

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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FOR CEYLON ENGLAND AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steam Ship BRAGANZA, Captain Lewis, with Her Majesty's Mails, will leave this for the above places at daylight on the 1st of February, 1846. Cargo will be received on board until noon, and specie until 4 P. M. on Saturday the 31st Inst. This route offers an opportunity of visiting Singapore and Pinang, remaining a few days at Ceylon, thence to Madras or Calcutta in 31 days from leaving China. Steamers are also understood to ply between Colombo and Bombay.—Specie, Silk, and other Goods, may be forwarded by this route to Madras and Calcutta, and will be retained on board the Steamer at Galle until the arrival of the Suez Steamer for those places, when they will be transhipped free of expense. Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of the Native Merchants of India, proceeding as passengers and certain accommodation is reserved in those from Calcutta, for Passengers from China, joining the Suez line at Galle, to secure which it is requisite that a notice of at least two months be given to the Company's Agent here.

Information regarding the rates of freight and passage can be obtained by application at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office; and shippers are requested to take Notice that a Shipping order cannot be granted unless the contents and value be distinctly marked on the outside of each package for overland transit.

J. A. OLDING,
Agent.

Victoria, Hongkong,
January 1st, 1846.

FREIGHT REQUIRED TO ENGLAND

THE Respective Officers of the Ordnance will receive tenders for Freight to England; on reasonable terms, for conveyance of about 30 Tons measurement of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, including a portion of damaged Gunpowder.

Further particulars may be ascertained upon application at the Ordnance Office, Office of Ordnance, Victoria, Dec. 30, 1845.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE Fine new A. J. Ship "SEA PARK" of 650 Tons, Capt. Humphries, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched from Whampoa for London on or about the 15th December.

For passage apply to
Capt. HUMPHRIES—on board.
November 25th, 1845.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "BREEZE" now lying opposite Bowen's Wharf; the above Vessel is Teak Built and Coppered. For terms apply to

WM. S. HEYL.

Victoria, Queen's Road,
December 19, 1845.

TO LET.

A THREE story veranda house at the west end of Gough Street. In building every attention has been paid to the requirements of a tropical climate, and the house will be found replete with conveniences. The view is not surpassed by any site on the island. Apply to

JOHN CARR.

Victoria, 18th October, 1845.

TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished Dwelling House, at the corner of Peel Street and Gage Street, consisting of dining and drawing rooms, four bedrooms, offices on ground floor, with servants apartments &c. For particular apply to

GEO. STRACHAN.

THE Eastern side of the large and commodious house situated in Wellington Street and now in the occupation of Messrs Gilman & Co. For particulars apply to,

Rom. Cath. College's Superior.

Victoria, 2nd December, 1845.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow situated in Hollywood Road, formerly occupied by S. Fearon, Esq. Apply to

BUSH & Co.

Hongkong, December 6th, 1845.

TO LET.

THE premises known as the office of the "Friend of China," Three Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the bay; a Shop and Store situate on the Queen's Road, in a central part of the town. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to

R. OSWALD.

Victoria, 19th December, 1845.

TO LET.

TWO Convenient Houses in Gough Street, with Verandahs, each containing nine Rooms, exclusive of outhouses, enquire of

ROWLAND REES,
Pottinger Street.

Victoria, 6th December, 1845.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FRAMER JAMSETTEE Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to

FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong.
or DIROM, GRAY & Co.—Canton.
Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

TO LET.

THE upper part of a House, having five large rooms, with servants rooms, cook house and Godowns attached, situated in the Queen's Road. For particulars apply to

HUMPHREYS & Co.

Victoria, 9th December, 1845.

TO LET.

THE upper part of a commodious and well built dwelling House containing seven rooms with servants rooms, and outhouses with stabling. For further particular apply to,

D. LAPRAIK.

No. 1 Wellington Terrace D'Agular Street.
Victoria, 24th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

A Victoria Hongkong, in a central position, a valuable water side property, consisting of wharf, spacious Godown, dwelling and out Houses; all in perfect repair, and now let on lease. For particulars, apply to

C. A. FEARON.

Macao, 1st July, 1845.

NOTICE.

PARTIES receiving letters directed to the late C. LLOYD, Esq. are requested to forward the same to the office of the undersigned at Macao. All charges or postage on the same will be paid on delivery

M. T. SENN VAN BASEL,
His Netherlands Majesty's Consul,
Executor,

Nethlds. Consulate, Canton,
3rd October, 1845.

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs Fox Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hds, from Worthington and Robinson.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1845.

FOR SALE.

A T the Godowns of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co Allsops Pale Ale in bottle; Barclay's Porter in bottle, Superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1845.

ON SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Pale Ale of the October brew, ex "Wm. Shand" and "Mary Bannalyne." Apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agents at Canton for the "Globe Insurance Office" of Calcutta, and are prepared to grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay and Canton.

MACLEAN, DEARIE & Co.
Canton, 10th November, 1845.

FOR SALE.

WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & Co's, superior Madeira, in Hds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Christopher Fearon, in our firm ceased on the 31st December 1844.

FEARON & SON.
Macao, 1st January, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. W. W. DALE and **MR. D. POTTER** are this day admitted partners in our firm, and Mr. CHARLES RYDER is authorized to sign per pro curation.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Canton, 1st August, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "India Insurance Company" of Calcutta are prepared to grant Policies payable in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore and China.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Canton, 25th August, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Jardine in our establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. JOSEPH JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS are this day admitted partners.

Our firm now consists of ALEXANDER MATHESON, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, WILLIAM STEWART, JOSEPH JARDINE, and ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
China, 1st July, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at Shanghai on first class vessels payable in Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and London.

TURNER & Co.
Agents Commercial Insurance Company.
Victoria, 20th August, 1845.

MR. ROGER JACSON is authorized to sign our firm by pro curation.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on in connection with his Brother Mr. ADAM SCOTT under the firm of W. SCOTT & Co.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Victoria, 1st August, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUUS & Co. at Victoria, and DUUS, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.

S. B. RAWLE.
N. DUUS

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A first rate new and elegant Barouch, recently from England.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 10th December, 1845.

JUST Received per late arrivals and for sale by the subscribers.

Patent Salamander Safes of various sizes warranted secure in the hottest fire.

ALSO.

Patent Weighing Machines from 700 a 2,300 pounds, which can be made to weigh peculs and cattie.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks. Cape and Tenerife Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A N assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvass, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

CARD.

THE undersigned has established himself in this place as a Commission and General Agent in connection with Messrs FOLBER BROTHERS & Co. (Speicher, Canton Appenrell) Switzerland carrying on business under this name and on account of this firm.

L. EUYSTER.
Manila, 13th July, 1845.

FOR SALE.

SAUNDERS Pale October brewed ale in Wood, Allsops Beer in Wood, Port and Sherry, Champagne and Claret. Apply to

ROBERT STRACHAN.
Victoria, 25th July, 1845.

KEYING HOUSE, VICTORIA.

W. H. FRANKLYN General Commission and Shipping Agent, Auctioneer, and Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Whole Sale and Retail.

Has on sale, of which musters can be seen at the show room: Port; Sherry; Claret; Champagne; Still and Sparkling Moselle; Brandy; Cognac; Allsops Bass's, Saunders and Rea's Beer in Hds and Buns; do. do. in bottle; Bengal Grain in 2 mound bags; European Rope; Paint & Oil; Guns & Pistols. An assortment of Painted Floor cloth of handsome patterns, Splendid Paper Mache Bedsteads, Carpets; Saddlery; Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs; Speeds Indian Arrow Root; Blankets; Grey and White Shirtings; Satin Jean; New Bottles in Quarter and Pints; Deals; Anchors and Chains. Also some very superior India bottled Tea Ale, and Manila Cheroots three years old; and a variety of other articles.

Sails made and repaired on the premises by experienced sailmakers; Canvass of the best quality at lowest price.

Goods received from alongside ship and stored in dry Godowns on the most moderate terms.

Goods, Letters, and Parcels forwarded and business transacted for Parties absent.

Victoria, 12th December, 1845.

THE Schooner "ALPHA," well manned and armed, runs between Hongkong, Macao, or Canton, as required; carrying cargo Opium, Treasure and Passengers, at most moderate terms.

W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 5th September, 1845.

FOR SALE a new Palanquin Carriage. Apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 23rd December, 1845.

FOR SALE.

A Bay Sydney Horse sound and quiet to ride or drive. Apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 12th December, 1845.

W. H. FRANKLYN has just received for sale the following articles.

French Merino in all colors for Ladies dresses, Twilled flannel, Table covers, Sperm Candles preserves, pickles, Mustard and Sauces, Ferintosh whiskey, Britannia metal Tea and Coffee Pots. The whole of these articles for sale at moderate prices in any quantity to sent purchasers.

Keying House, December 19, 1845.

THE Union Chapel being now completed, the Building Committee beg leave to return thanks to the foreign Community in China for the very liberal manner in which they responded to the call for the erection of this place of Divine Worship. The Subscriptions already received amount the sum of \$3503. 58. The sum mentioned in the Prospectus as necessary for the Completion of the Chapel was \$4000. The expenditure has exceeded that sum by \$255.23, leaving the Committee in debt to the amount of \$781.70. Relying on the generosity of the public, the Committee would again come forward, and respectfully solicit their aid in the liquidation of this sum. Contributions towards this object will be received by any of the members of the Committee. The papers containing the subscriptions already received may be seen at the house of the Treasurer, R. Strachan Esq.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES LEGGE,
Secretary.

Victoria, 1st November, 1845.

THE undersigned hereby notify that they have this day entered into partnership for the conduct of the business of Mr. HENRY MOUL, which will henceforth be carried on by them under the firm of HENRY, MOUL & Co.

HENRY MOUL.
JOHN SILVERLOCK.

Canton, 20th November, 1845.

NOTICE.

IF JOHN BATSON, son of the late ALICE BATSON, of Wapping, Liverpool, will apply at this office he will receive a letter on his family affairs. Office of the "Friend of China,"
26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS, having been completed for the erection of an Ice House, for a regular supply of Ice. Parties who may be desirous of adding their names to the list of Shareholders will be pleased to communicate with Mr L. A. Stone No. 2 Gough Street, who is authorised by the Ice committee to receive and register applications for shares.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1845.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

SETS of richly cut glass, consisting of Quart and Pint Decanters, tumblers, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Hock and Liqueur Glasses; all to match.

Patent Stoves to consume their own smoke adapted for either house or cabin use.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned requests that all claims against the estate of Joseph Mitford Metcalfe, deceased, be sent in on or before the 1st December 1845, all debts due to the said estate be forthwith liquidated.

A. H. FRYER.
13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 29th September, 1845.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, Chains, Europe and Manila Rope, Navy and bleached Canvas, Navy Duck, Bunting, Paints, Oil, Salt Provisions, Bread, Flour and Marine Stores of all descriptions; Wines, Spirits, Beer and Porter in wood and bottle, Iron and Lead Water pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, Oeres, Plaster of Paris and Stencilling Patterns, Stoves, Grates with Feeders &c. to match. Nautical Almanacks for 1845, and Manila Cheroots No. 3 and 4.

HUMPHREYS & Co.
13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 1st December, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has just received from the well known firm of Perigal & Brady, the following Wines of the choicest quality which will be disposed of on the lowest terms

Champagne

Sherry

Ports in Pints

Madira

Claret

Also Cherry Cordial

C. W. BOWEN.
Victoria, 19th December, 1845.

LATEST DATES. ENGLAND Oct. 24, UNITED STATES Oct. 7, CALCUTTA Nov. 1, BOMBAY Nov. 10, MADRAS Nov. 19, SYDNEY Sept. 23. BATAVIA Nov. 30, SINGAPORE Dec. 11, MANILA Dec. 10, CHUSAN Dec. 10, SHANGHAI Dec. 12.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1846.

After to-day, the office of the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette" will be removed to the west end of Gough Street. Victoria, 3rd January, 1846.

His Excellency, M. Lagrene and suite, arrived from Macao in a French war steamer yesterday.

The Pluto has returned from an ineffectual search for the wreck of the Castle Huntly. The reef upon which she was supposed to have been cast away and the neighbouring island bear no evidence of a vessel's having been lost there lately. One timber was picked up on the shore, rotten and decayed, which probably had lain there for many years. Other shoals were examined with the same unsatisfactory result.

As Captain MacNlyre had no astronomical observations after leaving the land on the 23rd, and the ship was from that day, until the 27th, when she struck, in a continuation of heavy gales, with sails blown away, and a strong current running, it must have been impossible to tell her position by dead reckoning with any approach to accuracy. It is not unlikely, under these circumstances, that he left the wreck on a different shoal from that he supposed, though from knowing the course he steered to reach the coast of China, the distance sailed, and the place where he landed, he can not be greatly out in his calculations as to where he left the ship.

It is to be feared that the ill-fated Castle Huntly, broke up during some of the gales which blew so furiously in November and December, and, unless the crew and passengers who remained by the wreck, succeeded in reaching the land in the boats, after the gale in which they were cast away had moderated and the sea gone down, their fate appears to be beyond a question. Had they been taken off by some passing vessel bound to the South, it would most likely have been known in Singapore when the "Lady Mary Wood" left there on the 11th December.

It is not very creditable to the Government of Hongkong that the periodical robberies by pirates in the neighbouring waters, and even within sight of Government house, should have again commenced without any precautionary measures having been taken to suppress them. In any thing that relates to taxation, Singapore is put forward by the Executive, as an apology for their exactions, forgetting entirely the relative position of an old settlement with a large traffic and a new colony with none. It would be unreasonable to expect that this Executive would take an example from Singapore in any measures required for the due protection of British Merchants and others from the depredations of pirates—this is not in their philosophy. Yet at times at must occur to them, in thumping over Singapore taxation, and the measures of the Singapore government, that that government does display a great degree of energy in the protection of commerce from pirates, and in the rescue of the lives of British seamen in the case of wreck. Whether conscience ever whispers to them, that there own apathetic indifference is not quite right, is of course to us unknown; but we may presume that, at times, a slight pang does penetrate that oleaginous substance in which they have inscribed the object of their idolatry—official pride.—Uncontrolled by public opinion—unaided by responsible advisers—inexperienced and inert, they drive onward, happy in their present ephemeral dignity, busy with their little schemes of legislative taxation, or still more objectionable ordinances encroaching upon public liberty, while the most important interests of the colony are unnoticed. How long such a state of affairs can exist is unknown. It may be that with a new year, another course will be entered upon, as even to themselves a review of the proceedings of the Legislative and Executive Council in 1845 cannot be satisfactory.

On referring to a file of last year's paper, we observe that precisely at this period of that year, piratical attacks upon foreign and native shipping were frequent in the estuary of the Canton river, and even in the river itself. The American brig Hannah was plundered near the Bogue forts, the pirates after the robbery standing boldly up the river. This year they have ventured nearer Hongkong—perhaps they look upon it as their safest cruising ground. One native vessel was plundered within sight of the harbour a couple of weeks ago, and more recently, we hear of a British schooner having been successfully boarded and plundered within a very short distance of the harbour. In our publication of the 4th of January 1845, it was stated, that armed boats from H. M. S. Vestal had been sent on an unsuccessful search for the haunts of these depredators, and if possible to capture them. It again chances this year, that these boats are on a similar service, though we fear with little chance of success. If numerous vessels are brought to, the difficulty is to prove their identity, and it is almost certain that they would go unpunished. In the east it is difficult to coast for piracy,

unless the criminals are caught in the act. The similarity in the appearance of all native vessels and their crews, an ignorance of their language, and the absence of ships papers, with probably the connivance of some of the smaller Chinese Mandarins, has hitherto enabled the robbers to go almost unpunished. It is evident that ships of war are not the class of vessels required to cruise among the narrow channels frequented by the pirates of the Canton river; neither are the boats of men of war at all calculated for this service. The fact of a man of war being in a particular passage, or her boats stationed at any particular point, would be speedily known, and depredations would be committed with impunity elsewhere. It was suggested last winter, that two or three small vessels be fitted out as gun-boats, having outwardly the appearance of the vessels running between Hongkong and Canton, Macao, or Cumsingmoon, and that they be kept cruising among the islands during the season when piratical attacks are usually made. The appearance of these vessels could be altered occasionally, and in the event of an attack the report of a gun, or throwing up of a blue light, would be the signal to them that some vessel was in danger. This matter was even before Council, we have been told, but it was not in their way—had it been an ordinance for taxation—however absurd—it would have passed, but for this protection of commerce!! Absurd! what do they care for commerce? It has been asserted, that Native vessels, fitted up with a few swivels and a well armed crew, would be better adapted for such a service than European rigged vessels, and we concur in this opinion. Their appearance would excite no suspicion, so long as they were taken for the common trading Junks, nor would their presence intimidate pirates from following their lawless vocation. That something ought to be done speedily will be admitted. Though it is already too late to prevent the murder of British subjects, and the loss of British property, it is possible to bring the guilty to punishment, and it is demanded that the system should be checked.

It may even be necessary to employ one or two of these vessels permanently in keeping the Lymoon passage clear of robbers. It has been published to the world, by the Chinese Secretary of Government, that Native trading vessels were frequently plundered in the Lymoon passage, and that in consequence they were afraid to visit Hongkong for traffic. This is either a slander upon the Government of which he is a servant, or it is a most severe commentary upon their conduct. If the Secretary's statement is correct—and there is no cause for doubt—surely the Executive are bound to protect the commerce of the colony, by having the passage kept clear of pirates. We drop the subject for the present, but may probably resume it.

THEATRICALS. "The play's the thing!" On Tuesday evening last a Dramatic performance was given by an Amateur "Corps Dramatique," at Aekwer's premises in the Lower Bazaar. The bill of fare consisted of Fortunes Frolick and the Burlesque of Bombastes Furioso. All the characters in the first piece were cleverly sustained, and it went off with great effect amidst unanimous applause, from a select and full audience. Bombastes, on the whole was also played with spirit, but owing to some of the performers not being au fait in their parts and songs its humour and point were somewhat marred. Although we cannot speak in terms of unqualified praise, we have great pleasure in stating, that the acting on the whole was effective, and evidently gave satisfaction to the audience. We were pleased to see the elite of the colony present, and we hope they will lend their aid to encourage Dramatic representations in the island, and that the contemplated measures will be carried out, and a Theatre built. This would prove a source of infinite amusement, and he a great relief to the dull, monotonous routine of Hongkong life. We hear the military intent getting up a Theatre; we wish they would be up and doing. They have our best wishes for their success, which is certain for report says there are several fine actors among them. The Band of the 42th Regiment was present through the politeness of the Colonel and officers of the Regt. We were struck and much pleased with the front of the stage. The decorations and getting up of the proscenium and drop scene are of "cunning device," and evince considerable taste. The subject of the scene is happily chosen—being an entire view of the Bay and town of Victoria—and a good specimen of Hongkongian scenic painting; in short the whole of the scenery, and performances, reflects credit upon the amateur artists; we understand the whole was got up in the short space of 10 to 15 days. It is reported that another performance will shortly take place. We hope it may prove so and conclude by wishing them success in their endeavours to amuse the Public.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS. JANUARY, 1. General Wood, Stokoe, Amoy. 1. Sea Park, Humphries, Whampoa. SAILED. JANUARY, 1. Ariel, Bart. East Coast. 1. General (Am), Drake, Whampoa. 1. Lady Mary Wood (Am), Cooper, Ceylon. 1. Queen of England, Pearson, London.

NOTICE. THE next meeting of the CHINA MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, will be held at Dr. DILL'S, residence on Tuesday next January 6th at 7 P. M. when a copious analysis of the mineral water of Foo chow foo, lately forwarded by Rutherford Alcock, Esq. for examination, will be had. G. K. BARTON, Secretary. Members are informed that the English and American periodicals from Jan. to Feb. 1845 have arrived and can be had from the Librarian. DR. DILL.

NOTICE. THE business of the undersigned will from the 1st proximo, be carried on under the firm of BENKIN, RAWSON & Co. FOX, RAWSON & Co. 31st December, 1845.

NOTICE. THE business of the undersigned will from this date be conducted in the name of C. S. COMPTON & Co, his partners being as heretofore, EDWARD M. DANIELL, and WILLIAM DICKINSON of the firm of DANIELL, DICKINSON & Co, in London and Liverpool. C. S. COMPTON, Canton, 1st January, 1846.

NOTICE. THE partnership between the undersigned, carrying on business under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co. is this day dissolved. J. S. ANDERSON continuing business under the firm of ANDERSON & Co. and PATRICK CHALMERS under that of CHALMERS & Co. J. S. ANDERSON, PAT. CHALMERS, Canton, 31st December, 1845. JUST RECEIVED. AND for Sale by the undersigned, a few pieces of superior Tartan suitable for Coats and Trowsers. F. FUNCK, Opposite the Consulate, Victoria, 3rd January, 1846.

PASSENGERS. Per General Wood—Mrs and Miss Daly, and Captain Eldred. REPORTS. Lairrick, White, Bombay. General Wood, Stokoe, Whampoa. Sir Robert Sale, Loader, London. Sea Park, Humphries, London.

DUTCH SHIPPING IN CHINA. Daniel, from Manado, at Whampoa, loading for Manila. Fatal Hair, from Batavia, discharging at Macao. Clara Anna Maria, loading at Whampoa for Amsterdam, to sail in about a week. Sumatra, expected from Sourabaya with a cargo of rattans.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. H. M. S. Agincourt, Lyster, Flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochran. H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Com. King. H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Omer, Hospital and Store Ship. Allen, King, J. Crooke & Massey. Anglona, Lane, Macvicar and Co. Bonajee Hormasjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. Emma, Frasar, Captain. Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co. General Wood, Stokoe, J. Matheson and Co. John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co. Lairrick, White, J. Matheson and Co. Linnet (Am), —, —. Midas (Am. str. schr.), Poor, Bush and Co. Nymph, Horsburgh, Kennedy, Macgregor and Co. Privateer, Martell, C. S. Lungnah. Santa Antonio (Sp.), De Cruize, Self. Sea Park, Humphries, J. Matheson and Co. Sir Robert Sale, Loader, Lindsay and Co. Starling, Chape, Captain. Theresa, Briggs, William Lane. Wisahickon (Am), Webber, Wetmore and Co. Zephyr, Mann, Dent and Co.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. Alfred, Napper, J. Matheson and Co. Ann, Stevenson, J. Matheson and Co. Ariel, Rohoman, Row, J. Santum. C. Anna Maria (Du), Bakeman, Reynvaan and Co. Daniel (Dutch), —, M. J. S. Van Basel. Devil, Furley, —, Hansen. Glenelg, Harvey, J. Matheson and Co. Joven Corina, Dering, D. & M. Rustomjee and Co. Justina (Dutch), Rash, J. M. S. Van Basel. Pearl, Morrison, D. & M. Rustomjee and Co. Prins Carl (Swede), Molien, Russell and Co. Scalooby Castle, Lemon, J. Matheson and Co. Torrington, Nell, Marrow and Co. Wild Irish Girl, Buckton, Captain. Woodbridge, Poulton, Hegan and Co.

VESSELS AT MACAO. H. C. M. S. Alcmene, Captain Duplan. H. C. M. Str. Archimede, Captain Paris. Calcutta, Osborne, A. A. de Mello. Fatal Hair (Dutch), —, M. J. S. Van Basel. Isabella Robertson, Kelly, C. S. Lungnah. John (Swede), Olterberg, Cumsingmoon J. M. & Co. Lady Hayes, Langley, J. Matheson and Co. Lyra, Grosvenor, J. A. Durran.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. U. S. S. Columbus (74), Com. Biddle, Bogue forts. Chile, Bray, Wetmore and Co. Cohota, Marshall, J. N. A. Griswold. Congress, —, Russell and Co. Edith (str.), Johnson, Russell and Co. Eliza Ann, Chever, Wetmore and Co. Geneva, Drinker, Tiers, Bourne and Co. Glide, Waterman, Russell and Co. Grafston, Abbott, J. M. Bull. Henry, Shorey, Wetmore and Co. Leland, Skillington, Wetmore and Co. Lenox, Newell, Russell and Co. Montauk, McMichael, Wetmore and Co. Oneida, Cressy, Nye, Parkin and Co.

NOTICE. THE business of the undersigned will from the 1st proximo, be carried on under the firm of BENKIN, RAWSON & Co. FOX, RAWSON & Co. 31st December, 1845.

NOTICE. THE business of the undersigned will from this date be conducted in the name of C. S. COMPTON & Co, his partners being as heretofore, EDWARD M. DANIELL, and WILLIAM DICKINSON of the firm of DANIELL, DICKINSON & Co, in London and Liverpool. C. S. COMPTON, Canton, 1st January, 1846.

NOTICE. THE partnership between the undersigned, carrying on business under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co. is this day dissolved. J. S. ANDERSON continuing business under the firm of ANDERSON & Co. and PATRICK CHALMERS under that of CHALMERS & Co. J. S. ANDERSON, PAT. CHALMERS, Canton, 31st December, 1845. JUST RECEIVED. AND for Sale by the undersigned, a few pieces of superior Tartan suitable for Coats and Trowsers. F. FUNCK, Opposite the Consulate, Victoria, 3rd January, 1846.

Meteorological Register for one year from August 1845, kept on board of a Ship near Chaped, Island East Coast of China. Table with columns for Days of Month, Bar, Alt. of Ther., Temp., Wind, Force, Weather, etc. for 31 days.

Meteorological Register for one year from August 1845, kept on board of a Ship near Chaped, Island East Coast of China.

Remarks &c. etc.

FOR SALE
MANILA Rope of all sizes. Also Herrings and Cherry Cordial.
BURD, LANGE & Co.
 Queens' Road.
 Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

50 REWARD.
 ON Thursday morning last, there was stolen from the London Inn, between the hours of 3 and 4 A. M., 30 dollars in cash, 1 Diamond Brooch, initialed E. B., 1 Gold Key and Seal, 12 Elegant Pearls, and other articles. The above Reward will be paid on the conviction of the thieves.
W. BOWDEN.
 Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

McEWEN & Co.
 GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chinams Hong. Supply Ships, Families and foreign residents at the consular ports, with all descriptions of Stores, Salt provisions, Wine, Beer and Spirits upon moderate terms.
 Also dry and convenient storage for goods.
 Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE.
 A NEW Mahogany 6 1/2 octave square Piano by Collard and Collard, with a splendid sounding board and appurtenances complete for \$320.
McEWEN & Co.
 Queen's Road.
 Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

ON SALE.
 BY the undersigned an assortment of Lamps, Telescopes, Ironmongery Cutlery, white and black beaver Hats, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Muslin de Laine, Manila Grass Cloth and Cigars, Elegant Bonnets, Books and Stationery, Clocks, Painting and Copper plate Engravings, Letter copying press, A patent fire proof safe, A gold Watch, Candles, Fancy Soap, Rose Water, Extract of Sarsaparilla in cases, Tart and Branded fruits, Jams and Jellies, Sauces, Pickles, Spiced and Pickled Tongues, family Beef, Pickled and Dried Hams, Wiltshire Bacon Dried Apples, Prunes, Loaf Sugar, Fancy Biscuits, Chocolate, White and Red Vinegar in Bottle and Cask, Pine Berkeley and Cheshire Cheese &c. &c.
McEWEN & Co.
 Victoria 1st January, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 Today the 3rd instant at 11 o'clock A. M. the undersigned will sell upon the Premises the Stock, Furniture and Goodwill of the Jerusalem Tavern, Queen's Road.
McEWEN & Co.
 Auctioneers.
 Terms cash in Mexican Dollars.
 And all lots to be cleared the day of sale,
 Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
Keying House.
W. H. FRANKLYN will sell on Thursday next the 8th instant at 11 A. M. An invoice of Prime Wellington and sea-boats, highlows and shoes. Also a case of ready made shirts, matches, Printed cotton childrens picture handkerchiefs of various kinds; and sundry other articles.
 Terms of sale as per bills.
 Victoria, 2nd January, 1846

NOTICE.
 THE business of the undersigned heretofore, managed in China by Mulloobhoy Dungeesay will hereafter be conducted under the style and designation of "NOOR MAHOMED DATTOOBHOY & Co." and Thaverbhoy Allana and Nanjeebhoy Hassoon are authorized to sign for the Firm by Procuration.
NOORMHAMUD DATTOOBHOY.
 Canton, 15th December, 1845.

SODA WATER.
ON SALE.—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's.
 Soda Water Manufactory there.
 Macao, 11th January, 1845.

NOTICE.
JUST opened and for Sale at the stores of the undersigned.
 A large assortment of Carpeting all patterns, Hearth Rugs &c. &c. Tartan and Check Cloths, Drills and White Cotton and worsted Hoes, Ladies Musling De Laine and Printed Dresses, Lace and a large assortment of Perfumery, stationary Table linen and Oilmans Stores of all descriptions Candles &c.
D CHISHOLM.
 Victoria, Queen's Road, November 21st, 1845

SMITH & BRIMELOW.
Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Commission Agents &c.
 No 1 & 2 WOOSNAM'S BUILDINGS.
HAVE for sale all kinds of Stores suitable for Ships; such as Canvas, Blocks, Rope, Twine, Beef, &c. &c. Also Stores suitable for families, Double Gloster Cheese, Butter in small Kegs and Jars, York hams, Coffee, Chocolate, Preserved Meats and Soups, Sauces and Pickles assorted, Sardines, Prunes, Bloom Raisins, Pearl Barley, Jams and Jellies, Tea in small packages, superior Bristol Tripe, Salmon, Tongues.
ALSO
 Beer and Porter in Cask, Barclay and Perkins Stout in bottles, Allopp's Beer.
 Superior Port and Sherry, Madeira in wood and butles, Vidonia, old Cognac, Whiskey in cask and bottle, Cask Brandy, Cherry Cordial, and a variety of other articles.
 Victoria, 20th December 1845.

SODA WATER
AND
BERATED LEMONADE,
TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
 No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street.

NOTICE.
GOODS stored in dry and secure Godowns on the most moderate terms.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
 Victoria, 15th December, 1845.

NOTICE.
SMITH & BRIMELOW have removed their establishment to Woosnam's Buildings corner of Pottinger Street, Queen's Road, where they will in future carry on their business.
 Victoria, 15th December, 1845.

FOR SALE.
 A small invoice of Lamb's Wool Vests and Drawers; Merino Vests and Drawers, Cotton Vests &c. Regatta Shirts, Cloth Caps and elastic Braces, all superior articles.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
 Victoria, Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street, December 19th, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
 No. 3 Superior Manila Cigars.
 Spanish wines, Sherry, &c. in wood & bottles
 Manila Pine Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies Dresses.
J. DELMAS
 Corner Aberdeen Street Opposite the Baker.
 Victoria, 10th November, 1845.

McMURRAY & CO.
HAVE for sale a small Invoice of the Best British Silver Goods, consisting of Tea pots, Coffee pots, Percolating ditto, Water Plates and covers, Curry Dishes, Beef steak Dishes, Dish covers, Soup Tureens of sizes, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Soup Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, Spoons and Forks of sorts, and a variety of other articles; also Rodgers's Knives and Forks, Penknives, Dram Bottles, Powder and Shot Flasks etc. ect.
 Victoria, Queen's Road and Aberdeen Street, 9th December, 1845.

NOTICE.
MRS CHRISTOPHER respectfully begs to acquaint the Ladies of Victoria, that she has received a large assortment of Childrens clothing of different patterns and quality, suitable both for summer and winter, from the ages of six months to ten years inclusive. Also a lot of Childrens habit Shirts and Collars; Ladies and Gentlemen's Blond and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Gentlemen's Gloves of different color; Ladies' Boots and Shoes.
 Victoria, December 29th, 1845.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:—
 A quantity of Ladies Bonnets, Muslin de Laine, and Cambric printed and Cotton Dresses. De Laine, Cashmere and Damask Shawls, Lace of all kinds, Flannel of different description, Merino Frocks, Ladies black and white Silk Stockings, Gentlemen's Check Shirts, Coats and Vests of different patterns, and of superior description, Coat Buttons, Men and Childrens Caps.
ALSO
 An assortment of Glass Ware, Oilmans Stores, a small invoice of Jewellery, Manila Cheroots No. 3, Corned Beef, Butter and Cheese, Alsopp's Beer, Cognac Brandy, Gin, Wines and Cherry Cordial, upon the lowest terms.
L. E. CHRISTOPHER.
 Victoria, 23rd December, 1845.

MR CHRISTOPHER respectfully begs to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong, Masters of Vessels &c. that he has this day opened Refreshment Rooms next to Mr Just's in the Queen's Road.
 A printed scale of charges for Breakfasts, Tifins, Dinners &c. which will be at extremely moderate charges, will be hung up in the premises: The English and Local Newspapers to be had at all times.
 Victoria, 23rd December, 1845.

BRITISH HOTEL.
M. GABRIEL has taken a commodious house situated at the Corner of Graham Street, a short distance south of the Queen's Road, which he intends to conduct as a Hotel under the above title. Gentlemen favouring him with their patronage will find their comfort strictly attended to.
 All the articles supplied will be of the first rate description.
 A Thurston's Billiard Table on the Premises.
 Victoria, 14th March, 1845.

NOTICE.
 AN apartment to let at Mr C. Dupuis's French taylor, with or without board, on moderate terms, apply to the undersigned.
C. DUPUIS.
 Victoria, 26th September, 1845.

CIRCULAR
MONS. C. DUPUIS,
TAYLOR AND DRAPER FROM PARIS.
DEGS most respectfully to inform the Gentry and the Public that he has Removed his Establishment from Macao to Hongkong where he intends conducting his Business in all its branches and trusts by strict attention, to merit a share of the Public patronage which he has for this last two years received.
 Mons. C. Dupuis also begs to state that he intends to keep on hand a variety of Cloths suitable for the climate, likewise a selection of Drills and fancy Jeans for Coats etc. etc.; also an assortment of Bulls, Valenciennes, Silks, Satins and Fancy Vests for Vests of the newest style and fashion.
 Mons. C. Dupuis has a small assortment of Gents Kidd, Silk, and other Gloves, Elastic Braces, Satin Cravats, Stocks etc. etc. all the above articles are of the best description that could be procured in the Colony. Gentlemen can depend on having their Clothes made in the first style of fashion and elegance.
 Address to Mons. C. Dupuis, Taylor & Draper, Wellington St., one door from Graham St.
 Victoria, Hongkong, 30th May, 1845

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned.
 Champagne,
 Hock,
 Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality.
EDWARD NEWMAN.
 Victoria 7th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.
BY the Undersigned, SHIRTS STOUTS of every description.—
 Salt provisions, Flour, Canvas, European Rope, Anchors, Chains, Pitch, Tar, Varnish, Paints, Paint oil, Soap, White wine vinegar, Navy and Pilot bread, an assortment of Pickles, Sauces, Preserved meats and Fruits, Hams and Cheese, East's Beer, Brandy and Gin. Also Wines in variety.
McEWEN & Co.
 Victoria, 15th September, 1845.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having succeeded Mr. P. Townsend, as Auctioneer and Commission Agent, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Merchants and foreign Residents in Hongkong and China, and hopes by a prompt attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon his predecessor.
WILLIAM S. HEYL.
 At the Old Stand Queen's Road
 Victoria, 2nd December, 1845.

FOR SALE.
 ON the Store of the Subscriber.
 Sherry and Madeira Wine in Wood and Bottles; Port Wine in Cases; Peppermint Cordial; Ale in Wood; Porter and Cider in Bottles; Superior American Butter; Cohn meal; Family Beef in 3 Bbls; Neats Tongues; Rounds; Tobacco; Segars No 3 and 4, Manila Cheroots in 1000 and 500 Boxes; Oats in Bbls.; Russia Canvas; Twine; Paint Oil and Turpentine; Bright Varnish.
Wm. S. HEYL.
 Queen's Road, Victoria, 5th December, 1845.

NOTICE.
JUST received and for sale. A quantity of 1st quality Loaf Sugar, which will be sold cheap for Cash, to close the Invoice.
Wm. S. HEYL.
 Victoria, Queen's Road, }
 December 19, 1845. }

NOTICE.
P. TOWNSEND, having resigned his business, of Auction and Commission Agent in favour of Mr. WILLIAM S. HEYL, begs to return his thanks to the Merchants of China, for their very liberal patronage during his residence in the Country, and would at the same time solicit the continuance of the same favour for his successor, Mr. TOWNSEND will remain with Mr. HEYL, until March 1846, as salesman and can promise the usual punctuality in business.
 Victoria, 2nd December, 1845.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims upon the undersigned are requested to send in their accounts for adjustment, and all parties indebted are requested to make immediate payment to.
P. TOWNSEND.
 Victoria, 2nd December, 1845.

FOR SALE.
BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior English Paint Oil.
C. MARKWICK,
 Auctioneer.
 Pottinger Street
 Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

From the Supplement to the Overland Calcutta Star, October 7.
 The following Extra from the Delhi Gazette, received since our Overland was published, gives the full particulars of the Punjab Tragedy:—
 "We have been most anxiously expecting the details of the last great tragedy in Lahore, but unfortunately for us the dak, from the North West Frontier, seems to have been unaccountably delayed on this occasion, and did not reach Delhi till near five yesterday afternoon. We lost no time, nevertheless, in giving the particulars received by us to our Station friends, and now proceed to make them more generally known. They are to the following effect:—The Troops had, it is said by our letter, (dated 22d September) gone out to the encamping ground of Meean Meer for the ostensible purpose of preventing any damage to the town during the scenes on which they seem to have been determined bent. It has been stated in our previous accounts, brought down to the 19th of the month, that four Chiefs had been detained by them as hostages for the fulfilment of the demand they had made, that the Ranees should bring out the Maharajah to them, accompanied, if she pleased, by Sirdar Juwaeer Singh. Eukeer Noor-ood-deen, one of them, had been allowed to return to the fort on the 20th, to communicate to the Ranees the firm determination of the troops to abide by their resolution. He seems to have succeeded in his negotiation, supported by the persuasions and assurances of Rajah Lall Singh, who declared that he had ample reliance in the Troops, for towards the evening of the 21st the Royal party issued from the Fort, the Ranees first, in a well protected palkee, and then the Maharajah, on an Elephant, with his uncle (Sirdar Juwaeer Singh) behind him on the same Elephant; the Wuzzer was unarmed, without even his sword or shield, and carried a small parasol. These were followed by some of the Ranees' women on Elephants. The Troops had, in the mean time, become impatient at the protracted delay, and the procession had scarcely got clear of the gate, when they were told that some of the battalions were approaching with the declared intention of at once storming the fort. The consequence was that the Maharajah's cortege soon fell in with the first of them, which happened to be the Dhera of Court Sahab. These immediately turned about and conducted the Royal Personages to their own particular encampment, close to the spot where the Maharajah's tents had been pitched in anticipation of the visit. A salute, but not of the required number of guns, was fired. On reaching the appointed spot the Court Troops broke off, and tumultuously surrounded the several Elephants. The Ranees were made to enter one of the tents, the Mahout of the Maharajah's Elephant was ordered to cause his charge to kneel down, and, as he seemed to hesitate, his movements were hastened by a shot in the side which severely wounded, but did not kill him. The Elephant knelt, a Soldier seized the Maharajah, and carried him in his arms, either into the tent or to a little distance, when the Elephant was immediately made to stand up again, and a volley of musquetry was directed against Juwaeer Singh. The first discharged not taking effect, the Wuzzer prayed they would spare him, and seized the opportunity of a momentary pause to assure the Troops, that he had at that moment one Buck full of rupees, and another of golden Biscuits and Amlets with him, ready for distribution amongst them. The communication had an effect the reverse of what the Sirdar seemed to expect, and the firing having been forthwith renewed, the Wuzzer was soon put out of his misery. Two of his principal favorites, named Chatta Bala, and Baba Rattan Singh, who were following, well

mounted, thought to escape by the speed of their horses, but were soon overtaken and shot down. With the death of these three persons, the revenge of the blood-thirsty Soldiery seems to have been satisfied for the time. They kept the Maharajah however, and the Ranees, in the camp during the whole night, but allowed them to return to the fort about ten on the following morning (22nd inst.) also releasing the Chiefs Deewan Deens Nath, Bukhshee Buggut Ram and the Attarewallah Sirdar, Rajah Lall Singh, who had, it appears, returned to Lahore with Juwaeer Singh on the 5th, and who is on all hands declared to be the paragon of the Ranees, was alone kept, a close prisoner, and had, according to one account, been put in chains by the troops. He immediately set about doing all he could to obtain his release from his rapacious gaolers, and amongst his other representations (how far warranted by the facts of the case we cannot tell, but it seems to us unlikely, and to have been said to divert the attention of the troops) we are assured he has told the Soldiery that Sirdar Juwaeer Singh had deposited in a spot between Ferozepore and Ludheerah two krotos of rupees; he further solemnly promised them, in writing, 15 rupees per man as pay, and a pair of gold bracelets as a present gratuity, if they would release him and appoint him Wuzzer, while another candidate for the favour of the army, Meean Pirthee Singh, has also given them a written promise that they shall have 18 rupees per man, and the bracelets to boot! It is very confidently asserted that the Ranees would never have left the palace on this unfortunate occasion had she not been assured by Rajah Lall Singh, in the most solemn manner, that he had eight battalions in his favour, and he seems to have been so far correct in his assurances, that it is generally believed that had the Court Troops not made short work of the matter, he would have been able to protect the Wuzzer, and that the respective parties would have been engaged in a general battle. The bodies of the late Wuzzer, Sirdar Juwaeer Singh, and of his two fellow sufferers were publicly burnt on the afternoon of the 22d, in the Badamee Garden, which has of late been made the scene of so many frightful tragedies and of one on the present occasion still more frightful, if possible. Three, or according to another account of this disgusting event, four women were burnt with the bodies, and, most shocking to relate such was the disgraceful rapacity of the villainous mob surrounding the funeral pyres, that not only the more valuable ornaments of the unfortunate women but their very clothes, were torn from off their bodies before they stepped into the fire. A number of the slaves of the Ranees, Dewan Deena Nath, Bukhshee Buggut Ram, and the Attarewallah, Kallewallah Sirdars, with a large concourse of people, attended the funeral on Elephants. Rajah Goolab Singh was shortly expected in Lahore, when our letters came away, and it was supposed that either he or his nephew, Juwaeer Singh, younger brother of the late Sirdar Heera Singh, would be elevated to the post of Wuzzer. He must be a brave man who undertakes it with the fate of Dheean Singh, Heera Singh, and recently Juwaeer Singh, before him. It appears that Sirdar Juwaeer Singh's brother, Heera Singh, was in Lahore at the time of the tragedy, but that his life was spared, as also that of the slave Mangela Goolie, the favorite of Juwaeer Singh, who has been frequently mentioned, and who is known to have had great influence. Sirdars Juwain Singh, Toshkhaneeah, and Lall Singh, Moraree, had succeeded, it is said, in saving themselves by flight, and it was not known whether they had gone.—The most important part of our news, if the fit hold, as it certainly is on them, is that the soldiery had declared their positive intention of crossing the Sutlej. *Nous venons* They appear undoubtedly in a state to do any thing.

Since writing the above, we have received letters to the 24th from Lahore, stating that Meean Pirthee had at first been appointed to carry on provisionally the affairs of the State. Rajah Lall Singh had been released, and Jeevan Singh, who had not gone far, having been seized, received a good beating, but was set free. Lall Singh, Moraree, had hidden himself among his own troops. On the 24th, Pirthee Singh was deprived of the "Seals of Office" and the Ranees assumed the full power of "Sirkar."
(From the Calcutta Star, October 4.)
 Among the intelligence derived from the China papers, that which possesses most public interest, is the Memorial got up by the Merchants at Hongkong against the principle of the levy and administration of the New Police Rate, the ordinance imposing which we noticed on its promulgation in June last. The Government it appears had, after representation, instructed their Assessors to make a deduction of forty per cent. from their valuation of the property in the island subject to the rate; the sum proposed to be raised by the assessment having been reduced to a third of what was originally understood to be the amount, required to meet the service for which it was destined.
 The speeches on the New Zealand debate, of Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, so full of promise of a liberal policy in regard to our colonies, had reached China, and it was probably thought that the disposition—of the Ministry, manifested by those plausible declarations, and of the Parliament evinced in the satisfaction with which they were received—was eminently favorable to bringing forward the hardships of the Chinese settlement before the Colonial Office. A Memorial had been accordingly prepared by the Merchants and Landholders of the Colony, addressed to Lord Stanley, and placed for transmission in the hands of Sir J. F. Davis, with a request that the obnoxious Ordinance might be suspended until the reply of his Lordship could be received. The Governor in reply states that he will duly forward the Memorial to the Colonial Office, and makes certain remarks on it which, as may be supposed, do not tend to support its prayer, but declines to suspend the Ordinance as solicited. The official documents will be transferred to our paper on Monday, and here we shall confine ourselves to making a few remarks on them.
 The first position which the Landowners take up—is that of virtual breach of faith on the part of the Government, in entrapping them to settle on the island, and constructing expensive locations

under liberal promises, which have now been set aside, and heavy imposts laid on. They quote the positive declaration by Capt. Elliott—while the settlement was forming, and every effort was made to wheedle the merchants to the new spot—that he would endeavour to obtain from the Home Government, for the settlers, a tenure in fee-simple for one or two years' purchase—at the rates at which land had previously sold—or a charge at a nominal quitrent, if such tenure continued to hold. He stated also prominently and distinctly that his object was to secure, for all persons having permanent interest in the country, "a sufficient space for their necessities at moderate rates, with as little competition as might enable parties to accommodate themselves according to their respective wants." It is true that all this was done with the proviso that "the terms and tenure of all property would hereafter be defined by H. M. Government," but, coming as it did from a plenipotentiary, and an officer high at that time in the confidence of the Government, those who came forward under the circumstance, and with a full knowledge of the proviso, could not but expect at least some consideration in event of the Home Government seeing fit to depart from the Policy of their local representative; more especially when the local authorities, as the Memorial strongly urges, for upwards of two consecutive years, not only made no sign that their promises did not meet with the sanction of the Colonial Office, but continued to use every lure to induce the merchants to remove from Macao to Hongkong, and, by penalties of forfeiting their locations, to force them into immediately rooting themselves into the soil by erecting buildings and ware-houses. When this was effected to some extent, the first step in the beneficial Revenue-raising path was made by the announcement that the Home Government sanctioned no sales or grants of land, up to the treaty of Nanking. To prevent, however, the deleterious effect which might arise to the colony from the immediate recession of such parties as had not dipped themselves too far into landed property, a plausible tub to the whale was thrown out by the promise that the equitable claims of such as did hold land would meet with consideration, and be confirmed as far as consisted with the interests of society at large. The settlement went on under this assurance for another year, and then it being doubtless pretty clearly seen, that numbers were bound down for better and for worse, the second step was made by the publication of the terms on which the Home Government permitted leases. An immediate protest was at the time laid before Sir Henry Pottinger, against the hard conditions imposed; not only on all who were disposed to settle in future, but as well on all who, on the faith of being liberally and honestly treated, had up to that moment been concerned in creating the Colony, and forming the nucleus of its growth. Glaring, however, as the injustice was, they were compelled to abide under it, as they were bound to the spot by the extent of capital invested in it. In his remarks upon this historical view of the question, the Governor considers that the assessment was not unfair, on the ground that the Colonists against the new valuation, put up their lots to public sale when a higher price was realized than the upset valuation. In other words the lots which were improved and could not be parted with by their present proprietors without heavy loss, were exposed to competition at which one mischievous capitalist might spur up the bids of the same unfortunate proprietors, out of the purest self-preservation, to a higher amount than any body else would give for it *bona fide*, and with his senses about him! But, continues Governor Davis, "the lots disposed of at the latest sales, with the full knowledge of the terms of existing leases, have continued to average as high as at the preceding ones," and quotes Lord Stanley's official appreciation that "it would be difficult, as Sir Henry Pottinger has observed, to apply a better test of value than sale in a fair and open market." This we say, with Mrs Caudle, but, we apprehend, in a rather more logical sense than that worthy connubial disputant usually employs her pet phrase in—has nothing at all to do with the matter! The question in point is—has the local Government not broken faith with the early colonists in obtaining their settlement on certain easy terms, and then when there was no retreat, no taking up their beds and walking, trying on higher and harder conditions. It is an answer to this to say we can find others at the present day to take these lands at our valuation. The early colonists will reply,—"that value is our creation—to our endeavours and enterprise, attracted hither by your apparently liberal policy, this present value which you set on the island is owing; what we have been instrumental, trusting to your promises, in evolving, you by the evasion of those promises propose to appropriate. Is this just and fair?" And it may also have been urged in answer to the Governor's allegation "that the buildings of substantial private houses has continued uninter-rupted, with all alleged discouragements and disadvantages," that the very persons who now complain of this heavy taxation might have been probably found among the acquirers of further property, and yet that no charge of inconsistency would be fastened on them, because once fairly committed to the ownership loss would lie in endeavouring by their personal speculations to keep up the price at even great hazards and certainly at temporary loss.

Such would be the general grounds on which a party unacquainted with the minute features of the case would be disposed naturally to criticize the government defence, but the merchants in a rejoinder which they made to it, take it to pieces within much narrower limits. They point out that the high rents and high prices which the Hongkong building lots fetched under Capt Elliott was the consequence of a factitious competition, two hundred lots having been advertised for sale on the occasions referred to, but only 50 put up among the large number of intending buyers brought together. They affirm that as there was no money paid down on the sale, nor penalty incurred by non-completion of the purchase, these enormous rents were seen *à priori* as well as speculative. And they further affirm, that even under these circumstances they acted satisfactorily upon the progress of the buildings and forced from Capt Elliott that letter which they publish and rest their case upon. They trace the character of the sale to Sir

Henry Pottinger's time, and refer the prices obtained there to the same factitious competition, and beyond that to the completed arrangements made by the majority of the mercantile body to remove to Hongkong. They point out tellingly that the lots so disposed remain, many of them, yet unoccupied; and that the substantial buildings to which the Governor refers so triumphantly as evidence of the progress of the colony were most or all of them commenced many months before the period to which he alludes, and they deny that any new houses of magnitude have been begun upon since. Having thus discussed the injustice of the measures pursued by the Hongkong authorities, the merchants in the second part of their memorial treat as convincingly of its *inequity*. On this, however, we need not dwell, as nothing requires to be added to their exposition and rejoinder with reference to that subject. What will be the result, of course, it is impossible to tell. The great Pendulum-Premier has, since the China colony received the intelligence of the favorable disposition towards sound colonial policy, made an oscillation towards the contrary direction, on the very same discussion. Whether he will be ready for another swing, by the time their memorial reaches Downing Street, we will not hazard our prophetic reputation to predict. He oscillations have not even the ordinary physical quality of being isochronous.

ENGLISH ACTORS IN AMERICA.

Mark now, how plain a tale shall put you down, SHAKSPEARE.

"All the best English actors have been here within the last forty years, and we fear there are no more great ones to come." The above is by an American writer. It is not said in an ill spirit, nor do we reply to it in any such mood; but it is not true. America had Cooke (who half ruined by drink); Holman (when getting old); Cooper, who was, when he went to the United States a promising actor, no more. But the new country never saw John Kemble, Mrs Jordan, Edwin, Suett, Parsons, Quick, Storace, Mrs Siddons, Lewis, Elliston, Emery, Pawcutt, Wrench, Terry, Yates, W. Farren, Munden, Liston, Jones, Jack Johnstone, Jack Bannister, Lovegrove, or Oxberry (the elder), Mrs Edwin, Mrs Davison, Miss O'Neil, Miss Footte, Mrs Mardyn, Mrs W. West, Mrs Bunn, Miss Kelly, Mrs Gibbs, Mrs Yates, Mrs Warner. America saw Madam Vestris when from circumstances she was not able to be herself. It saw Dowton and Blanchard wrecks of themselves; heard Inledon and Braham in their decline. The United States never heard Miss Stephen or Maria Tree, Mrs Bland or Mrs Waylett; they never heard the ringing jollity of Mrs Nibbett, never gazed on the lovely eyes of Mrs Honey, or the faultless form of Miss Murray; they never saw the best of old women, Mrs Davenport, and the matchless evergreen, Mrs Glover. In his zenith they had Kean, and we are told he never acted continuously so well as he did during his first visit to our transatlantic neighbours. They have had Macready twice—once, before he had learnt his tricks, when he did not draw; and again, after the great tragedian was gone, when he did. Sinclair was used up when he went out, and Mr and Mrs Wood had grown careless long before they quitted England. Mr and Mrs Keeley were as good as they are now when they took a trip, but they did not (we will not say they could not) play the legitimate drama; neither did (nor could) Reeve. Mathews acted but little in the States—mimicry paid him better. Taking a range of only 35 years we can enumerate upwards of 40 of our greatest actors and actresses that never visited New York. What becomes, then of the assertion that we have quoted above? Mrs Bartley (who never was a great actress) went abroad in the decline of life; and Mrs Whitlock, though a Kemble, was a water-colour copy of her sister. A truly rich comic actress in old England's genuine comedies America has yet to see. Some of the cleverest actors amongst us, not the greatest, have crossed the water; Booth, Wallack, Browns, Vandenhoff, Buckstone, Mr Fitzwilliam, are all good names, but there is no *leviathan* amongst them. Moreover, Jonathan is determinedly a star gazer, and has never had since the first theatre was built a good stock company. He has had the greatest Othello (Kean) the greatest Mirabel (C Kemble), the best William Tell (Macready)—but who have represented Iago and Cassio to the first, Duretette and Bizarrri to the second, Michael and Gesler to the third? If the casts were weak in these comparatively easy plays, what must they be in *Julius Caesar*, *Henry the Fourth*, *Merchant of Venice*, *School for Scandal*, *Henry the Eighth*, &c. Power (a name we have omitted) was only a farceur, he failed utterly in *Lucius*, Dennis Brulgrudery, and Major O'Flaherty, in fact, he only succeeded in one and two out of monologues. The singers patronized in the new country have been Madam Caradori, Mrs Adams, Mrs A Gibbs, Mrs Seguin, Miss Povey, Miss Shirreff and Mrs Wood, the two latter alone were in the first rank here. America has sent us a tragedian, about whom opinions are balanced. It has sent us as yet no comedian, at least no one who has taken a stand in the *legitimate drama*. It has sent us no singer, male or female, no pantomimist, no musician no machinist and no scene painter. Even in the article of actresses, whose faults are forgotten when you look upon their faces, we find a sad deficiency. In fact, Jonathan does not export his best actors. America has not seen our best actors, nor (with a few exceptions, Keen, Macready, Mathew and Ellen Tree, particularly) not even our second best. Cowell Burton Wilkinson, W. H. Williams Chippendale, Mitchell, Thorne (he was a singer here, he's Keeley there), Holland, are funny fellows, but were not reckoned even good second rates with us. America has required in such useful actors as Hild, Archer, Fredericks, Mathews, Alton (some times a trifle above the standard we have named) De Camp, Howard; clever, but not great singers such as Hors, Pearson, Seguin, Frazier, Thorne, Edwin, and H. Horncastle.

We confess that America has fostered English histrionic talent. Actors, musicians, and scene-painters, have been welcomed; but she has not had our greatest actors of actresses. She has not had Lopez, sea, F. Cooke, Mountain, Balle, or Hagen as leaders; nor Stanfield, Roberts, or Gracie, as artists.—*Scandal Times*, August 17.

A Painter's Conception.—It was a good observation of an artist that he could conceive a picture in which no human figure, not action, not any object very terrible in itself, was represented, which yet should raise a high degree of horror. Such, he imagined, would be the effect of a picture representing a bed-chamber, with a lady's slipper and a bloody dagger on the floor, and at the door the foot of a man just leaving the room.

Fagnall's Heroism.—A short time since, as three or four persons belonging to the equestrian troop of M. Romanini were going from Constantinople to Smyrna to perform, they were attacked by six brigands, one of whom, having attempted violence towards Mlle. Romanini, she is said to have snatched his yatgan from his hand, and laid him dead at her feet. Her companions having shown equal courage, the other brigands fled. The young heroine, however, received a wound in the arm.—*Galinaat*.

Hydropathy and Homoeopathy.—The existence of hydropathic institutions, those dens of rapacious and covetous gamblers, where the wretched invalid resorts to throw the dice for health and life—the rise and progress of the homoeopathic system, which treats truth with scorn, and bids defiance to common sense—loudly proclaim the need which exists for the adoption of settled principles, definite methods of research, and a systematic arrangement to guarantee their attainment and retention in the practice of medicine.—*Leibig*.

Wisdom of the Senate.—The Earl of Minto complained that the Noble Marquis (Londonderry) had concluded his speech without making his promised motion. (Cries of "Move, move.")—The Marquis of Londonderry—I withdraw my motion. (Roars of laughter.)—The Earl of Minto—The noble Marquis cannot withdraw a motion before he has made it. (Renewed laughter.)—A noble Lord—The question has not been put from the Woolsack.—The Lord Chancellor—There is no question before the house. I cannot put a nonentity.—*Vide Parliamentary Debates*.

Tea Trash.—We soljoin a statistic of 8,417,950 lbs of trash, dignified by the name of tea, that has been purchased at the tea auctions in London, during the seventeen months last past, and after passing through various hands, has at length reached the canisters of the retailer, and finally the tea-pot of the consumer.—357,300 lbs at 1d per lb; 395,500 at 2d per do; 651,670 at 3d per do; 730,930 at 4d per do; 577,100 at 5d per do; 477,000 at 6d per do; 218,400 at 7d per do.—have been sold from January 1, 1843 to June 1844. Add to these prices 2s 2d per lbs, the duty payable to government, and we shall at once perceive the original value of these teas.

Extraordinary Delusion.—A man, who kept a house of public entertainment at Macon, which, by some means, had lost its customers, was tortured with apprehensions of being reduced to want, and that his daughter daily increasing in beauty and attractions, might be seduced into evil ways. A few days ago he took her with him to Pont of Vaux. Crossing the ferry over the Saone, on their return he suddenly clasped his child, and plunged with her in his arms into the river. Fortunately the stream was shallow, and, although he endeavoured to accomplish his object by repeatedly forcing her head under the water, the ferryman had time to interfere, and bring them both back into the boat. The father was put into prison, and the girl sent to the hospital.—*Galinaat*.

Low Fares on the London and Birmingham Railway.—It appears from Mr Laing's paper appended to the Select committee's Report, that at present the London and Birmingham Company carry 780,000 passengers, per annum, an average distance of 66 miles each. On this number 37 per cent pay 3d per mile, 54 per cent 2d, and 9 per cent 1d. Supposing the company to run third class carriages at 1d per mile, with all their trains, and allowing that 15 per cent paid 3d per mile, 30 per cent paid 2d, and 55 per cent 1d, they would require to carry 2,979,570 persons (or nearly four times the present number) an average distance of 30 miles each, to secure the same gross returns; or as the expenditure would be increased, the number must be raised to 3,500,000 to retain the existing amount of net profit.

A Maniac Story.—A butcher, who had been confined some time in the madhouse, called the Maristan, conceived an excessive hatred for a Delee (a Turkish trooper), one of his fellow prisoners. He received his provision of food from his family, and he induced his wife, one day, to conceal in his basket of food the instruments he had used in his trade, viz. a cleaver, a knife, and a pair of hooks. I must here observe, that those lunatics who do not appear dangerous have lighter chains than others, and the chains of the person in question were of this description. When he had taken his meal he proceeded to liberate himself; and, as the cells communicated at the back, he soon reached that of his nearest neighbour, who, delighted to see him free, exclaimed, "How is this? Who cut your chains?" "I did," replied the first, "and here are my implements." "Excellent," rejoined the other; "cut mine too." "Certainly," said he; and he proceeded to liberate not only one, but two, three, and four of his fellow prisoners. Now follows the tragical part of the story. No keepers were present: the man who possessed the cleaver attacked the poor Delee, chained and unarm'd as he was; slaughtered him; and, after dividing his body, hung it on the hooks which were the windows of the cell, and believed himself to be what he was, a butcher. In a few minutes the liberated lunatics became uproarious; and, one of them, growing alarmed, forced open the door by which the keepers usually entered, found one of them, and gave the alarm. The keeper instantly proceeded to the cell, and, seeing the body of the murdered man, exclaimed, "What have you succeeded in killing that Delee! he was the plague of my life." "I have," exclaimed the delinquent, "and here he hangs for sale." "What excellent," replied the keeper, "but do not let him hang here, it will disgrace us, let us bury him." "Where," asked the maniac, still holding the cleaver in his hand. "Here," in the cell," replied the keeper "and then he shall never be discovered." In an instant he threw down his cleaver, and began to doggedly with his hands. In the meantime, the keeper entered by the back door of the cell, and, perceiving

a collar over his neck, instantly chained him, and so finished the tragedy.

The Englishwoman in Egypt.
New Creation.—We understand, from excellent authority, that Sir James Graham will shortly be called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Sesame. This rumour is not only current at the Club, but is fully accredited at the Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE MARKET.
Exchange, October 23, 1845.
EXPORTS.

Since the resumption of General Business on the 17th instant, there has been a tolerably fair amount of business done in our produce market, and Stocks of the most principal staples are light. The Express Mail with London dates to the 8th September was reported on the 20th instant, the Commercial News generally is of a favorable complexion.

Sugar.—The Stock is getting low and prices have advanced more particularly for inferior qualities, which bear a comparatively higher rate, the amount of transactions have been fair, and we note sales of Benares at Rs. 12-8 to 12-12, second qualities at Rs. 11-8 to 12, and a small sale of Khar at Rs. 4-1 per maund.

Saltpetre.—Continues in moderate demand, and the stock of fine qualities small.

Rice.—Getting very scarce, and prices have since the holidays advanced considerably, we are not aware however of any transactions of extent.

Cotton.—The stock may be estimated at about 4,500 mds. only and prices are quoted at for Banda Rs. 11-12, Boomurghur Rs. 11, and Kutchera Rs. 10-4, but little is doing at present.

Opium.—A few purchases just before the holidays caused prices to advance to for Patna Rs. 1,450, Benares Rs. 1,330, but they have since receded to Rr. 1,430 and 1,370, which may be quoted as yesterday's rate, there is not much speculation at present in the Bazaar, and little is doing.

We annex a Statement of Opium shipped from 21st October 1845, inclusive.

		Patna.	Benares.	
For Hongkong, per Arel,		75	0	
Stock in Opium Godown, 21st October, 1845.				
		Patna.	Benares.	Total.
New,	Chests	735	182	917
Old,	"	0	5	5
Total		735	187	922

Raw Silk.—Transactions have been very limited, the article continues however in fair demand, and stocks very light.

Corahs remain without change to note, a few parcels have changed hands at about former rates according to qualities.

IMPORTS FROM EUROPE, &c.

British Cotton Piece Goods.—Since the termination of the Holidays on the 16th instant, there has been a pretty fair demand generally for Piece Goods, and for Grey Shirtings of fair quality, an improvement of about two annas per piece has been established, the enquiry for Bleached Shirtings has not been so good, and prices remain stationary. White Sateenets of the medium description have been in moderate demand—Grey have attracted little notice. Of Madapolams a few sales have taken place at previous quotations. For Scotch Goods the demand has been rather languid.

Printed Goods without improvement.

Turkey Red Cloths.—For these goods at present there is not much enquiry.

Woolens.—The market for these fabrics continues in a depressed state.

Twist.—For this staple there has been some activity in the market, the demand being principally for Nos. 40, for which high prices were being realized, for Nos. 30s and 50s there is also a fair enquiry, whilst in the higher number there is little doing.

Coloured Yarns.—For Turkey Red Twist of German dye there is a fair demand, and sales have been effected at Co's. Rs. 1-11-6 per lb. In English Twist there has not been so much doing, one transaction is reported at Co's. Rs. 1-8-3 per lb.

Copper.—For this Metal, since the close of the holidays, there has been a better demand, and sales have been effected at improved rates. Braziers may be quoted at Co's. Rs. 35-12 Sheathing 33-6. The Sa Rs. 32-4.

Iron.—Has attracted rather more notice, and prices have slightly improved.

Spelter without report of sale. The market dull.

Bees.—The market for this article still continues in a very depressed state, Allsopp's may be quoted at Co's. Rs. 35, and Bass' 32 per hoghead, other brands without change.

Exchange.—The Exchange on London for Bills at 10 months date against Goods hypothecated at the Export Ware-house having been raised from 1s. 10-4 to 1s. 11d. rates generally have advanced and negotiations have been carried on with private parties at 1s. 11-4 to 1s. 11-4.

Fragrances.—Owing to the several reported arrivals have rather given way and may be quoted as follows:—

TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.			
Saltpetre	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	100 lbs of 20 cwt.
Sugar	4 12 0	4 0 0	" "
Rice	4 15 0	4 5 0	" "
Linen	4 15 0	4 5 0	" "
Rum	5 10 0	4 0 0	" 2 hds.
Jute	4 0 0	4 0 0	" 3 bulgs.
Stemp	4 0 0	4 0 0	" "
Shell Lac	4 0 0	4 4 0	" 50 cwt.
Lac Dye	4 0 0	4 4 0	" "
Indigo	5 0 0	4 0 0	" "
Silk & S. P. Goods	5 0 0	5 0 0	" "
Hales	4 10 0	4 0 0	" 14 cwt.
Safflower	4 7 6	4 0 0	" "
TO CALCUTTA.			
Rice	Co's. Rs. 1 10 a 1 12	per bag.	
Light Freight	25	0 a 0	per ton of 50 cwt.
TO CHINA.			
Cotton	3 0 a 0 0	per bale.	
Measurement Goods	15 0 a 0 0	per ton.	
The Calcutta rate.			

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