totally different in their
 character from any of those which, during the
 intercourse with foreigners, so often for a time
 threatened to put a stop to trade. A few days
 ago the vindictive feelings of the lower classes
 were so inimical to foreigners as to move, with
 this natural difference, then they had no possi-
 ble cause for that dislike which they so strag-
 gledly exhibited, now they have a cause, the killing
 of one of them by a foreigner always having
 been looked upon as a heinous offence. In the
 meantime, the trade of Canton is suffering, and
 in exact proportion as it falls off so will the
 northern trade increase; the consumption of the
 country will not diminish, nor will the amount
 of produce raised by the industrious agricultur-
 ists diminish, merely because the blackguards
 of Canton are endangering the lives of the
 foreign merchants, but the trade of the north
 will increase in consequence, and Canton may
 gradually sink into a second Genoa or Venice—
 once drive the trade away from the port, and
 there appears nothing to induce foreigners again
 to return thither.
 The advantages to be derived by a permanent
 occupancy of Chusan are in every view
 important. As a naval and military station, it
 is the best on the coast—commercially it has
 no equal; within easy access of Ningpo, Shang-
 hai, Foo-choo-foo, and Amoy, it would also, in
 a short time, embrace the trade of Japan,
 opening up a new trade to our enterprises;
 Chusan is a desirable possession in other respects
 —although for two hundred years we have been
 in communication with the Chinese, the great
 bulk of the people know nothing of us. Those
 who have been brought into contact with us
 are mostly the lowest of the people; even in
 this colony we live among the dregs of the
 southern population. The better class of the
 Chinese—the northern inhabitants—had long
 been taught to look upon all foreigners as little
 better than fiends—as men who were capable
 of committing any atrocity. This feeling caused
 many to destroy themselves in preference to
 falling into the hands of our troops; nor, from
 their acquaintance with European habits, man-
 ners, and laws, were we viewed differently, and
 in the island of Chusan, we hear of none of
 those daring outrages which have been so
 frequent in Hongkong. It is not unreasonable
 to suppose that a more intimate knowledge of
 us might possibly be the means of gradually
 bringing round the most important changes
 among this great family of the human race.
 The Chinese, morally speaking, have derived
 no benefits from their two hundred years in-
 tercourse with Europeans. It is a melancholy
 fact, that all the talent and zeal of the pio-
 neers who have laboured amongst them, have
 produced little or no impression. It is im-
 possible to tell, by what means they may be
 induced to forsake their present habits. It may
 be that an acquaintance with our law and lan-
 guage, and an education suitable to the wants
 of reasoning men, may be the medium of open-
 ing their understanding to more important truths.
 We do not advocate the retaining of this
 valuable island in contravention of our treaty
 with China, but this desirable object may be
 brought about by other means than keeping
 fraudulent possession of what was intrusted to
 us as a pledge. Whether any negotiation for
 this purpose would be entered into by the Im-
 perial Commissioner Keying is doubtful; but
 there are few of our countrymen in China
 who would not rejoice to hear that such was
 the case, or that Chusan had been ceded as
 a British possession, even if a large sum of
 money had been paid for it.

FOURTH CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.
 Patna—1476 chests, highest 1500 Lowest 1370
 Average 1383.33
 Benares 700 " " 1310 " 1315
 Average 1323.50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
 ARRIVED.
 JUNE 24—*Starling*, Adamson, Macao.
 26—*South Stockton*, Hitchin, Manila. Passen-
 ger, James Adair.
 —*Ardisson*, Macintyre, Macao.
 27—*Peter*, Gibbons, East Coast.
 —*Sidney*, Scholefield, London.
 28—*Zyrene*, —, Macao.

SAILED.
 25—*Mermaid*, Gill, Whampoa.
 —*Ernaad*, Field, Macao.
 —*David*, (Dan), Deane, Macao.
 —*Starling*, Adamson, Whampoa.
 27—*HALS*, Wainman, Morris, Whampoa.
 28—*Carthrin Park*, Carter, Manila and En-
 glaud.
 —*Anthony Anderson*, Spitt, do. do.
 —*Christine*, Grimrose, Shanghai.
 —*Keestr*, Bouvay, Bally.
 —*Ardisson*, Macintyre, Macao and Bombay.
 —*Omiga*, White, East Coast.

UNDER DESPATCH.
Coreya, Shanghai, to-day.
Possidone, Amoy, shortly.
Inglewood, Whampoa, shortly.
 H.M.S. *Pelican*, England, do.

LATEST ARRIVALS FROM CHINA.
 March 31, Cleopatra, at Gravesend; 6th, Sep-
 pho, at Dover; 6th, Mity, in the Downs; 8th,
 Passenger, in the Downs; 11th, Mary Catherine,
 at Dover; 12th, Claudine, in the Downs; 13th,
 Ephraim, in the Downs; 25th, Viscount Stratton,
 in the Downs; April 3rd, Eagle, at Bristol; 4th,
 Mary Ann, at Cork.

DEPARTURES FOR CHINA.
 March 28th, *Sanberry*, from the Downs; 29th,
 Lady, from the Downs; 31st, Sydney, from Ports-
 mouth; 10th, Surgo, from Portsmouth; 8th, Earl,
 of Liverpool from Bristol; 18th, Pingang, from
 Liverpool; 16th, Sanderson, from Liverpool; 25th,
 Orisa, from Liverpool; 30th, Patna, from Liver-
 pool; April 2nd, William Brown, from Liverpool.

SHIPS LOADING FOR CHINA.
 At London, Marquis of Bute, to sail 8th April;
 Cleopatra, 1st May; Royal Albert, 25th May;
 and Sapho, 1st June. At Liverpool, Main, wind-
 bound.

Passengers per Surgo to China, the Hon. Mrs.
 Stirling, Miss Jarvis, Hon. Mr. Stirling, Mr.
 Taylor and Son, Mr. S. Rochford.

The following vessels are reported to have passed
 Angier, —, May 27, Gussachan, W. Henry, China
 to Bombay; 25, Candahar, W. Kerr, China to
 Bombay; 29, City of Derry, J. N. Wren, Ports-
 mouth to China; 29, Vigilant, G. Clarke, Singa-
 pore to London; June 1, Clarendon, J. C. Stod-
 dard, Canton to New York; 1, James Matheson,
 J. Cushing, Canton to Cork; 2, Brahim, J. Mac-
 arthur, China to London; 2, Onopus, China
 to London.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.
 South Stockton. W. T. Gemmel & Co.
 Patrol, 121, Gibbons, Dent & Co.
 Sydney, 184, Scholefield. C. S. Compton.
 Yonge Quene, 85, Hart, Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
 Anna, 109, Lewis. C. W. Bowra.
 Old England, 500, Bland, Macvicar & Co.
 Liverpool, 962, M'Dowal, Fox, Rawson & Co.
 Siph, 304, McDonall. Jardine Matheson & Co.
 Jagtweerd, 518, Kerr. Jamieson, Row & Co.
 Droguey, 349, Kelso, R. Oswald.
 Elena, 320, Gething, Diron, Gray & Co.
 Julia, 755, Jones, Hajea Salac.
 Patrol, 99, Rogers, N. Duns.
 Grand Turk, (Am) Emery. Russel & Co.
 Possidone, 395, Valentine. Dent & Co.
 Mary Ann Webb, White. C. Shaw.
 Tophy, McKay, Turner & Co.
 Coreya, Haslewood, Turner & Co.
 Maceppa, Fraser, Jardine Matheson & Co.
 John Brighman, 404, Yall, D. and M. Rustonjee.
 City of Derry, Wren. Dillias & Co.
 Harlequin, 293, Oliver. Jardine Matheson & Co.
 Louisa, Forgan. Dent & Co.

HEB MAZELEY'S SHIPS.
 Agincourt, 72, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane
 K. C. B. Captain Bruce.
 Montreal, 24, Captain Quirk.—Hospital Ship.
 H.M.S. Pelican, Captain Graham.
 H.M.S. Cadmus, 16, Commander Justin.
 H.M.L.S. *Cleopatra*, 50 tons, Capt. C. C. C.
 H. C. Sir, *Presperand*, Com. Hough, R. N.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.
 H.M.S. *Wolverine*, 16, Com. Morris.
Starling, Adamson, C. W. Bowra.
Queen, (Dan), 400, Franklyn, N. Duns.
Maxine, 217, Phillips, D. Burrows.
Regina, 275, Quison, Dent & Co.
Heribonides, 572, Melville, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Asia, 567, Smith, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Annis, 177, Forgan, Holiday Wise & Co.
Charles, 100, Forgan, Holiday Wise & Co.
Patrol, 121, Gibbons, C. S. Compton.
Mary Anderson, 285, Pickett, Russel & Co.
Queenland, 440, Larkins & Co.
Royal Grace, 345, Oswald, Jamieson, Row & Co.
Southampton, 88, M'har, Turner & Co.
Lady Anderson, 430, Broom, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Victoria, 442, Peter, Macvicar.
Mermaid, Ryle. do.

NOTICE.
 AFTER the 30th instal, the firm of JOHN
 BURD & Co. here, and in Ball Harbour (Ball),
 will be known in China and Ball as BURD,
 LANGE & Co.
 Victoria, 28th June, 1844.

FREIGHT TO AMOY AND CHUSAN.
 NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be
 received at this office, until Saturday the 6th
 July, inclusive, from such persons as may be
 willing to contract for the early conveyance to
 Koolingsoo and Chusan respectively of the under-
 mentioned quantities, more or less, of Provisions
 and other Public Stores, viz:—
 From Hongkong to Koolingsoo, about 100 tons;
 from Hongkong to Chusan, about 170 tons; and
 from Koolingsoo to Chusan, about 80 tons.
 Further particulars may be known on application
 at this office.

EDWARD PINE COFFIN.
 Commissariat, Victoria, }
 28th June, 1844. }

SIGNOR DALLI CASSE has the honor to an-
 nounce that the Second Performance of the
 Foreign Company, under his charge, will take
 place THIS EVENING, when Miss ANNA
 having recovered from her late indisposition, will
 appear.
 Boxes #2; Pit #1.
 Doors opened at 7, performance to commence
 at half past 7.

LOST.—Between West Point and Mr. Scott's
 Store, one GOLD GENEVA HUNTING
 WATCH, with silver face, and minute hands.
 Any person finding the same will be hand-
 somely rewarded, by bringing it to Mr. Scott's Store.
 Victoria, 20th June, 1844.

PIANO FOR SALE.
 JUST imported, a 6 octave Cottage Piano, by
 Kidman & Son, Soho-square, London, man-
 ufactured expressly for the climate, with spare
 strings and tuning key; price 600 dollars; to be
 seen at Messrs. Phillips, Moore & Co., 19, Queen's
 Road, Victoria.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE
 UNDERSIGNED,
 A LARGE Assortment of Stationery, consisting
 of Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, Letter, and
 other Books, of various sizes; also, a few Drying
 Books, Foolscap, Gemy Copying, Large Thick
 Law, and Extra Large Bank Post, and Note
 Papers, &c., &c.
 F. FUNCK.
 Victoria, 20th June, 1844.

NOTICE.
 JUST landed, a small parcel of Superior No. 3,
 and No. 4 Manila Cigars. Apply to
 F. H. THEDEMAN.

MESSRS. HODGES & HANSON respectfully
 intimate to Merchants, Captains, &c., that
 they have opened those large and commodious
 premises in Victoria, Hongkong, being the build-
 ing facing the wharf, in connection with Chinam's
 Hong, entrance opposite the Ordnance Store,
 where they intend carrying on the business of
 Commission, Shipping, and General Agents, and
 trust by attention to merit their favor.
 28th June, 1844.

MESSRS. HODGES & HANSON have for
 sale the undermentioned goods,
 Manila Rope
 do do do do
 Havana Cigars
 Wines
 (Old Jamaica Rum
 Longboth
 Hams, Cheese, &c.
 Victoria, June 28, 1844.

D. REMI,
 FROM AUBERT and KLATTENBERGER,
 London and Geneva.
 BEGS to acquaint the Public that he has estab-
 lished himself as Chronometer and Watch-
 maker, and also repairs musical boxes, and by his
 attention to business, he hopes to be favored with
 the patronage of the community.
 Macao, Hospital-street.
 20th June, 1844.

CHINESE and TARTAR BOOKS, wanted
 to purchase. Apply at the office of the
 "Friend of China."
 Victoria, 8th June, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized by His
 Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.
 Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all packages
 addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the
 Regiments employed during the late war.
 N. DU
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and merchandise scrip-
 tions received and carefully stored in spacious
 airy and secure Brick Godowns situated 18,
 and 53 Queen's Road upon moderate terms.
 Goods placed (except combustibles) in Godown 18,
 Queen's Road can be insured from risk of Fire,
 apply to
 N. DODS.
 Goods received and sold on Commission.
 18 Queen's Road,
 Victoria, November, 1st 1843.

WATER BOAT.—Captains and Agents of ships
 are respectfully intimated that a Boat has been
 fitted up with a Force Pump for the deliv-
 ery of Water to the Shipping in Harbour, and
 will be anchored off the wharf of Mr. N. Dods.
 Apply on board or at the Godowns.
 Cash on Delivery.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

STORAGE may be obtained in dry, secure, and
 insurable Godowns.
 Apply to HENRY HUMPHREYS & Co.
 19 Queen's Road,
 24th April, 1844.

THE best price given for Good American
 FLOUR. Apply to
 D. HUME,
 No. 2, Oswald's Row.
 Victoria, June 21.

DR. RICHARD JONES has removed from
 Magistry-street to the house occupied by
 Mr. James Welch, Chemist and Druggist, where
 he will continue to practise his profession,
 May 30th, 1844.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.
 FOR the greater convenience of Vessels lying in
 the Whampoa and Bleinheim reaches, the
 Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek.
 M. OSULLIVAN,
 Member of the Royal College of Surgeons &c.
 Resident Surgeon.
 Whampoa, 3rd February, 1844.

B. KENNY M. D.
 MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
 SURGEONS IN LONDON &c.
 Has fitted up a Chinese Vessel as a residence
 at Whampoa, moored at the Entrance of Bom-
 bay Creek in Bleinheim Reach.

HENRY THOMSON & CO.,
 CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKERS,
 BEG to intimate to the community of Hongkong,
 that they have commenced business in the
 above line, at No. 12, Queen's Road, (Mr. Bowra's
 Store.)
 H. T. & Co., have for sale Chronometers,
 Watches and Clocks, by James Murray, and
 James M'Cube, Royal Exchange, London; also,
 Gold, Silver, and Platina Guardchains, Ladies'
 Neck Chains, &c., &c., &c.
 Victoria, June 17, 1844.

LATTEY & CO.,
 Chronometer and Watch Makers.
 Upper part of Mr. Pain's new store, Queen's
 Road, opposite to Chinams Hong.
 Hongkong, 1st June, 1844.

GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE
 OF CALCUTTA.
 THE undersigned having been appointed Agent
 in China for the above office, is ready to grant
 Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay and
 China.
 A. A. DE MELLO.
 Macao, 23d April, 1844.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE
 COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.
 THE undersigned continues to issue Policies for
 the above Company, payable in London,
 Bombay, Calcutta and China.
 A. A. DE MELLO.
 Macao, 23d April, 1844.

TO LET,
 THE Spacious Bungalow lately occupied by the
 Officers of the 41st M.N.L., on Oswald's
 Hill. The House has been put into complete
 repair, and immediate possession can be given.
 For particulars apply to W. H. HOLTGATE, or
 to D. & M. RUSTONJEE & Co.

TO LET.
 GRANITE GODOWNS. In a central situation,
 adjacent to the water, lofty and well ventilated,
 and a stone pier projecting therefrom to the sea.
 For particulars apply to
 C. W. BOWRA.
 Queen's Road.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP OWNERS.
 A middle aged person, having been in command
 in the merchant service for several years past,
 is desirous of obtaining the command of a vessel
 to trade in the China Seas, or elsewhere, or would
 have no objection to a situation in a respectable
 mercantile house, or stores, where his services
 would be useful. Most respectable references
 will be given. Apply to J. A., Commercial
 Hotel and Reading Room.
 Victoria, 25th June, 1844.

WANTED, for the Ward Room of H.M.S.
 Agincourt, a Steward or Messman. For par-
 ticulars apply on board.
 P.S. None need apply who cannot give the
 most respectable references.
 Victoria, June 25th, 1844.

WANTED—Army or Navy Bills on England.
 Apply to
 PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.,
 18 Queen's Road.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND COLONISTS.
 H. J. & D. NICOLL, Outfitters, Tailors, &c.,
 are induced to call the attention of Colonists
 and others shipping wearing apparel, and who are
 desirous of buying at the cheapest markets, and at
 the same time avoiding the carelessness of style
 and inferior qualities of material, so commonly
 used. These Gentlemen are referred to 114 Reg-
 ent Street, London. At the above noble and ex-
 tensive premises, from the spirited manner in
 which the business is conducted, Gentlemen will
 immediately see the superior advantages now of-
 fered by H. J. & D. NICOLL, whose name has
 been so long established for excellence of manufac-
 ture. Immediate Cash alone enables
 the above Firm to submit to Merchants, Shippers,
 and Colonists, their estimates at their established
 moderate scale of prices.
 Agents for Irvine's Patent Water-tight Trunks
 and Packages, which possess the great advantage
 of preserving from damp the most delicate mate-
 rials, and the more important property of being
 so floatable and buoyant in the water, as, although
 filled with goods, to be able to support several per-
 sons from sinking.
 H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114 Regent Street,
 LONDON.

COLONIAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Esq. (Continued from No. 141.)

In everything with which we are acquainted, improvement or perfection is arrived at by progressive stages, varying in duration according to the object to be attained, this also is with self or with general government; and it is according to our power of resisting temptation, or of controlling the passions, that we are more or less fitted to make a good use of our free will, to render it practically effective for the management of our political as well as social affairs, and therefore conducive not only to our national welfare, but to the happiness of mankind.

These observations are made in reference to the various forms of government which exist under the British sceptre, the sole in fact varying from an almost democratic to an absolute sway, modified by such events as it is now proposed to explain so far as is necessary to a due understanding of our colonial government.

SECTION II.

Few of the present transmarine possessions of England were originally acquired by actual settlement; they were chiefly obtained by conquest or cession and to the inhabitants was promised the continued enjoyment of their religion and laws;—hence we see the reason why, to a certain extent, such various forms of government are in existence under the sway of the British crown.

In order to comprehend this intricate and important subject in its full bearing, it will be necessary to take a summary view of each colony as to its domestic government; and we shall then be better prepared to discuss the general question of our colonial administration at home and abroad.

The colonies, as to government, may be divided into three classes: 1st, Those having a representative assembly, a legislative council, and a governor.

2nd, Those having no representative assembly, but a legislative council and governor.

3rd, Those having neither a representative assembly, nor a legislative council, but only a governor.

The first class may be said to comprise Canada Upper, and Canada Lower, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, in North America;—Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Honduras, the Virgin Isles, the Bahamas and Bermuda, in the West Indies;—The Ionian Isles, the Norman Isles and the Isle of Man, in Europe.

The second class comprehends, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, and Ceylon, in Asia;—The Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Cape Coast Castle in Africa;—New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island in Australasia;—Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Trinidad, and St. Lucia in the West Indies.

The third class comprehends, St. Helena, Ascension, Acern, and Seychelles, in Africa;—Swan River, (Western Australia) and South Australia, in Australasia;—Gibraltar and Heligoland, in Europe.

In the first class, the people through their representatives in the House of Assembly, regulate the levying of taxes, and control, to a certain extent, the expenditure thereof; in the second class, except that of public opinion in the colony; and in the third, the governor is responsible alone to the Home Government.

Canada (Lower) is an illustrative example of the first class. Estimating the population at half a million, the number of electors is at least 80,000, of whom nine-tenths are proprietors of the soil. These electors return eighty-eight representatives to form an assembly (like the British House of Commons), which elects its speaker, holds its annual sitting at Quebec, the capital of the province, and is renewable every four years, under the provisions of what is termed the Quebec Act of 1791, which has been called Mr. Pitt's act, although really drawn up by Lord Grenville.

The qualifications for an elector are, in the colonies—being possessed of real property to the yearly value of fifty shillings sterling; in the towns, the yearly value of five pounds, or paying rent to the amount of ten pounds sterling annually. No religious disabilities exist as to electors, but clergymen and Jews are not eligible as representatives. The electors are by open voting. The representatives require no property qualification; they are paid eighteen shillings a day while the session continues, and receive four shillings a league travelling expenses to and from the capital.

The assembly thus described is empowered to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the province, such laws not being repugnant to the act of 31 George III. c. 31. The assembly claims an adequate civil list was granted, the Imperial Government would be disposed to concede, a sole control over the finances of the colony, both as to the extent and mode of levying the taxes and the distribution of the same. [See Financial Chapter.]

The legislative council, or upper house, consists of thirty-four members appointed by His Majesty for life. The chief justice, Protestant bishop, and several other public functionaries are ex-officio included in the list of members. This house holds its sittings at the same time as the house of assembly; and its functions in relation to the latter are those of the British House of Lords to the House of Commons.

somewhat similar in its functions to the Privy Council in England.

The existence of a council to advise the governor in the conduct of the affairs of Canada, may be traced back to the first establishment of a civil government in this province, under the authority of Great Britain. The Royal Instructions to General Murray, dated the 7th of December 1763, commanded him to name a council, consisting of four principal functionaries, to be fixed on, and of eight other persons chosen from amongst the most considerable inhabitants of the province; and directed that the body so appointed should have all the powers and privileges usually enjoyed by the councils in His Majesty's other plantations. Under the authority of this instruction, the council seems to have exercised the function of deliberating on any matters of administration referred to it by the governor, and also of assisting him in framing regulations for the peace, order, and good government of the province. The statute of 14 Geo. 3. c. 83, established the Council in more formal manner, and directed that it should consist of not more than twenty-three, nor less than seventeen, persons empowered to concur with the governor in making laws for the good government of the province. The members of this council appear to have been consulted also as advisers on administrative questions, but to have kept separate records in that capacity; and whilst, for the purpose of making laws, it was necessary that a majority of the council should be present, five were constituted by the Royal Instructions a quorum for other business. However distinct the functions of the council, in its legislative and executive capacity, we believe that, generally speaking, no separation, as to the personal composition of it, had, up to this time, been effected in the American colonies, though, in a work first published in 1704 by Mr. Pownall, who had been governor of Massachusetts's Bay (Pownall's Administration to the Colonies, ed. 5, vol. i. c. 4. s. 5) the advantages to be derived from such a separation are pointed out. In Canada, the council created by the Constitutional Act of 1791 was purely legislative, being designed to form one branch of a legislature resembling, as nearly as circumstances would admit, the Parliament of Great Britain; and incidentally, under the designation of "such executive council" as shall be appointed by His Majesty for the affairs of the province. A council of this nature was accordingly appointed by the Royal Instructions to Lord Dorchester, dated the 10th of September, 1791, and the number of its members fixed at nine, with a salary of 100l. to each.

We find that of the nine persons named in Lord Dorchester's instructions to compose his executive council, six were also members of the legislative council; and that of the whole number of executive counselors who have been sworn in up to the present time, amounting to forty-two, twenty were also legislative councillors, and there have not been eight, or at most ten, who have not filled executive offices under the government either at the date of their appointment to the council, or at some time while they continued in it. The names in Lord Dorchester's council stood alternately English and French; and of the eight counselors who were actually sworn in (the ninth, Mr. Lyburner, being absent from the province), four were of French extraction, and four of English. The three next appointments were of persons of English origin; and it appears that of thirty-one persons named as executive councillors, between the years 1791 and 1828, twenty-five were English or of English extraction, and six were French Canadians; of these six were Mr. Speaker Papienau, whose appointment seems to have been founded on the office he held as speaker, and to have lasted but a short time. Since 1828 three persons only have been appointed, and they are all French Canadians.

Additional or honorary members were introduced as early as the year 1824; but although appointed by mandamus, they had no salaries. It has subsequently been the custom for the governor provisionally to appoint honorary members, who are supposed, however, not capable of sitting in the court of appeals until they are appointed by the King. The salary of each ordinary member is 100l. per annum.

The clerk of the council has a salary of 500l. and about 85l. fees; and the assistant clerk has 182l. 10s.

The executive council are required to give their opinion or advice to the governor whenever it is asked for. There are some cases in which, by the provisions of statutes, imperial or provincial, or by instructions from His Majesty, it is incumbent on the governor to act either by or with the advice, or with the advice and consent of the executive council; but in the greater part of the business of government he is at liberty to receive advice or not as he pleases; and if he does take the opinion of the council, he is permitted to proceed in opposition to it without entering his decision, or assigning his reasons on the council books.

Notwithstanding, however, the want of any cogent rules for recurring to it generally, there are two or three executive matters, of which the right of the council to take cognizance has always been well established. Up to 1835, when the office of commissioner of crown lands was created, the executive council had the whole superintendence of the business relating to the granting of land; it still retains the direction of it in some cases, and is commonly referred to by the governor in any disputed matters arising out of the disposal of the crown or wild lands. The council has also been charged from the earliest times with the duty of auditing the public accounts. Another old and most important attribute of the executive council is that of hearing appeals from the courts of law, which function in the manner already belonged to the former council of Quebec, was allotted to it by the 84th section of the Constitutional Act, and subsequently regulated by the Provincial Statute 6 Geo. III. c. 6.

[To be continued.]

TEA.—Ginpowder, per lb. 50 to 55; Imperial, 50 to 55; Hyson, 62 to 80; Young Hyson, 35 to 50; Hyson skin, 40 to 52; Souchong, 26 to 30; Pouchong, 23 to 30; Pekon, 47 to 50.—Boston 14th Feb.

Capt. Fisk, of ship Robin Hood, arrived at this port, was informed at Valparaiso that the brig C. O. Raymond, which sailed from Callao to Mexico some time since, with a large amount of money as freight, was under Chilean colors. Her former master, Dennison, had left the brig, taking with him \$50,000, and has proceeded to parts unknown. It is probable that the balance, \$40,000, was divided among the crew.—Boston, 14th Feb.

ORIVE.—This drug has remained almost stationary during the month, and well certified Malacca may be quoted at Rs 1900 per chest, which is the highest range it has yet taken for some time past. There have been considerable quantities lately sent on to China by the Mor, Jagis, and Antelope, and some few chests by other vessels.—The stock in the place is very small for the time of year, being no more than 3487 chests, and there is not much more expected to arrive from the interior this season.—Bombay Price Current 1st May 1844.

EXPORTATION OF HORSES.—We call particular attention to Messrs. Thacker, Mason, & Co.'s advertisement, offering to make the whole of the freight of horses shipped by the Neptune payable in India only on those which are safely delivered over the side of the vessel, the shipment finishing food only. This is the most advantageous offer that has yet been made, and provender being now so very cheap, we have no doubt that the Neptune, which is a very large ship, will obtain as many horses as she can carry.—Sydney Herald.

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

18th JUNE, 1844. IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID. Ale (best brand) . . . 25 0 0 per hhd. Sales of Saunders at quotations. Amber . . . 10 50 11 0 per cent. Beet Nat . . . 5 0 0 0 per picul. Canvas—Eng. and } 3 0 0 9 0 per picul Scotch } Cochineal . . . 130 0 0 0 per picul Copper, sheeting . . . 32 0 0 0 0 0 Nominal. S.A.M. . . . 20 0 0 0 0 0 Cordage, European . . . 8 0 0 9 0 0 COTTON, Bombay, } 5 2 7 2 3 sh. pe. Ts. Madras . . . 7 0 8 9 0 0 Bengal . . . 6 8 9 0 0 Ceylon.—The market is very quiet, though a considerable quantity of the new staple has arrived. The only sales we can hear of are limited quantities of fresh arrivals at from 7 to 7 8 short price.

COTTON GOODS. White Shirtings, 40 3 30 3 70 per piece Grey ditto ditto, 2 50 3 15

CORRY GOODS.—The importations by late arrivals have been large, but there is a steady demand in Canton and on the coast. The shipments from Hongkong to the north during the two past months are known to have been considerable, though it is impossible to procure any correct returns.

At a sale.—White Shirtings, 41 Grey, \$3 60; Stock sail; suitable goods were readily taken at these rates; here as at Shanghai American Drills are preferred. Cotton was lately obtained for a large parcel. Cotton Twist No. 16 to 20 lbs the Nos. in request market supplied; 25 is the extreme rate procurable; Raw Cotton of clean and good quality was in fair demand at \$14 per picul; for some good Java \$24 was paid.

CURAN.—By the last advices Shirtings were in good demand; stock moderate; Grey, \$3 60; White, \$3 90. American Drills, \$3; no enquiry for other manufactures. SHALATI.—Little business was doing in British manufactures, except in Shirtings. A parcel of 3000 pieces of Grey checked \$3 80; 3000 pieces of White brought ready \$3 80. The large shipments which have been lately directed, and are now being made from this to Shanghai, will no doubt affect that market, and induce a decline in our quotations.

Yarn, Nos. 18 to 30, 25 0 25 0 per picul. CORRY YARN.—Stock still large, with a languid market. Chintz Furniture . . . 2 0 4 0 per piece CHEINTZ.—A few sales at low rates. Stock heavy.

METALS. Tin, Banca . . . 16 5 17 0 per picul " Plates . . . 3 0 3 25 per box Iron, Nail . . . 2 80 0 0 per picul " Hoop . . . 2 50 0 0 2 70 " Bar . . . 2 10 0 0 2 10

Steel . . . Stock unprecedentedly large. Lead Pig . . . 4 75 5 0 0

LEAD.—There is a large and steady demand for at Shanghai, but at low rates; \$3 15 the extreme price which has been procured. Other imports are dull. Quicksilver . . . 120 0 0 0 0

OPUM, Patna, new, 720 0 0 0 0 per chest " old, 730 0 0 0 0 " Benares, new, 380 0 0 0 0 " old, 0 0 0 0 0 " Malwa, new, 500 0 0 0 0 0 " old, 0 0 0 0 0 " Turkey 300 0 0 0 0 0 per picul

OPUM.—Still looking up, with moderate speculation for the season. Though the importations have been large, the price will keep up; for a fair sample cargo to quality, \$1 80 may be quoted. Tams from 10 to 20 cents higher.

Pepper . . . Parava.—Sales at quotations, stock large. Rice, cargo quality . . . 1 30 2 10

Rice.—The long drought of spring, and the subsequent very heavy rains have caused much speculation for the season. Though the importations have been large, the price will keep up; for a fair sample cargo to quality, \$1 80 may be quoted. Tams from 10 to 20 cents higher.

Rattans . . . Parava.—Price still high, with a fair demand. Sandalwood, Malabar, 15 0 13 0 0 " Tissera, 11 0 7 0 0 " Saigon, 8 0 9 0 0

Wool Lanes. English, 1 15 1 25 per yard Long, 5 70 6 80 per picul " English, 8 0 8 35 " Castles, 9 0 8 0 0 per lb. A large sale of Lancashire at 50.

" DUTCH . . . 26 0 27 0 WOOLLEN.—Very little enquired after either at Canton or on the coast, and no probability of any extensive transactions before the approach of winter, as the price of such would hold out strong inducements to speculate.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD. Alum . . . 81 75 to 2 0 0 per picul Anniseed . . . 9 0 0 0 0 Camphor . . . 17 0 20 0 Cassia . . . 8 65 8 80 " Buds . . . 13 0 14 0 China Roots . . . 2 50 0 0 Galangal . . . 2 20 0 0 Musk . . . 90 0 0 0 per cent. Rhubarb . . . 30 0 60 0 per picul RAW SILK. Tansles . . . 505 0 525 0 None Taysan . . . 0 0 0 0 0 Canton . . . 280 0 350 0

SILK.—None in the market. The Governor takes away 250 bales of No. 2 sort. Raw silk, as procurable at \$45 to \$48; No. 2 sort only offering a market of late lately arrived, each 2500, all inferior, ungraded.

TEA. Congou, No. 13, 12 0 18 0 No stock. Caper . . . 11 0 13 0 Souchong . . . 15 0 20 0 Orange Pekoe, plain 22 0 23 50 " scented, 0 0 0 0 Twankay . . . 17 0 24 0 " Young Hyson . . . 34 0 32 0 Young Hyson . . . 30 0 56 0 Hyson Skin . . . 15 0 32 0 Gunpowder . . . 43 0 70 0 Imperial . . . 40 0 67 0

None. A few musty canisters of fine Congou have arrived at Canton; we hear they do not represent any particular class, but rather sent as specimens of the first crop left; they are said to be fine but inferior to last season's. The chests it is said will be down in a month or five weeks, and from the handsome profits made on the few that have arrived previous to the departure of the March mail, we fear very exorbitant prices will be paid, which, from the large export and probable quantity of the fine teas of the coming crop, are likely to result in serious disappointment. It is or three or four fine pick; Pekoe are down, but we are glad to perceive that the mania for opening markets has been checked by the very ridiculous prices demanded, we hear as high as its 30. It is currently reported in Canton, that a contract has been made for Scented Orange Pekoes at its 44. We can scarcely credit this, as this description of tea cannot be got ready for shipment before October, by which time advice from home must have been received of the effects produced on the market by an early and abundant supply of this description; a large quantity of Scented Capers will materially interfere with Scented Orange Pekoes. The export for the season will amount to 51,000, 000 lbs, a quantity which far exceeds the export of any previous year, and with the stock already accumulated in England, will probably reduce the price of the herb in the home market to a low figure. The increase of the stock of tea at the end of 1843, as compared with the previous year, was 4,000,000 lbs. This year (1844) the imports from China exceed those of 1843 by 3,000,000 lbs. The improved rate of wages in the manufacturing districts may cause an increased consumption, but we are afraid that it will not equal the increased supply.

EXPORT OF TEAS TO DATE. 1st July, 1843 to 31st May, 1844. Congou . . . 30,761,015 Caper . . . 4,011,377 Souchong . . . 1,534,408 Hung Muey . . . 274,827 " Pekoe . . . 453,227 Orange Pekoe . . . 1,048,228 Sorts . . . 63,820 40,659,123

Hyson . . . 1,248,250 Young Hyson, 1,405,520 Hyson Skin, 328,865 Twankay, 3,631,059 Inferior, 558,215 Gunpowder, 1,281,748 9,601,377 Total, 49,217,500

Countess of Durham, Black, 369,222 Green, 1,000 370,222 Total, 49,617,722

COTTON REPORT. Canton, May 1st to 31st, 1844. Deliveries. Stock. Twist bales . . . 1,146 . . . 6,921 American, bales . . . 455 . . . 79 Bombay, . . . 10,988 . . . 77,997 Bengal, . . . 499 . . . 8,560 Madras, . . . 3,579 . . . 17,323 Total 15,526 108,889

Ship Regens included. PRICES OF BULLION. Sycee Silver, large, 3 per cent. premium 1,000,000, 1 to 2 ditto Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, paid " Carlos, 8 per cent. for selected. Republican ditto, 3 to 4 per cent. discount. Very scarce.

EXCHANGE. Bills on London at 6 months sight, 48 1/2. H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt. T. closed. Court of Directors accepted on 100 days, bills were offered at 225 per cent. Difficult of sale. FRENCH TEA. To London or Liverpool, 48 per cent of 50 lb. To Out-port, 10s. per ton additional. Passports have improved. We hear of a change in China's annual bill for some months to be payable in gold.