

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No 3

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8, 50, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively. Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$2; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

## 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 34 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 Comp'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.

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.

## 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** 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.  
Pettinger Street.

Victoria, 6th December, 1845.

## FOR SALE.

**MARINE** Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co and FRANKIE JAMBERTON 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 will 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** T. Victoria Hongkong, in a central position, a valuable water side property, consisting of wharf, spacious Godown, dwelling and outhouses; 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.

Netherlands Consulate, Canton,  
3rd October, 1845.

## NOTICE.

**THE** business of the undersigned will from the 1st proximo, be carried on under the firm of  
BLINKIN, RAWSON & Co.  
FOX, RAWSON & Co.

31st December, 1845.

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

## FOR SALE.

**AT** 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.

## NOTICE.

**THE** undersigned have 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.

**BLEACHED** and Brown Canvas Nos. 1 & 7. Also Flax Sewing Twine.  
MACLEAN, DEARIE & Co.  
Canton, 1st January, 1846.

## FOR SALE.

**WEBSTER,** Gordon, Cossart & Co's, superior Madeira, in Hhds, 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 procuration.  
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, 28th August, 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.

**MR. ROGER JACOB** is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Victoria, 22nd December, 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.

## NOTICE.

**MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN** is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.  
HEGAN & Co.  
1st January, 1846.

## 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.

**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 calties.  
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.**  
AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.  
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.  
Victoria, 28th October, 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; Gin; Allsops, Bass's, Saunders and Ree's Beer in Hhds and Butts; do. do. in bottle; Bengal Gram in 2 maund bags; Europe Rope; Paint & Oil; Guns & Pistols.

An assortment of Painted Floor cloth of hand-some patterns, Splendid "Paper Mache" Bedsteads; Carpeting; Saddles; Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs; Speeds Indian Arrow Root; Blankets; Grey and White Shirtings; Satin Jean; New Bottles in Quarter and Pints; Denls; Anchors and Chains. Also some very superior India bottled Pale Ale, and Manila Cheroots three years old; and a variety of other articles.

Sails made and repaired on the premises by experienced sailmakers; Canvas 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.

## NOTICE.

**MR. FRANKLYN** begs to give notice that the Rifle for the Tiger Gun will come off on Wednesday next 14th instant a 6-50 p. m.  
Victoria, 9th January, 1846.

**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 Palmyra Carriage. Apply to  
W. H. FRANKLYN.  
Victoria, 22nd December, 1845.

## FOR SALE.

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

**W. H. FRANKLYN** has just receive 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. The whole of these articles for sale at moderate prices in any quantity to sent purchasers.

Keying House, December 10, 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 \$295.23, leaving the Committee in debt to the amount of \$791.70. 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 LEGGIE,  
Secretary.

Victoria, 1st November, 1845.

## CARD.

**THE** undersigned has established himself in this place as a Commission and General Agent in connection with Messrs FOLEY BROTHERS & Co. (Speicher, Canton Appentell) Switzerland carrying on business under this name and on account of this firm.  
L. EUYSTER.  
Manila, 13th July, 1845.

## NOTICE.

**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,"  
20th December, 1845.

## FOR SALE.

**MANILA** Rope of all sizes. Also Heerings—Cherry Cordial.  
BURD, LANGE & Co.  
Queen's Road.  
Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

## 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.

## FOR SALE.

**ANCHORS,** Chains, Europe and Manila Rope, Navy and bleached Canvas, Navy Duck, Hunting, 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, Ores, Plaster of Paris and Stencelling Patterns, Stoves, Grates with Fenders &c. to match. Nautical Almanacs for 1846, 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  
Malaga  
Claret  
Also Cherry Cordial  
G. W. BOWRA.  
Victoria, 19th December, 1845.

## FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

**Superior** Manila Cigars.  
Spanish wines, Sherry, &c. in wood & bottle  
Manila Fine Scuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies Dresses.  
J. DELMAS.  
Corner Aberdeen Street Opposite the Palace.  
Victoria, 10th November, 1845.







**NOTICE.**  
**DAVID SIMEON** will not be responsible for any debts contracted on account of the Lorcha "William" from this date.  
 Victoria, 7th January, 1846.

**JUST IMPORTED.**  
**ADEN** Superfine Blue Cloth 1st quality; Gent's superior White and Colored Silk Gloves, a small Invoice of Shoes and a few Riding Whips.  
**F. FUNCK.**  
 Victoria, 9th January, 1846.

**FOR SALE.**  
**FINE** Grey Pony warranted sound. Apply to  
**C. MARKWICK.**  
 Auctioneer.  
 Pottinger Street,  
 Victoria, 9th January, 1846.

**McMURRAY & CO.**  
**HAVE** for Sale every description of Stores also Wellington Boots, Clarence ditto, Oxonian Shoes and Patent Leather ditto and Patent Leather Pumps, also Confectionery of Sorts consisting of Peppermint Lozenges, Transparent ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Fruit ditto, Rose ditto, Refined Juice ditto, Almond Comfits Scotch, Carraway ditto etc. etc. Also just received Trowser Stuffs of best quality, Silk Gloves, Gingham Neckchiefs, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Singapore Riding Whips, Pinang Lawyars, Murray's and Carr's Wine Biscuits and Water Crackers, Corks, Brass Taps of sorts, Taglioni and other Coats, also every variety of Cakes, Gingerbread Nut etc. etc.  
 Victoria, Queen's Road and  
 Aberdeen Street, January 9th, 1846.

**STATIONERY** for Sale at the Store of the Undersigned:—  
 Account Books of sizes, Writing and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes of sorts, Note Paper, Steel Pens, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Blotting Paper, Memorandum Books, Blotting Books, Visiting Cards, Playing Card Cases, Black Lead Pencils, and a variety of other Stationery too numerous to mention.  
**McMURRAY & Co.**  
 Victoria, Queen's Road and  
 Aberdeen Street, 9th January, 1846.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**ON** This day, Saturday 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at Chunan's Hong.  
 A few half Chests Tea: A lot of Mess Beef, Pickled and Dried Hams, Port Wine in bottles, Soap in boxes, Cavendis' Tobacco, Brandied Fruits, Loaf Sugar; an assortment of Hardware, and any thing that may offer previous to that date.  
 Terms of Sale Cash in Mexican Dollars.  
**McEWEN & Co.**  
 Auctioneer.  
 Victoria, 8th January, 1846.

**NOTICE.**  
**A** GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the "MORRISON FUND" will be held on Thisday the 10th Inst. at 4 P. M. at the office of Messrs DENT & Co.  
 As it is intended to decide at this Meeting on the most desirable mode of appropriating the amount now in hands of the Treasurers; the attendance of subscribers is particularly requested.  
**A. MATHESON.**  
**GEORGE T. BRAINE.** } Committee.  
**A. ANDERSON.**  
 Victoria, 5th January, 1846.

**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 Musline 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

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** few Superior Saddles and Double Bridles; small size and suitable for Ponies. Also a variety of fancy Doeskin Cloth.  
**LANE, ROWLAND & Co.**  
 Victoria, January 6th, 1846.

**NOTICE.**  
**JUST** received ex "Aden" a small Invoice of prime Cumberland Hams and Cheese.  
**SMITH & BRIMELOW**  
 Victoria, 6th January, 1846.

**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, Pork, &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, Allop's Beer.  
 Superior Port and Sherry, Madeira in wood and bottles, Vidonia, old Cognac, Whiskey in cask and bottle, Cask Brandy, Cherry Cordial, and a variety of other articles.  
 Victoria, 29th December 1845.

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

**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.

**NOTICE.**  
**GOODS** stored in dry and secure Godowns on the most moderate terms.  
**SMITH & BRIMELOW.**  
 Victoria, 15th 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 Commissariat,  
 Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

**NOTICE.**  
**ALL** persons having claims upon the undersigned are requested to send in their accounts for adjustment; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to,  
**JOHN KAINS,**  
 Victoria, 6th January, 1846.

**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; Ladie's Boots and Shoes.  
 Victoria, December 28th, 1845.

**FOR SALE** at the Stores of the undersigned:—  
 A quantity of Ladies Bonnets, Muslin do 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, Alsopps 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.

**NOTICE.**  
**A** n 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.**  
**BEGS** 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 Buffs, Valenciens, 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, Sain 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.

**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 favoring 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.

**McEWEN & Co.**  
**GENERAL** Commission and Shipping Agents Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Cainams 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.

**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; Corn meal; Family Beef in 4 Bbls; Neats Tongues; Rounds; Tobacco; Segars No 3 and 4, Manila Cheroots in 1000 and 500 Boxes; Oats in Bbls; Russia Canvass; Twine; Paint Oil and Turpentine; Bright Varnish.  
**Wm. S. HEYL.**  
 Queen's Road, Victoria, 5th December, 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.

**BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.**  
**FOR** sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Suez; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.  
 Office "Friend of China" }  
 25th October, 1845. }

**SHIPPING ARTICLES,** according to the recent act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this office.  
 Office "Friend of China." }  
 Victoria, 10th October, 1845. }

**LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS** for sale at this Office.  
 Office Friend of China, 29th Dec., 1844.

**FOR SALE.**—At the office of this paper.  
 Comrades cheque books.  
 Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back.  
 Charterparties, after forms by Chitty.  
 Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty.  
 Bills of Lading.  
 Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, counting houses.

**CANADA.**  
**POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.**—We not unfrequently hear casual allusions made to the annexation of Canada to this country, in the clever off-hand manner in which that of Texas has been accomplished. Those who do so, intend to be facetious, in many cases; but we believe the practicability of annexing Canada is very often spoken of with great sincerity by our citizens.  
 In the event of a war of long duration it would be, it must appear to any rational observer, a perfectly natural result to see Canada possessed by this country. But those who admit the feasibility of supplanting British authority there, must not necessarily regard it as a work of great facility. To pronounce a correct opinion upon the project, it requires the possession of a knowledge of the physical features of that province, of the character, the temper of the inhabitants, the influences, local and general, that operate upon them. Among

ing a large section of the earth, such as Canada, is not done in a day, nor without encountering delay, and difficulties of various and unexpected kinds. Even Texas is no exception. How many years have flown since that country first was put on the track—its destiny the bosom of this republic. How slowly it moved, what obstacles it met, and how uncertain betimes seemed its ultimate arrival at the final destination. All this took place in a case in which both parties were willing to bring about the movement were disposed to operate and pull together; and yet at the present moment it is not universally acknowledged that Texas is a part of this Union. Doubts certainly upon technicalities do suggest themselves to some minds as to the real position of Texas at present, and they are not few who even now would say that she is still a distinct and independent republic.

One thing at least is appatent from all this; the annexation of one country to another is a troublesome undertaking, even under the most favorable circumstances. How much more so then must it be, when circumstances are adverse, when at least one of the parties to the project is unwilling. Such an illustration applies to Canada. Its inhabitants are not in the condition the people of Texas were, when they came in collision with Mexico. A few years ago perhaps there was a visible analogy between them, when at least the half of the population of Canada felt a sincere hostility to their rulers and would have been glad to change its connection for any other without being very particular about the terms. Since then, however, there has been a reaction. Owing to a variety of causes, there is a remarkable re-acton among our northern neighbors. The disputes that kept bad blood alive between the French race in the House of Assembly and the British minority, came to a crisis in 1837, and expended their force in an impotent insurrection. Leaving the right and wrong of the question out of sight, it must be admitted that the cause of the majority was badly managed, and that of the government with energy and skill. A partial appeal to arms was disastrous for the hopes of the people, and they were left but one alternative—to endure defeat in sullen silence.

It is notorious to all who have been among the French people in Canada, that for three or four years after the events of which we have been speaking they were highly exasperated against the British government, and it is also true that this feeling was greatly aggravated by prejudices founded in a difference of race and language. The habitants not only hated British policy, but they hated it doubly because administered by those who were British in blood, language and religion. *Notre religion, notre langue, et nos loix*, was the cherished watchword of the French, and is to this day. It was the power of the sentiment contained therein that kept and has continued alive their partizanship, and it will be the greatest difficulty to be overcome by whatever government is in future to rule them. Those who talk of annexing Canada, seem to overlook this greatly. While there was a strong tendency in the Canadian mind to look abroad for help and sympathy, the confidence reposed by them in the people of the United States was never strong their hopes of succor never sanguine, simply because of the existence of these differences in laws, language and religion. A large portion—by far the majority of the Canadians never forgot, even in their wrath, that a sacrifice of their dear nationality would follow a political union with this republic, and have made up their minds that it is better to bear the ills they have than fly to others that would be equally hateful to them. All this was quite appatent to the government, and its policy has been adapted thereto with success. Since the death of Lord Sydenham, who came out as Governor-General with extensive powers, and who made great mistakes in its application, the policy of the provincial administration has been modified gradually, but steadily, so as to conciliate the French. Sir Charles Metcalf assumed the direction of affairs by several acts of marked liberality; indeed to such a length did he go that those who were denominated ultra-loyalists broke forth in clamors and violent denunciation of the authorities, and persevered in the most unscrupulous opposition that has ever been seen there. Upon his death which was greatly deplored by the people of the lower province, the present Governor arrived. His previous public career was in his favour, and he was received by all classes with a hearty welcome but with a degree of repressed suspicion. He had a hard task before him, to please both parties: A short time showed that his policy was not fully approved by either, but latterly he has succeeded to soften asperities, and give a better tone to public feeling in general. At the present moment Canada is, in a political point of view, more quiet than at any period within the last twenty years, and those who would calculate on the co-operation of its people to effect a union with this country, would find themselves mistaken. Without any reference to the admitted inferiority of monarchical institutions, no other subjects of a crowned head enjoy more liberty and protection than the Canadians. Religious freedom prevails, there are almost no taxes, direct or indirect; they enjoy a species of monopoly of commerce with the mother country; a great annual expenditure of money takes place in the payment of the army and the construction of military and public works; their cities are protected by an efficient police; their wharves are covered with merchandise which is purchased by the consumer 40 per cent cheaper than here; the credit of its merchants and commercial classes is unbounded and stable; and in fact, the Canadians are participators in all the advantages derivable from a connection with a rich and powerful country, and exempt from nearly all the evils that effect their fellow subjects on the other side of the Atlantic. To talk of an annexation of Canada with the consent of its people, at present, seems to betray an ignorance of these facts; for to assume a disposition on the part of those who possess those advantages to forego them, and in doing so to do violence to well-known and deep-grounded prejudices for a monarchical form of government, would not be even plausible. We presume that none are so foolish as to advocate a forcible annexation. Were the country ten times as valuable, it is a question whether it would not be dear at the cost a war for its possession would surely entail.—*New York The Weekly Herald.*



(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

A MERCHANT PRINCE.—Most readers are familiar with the name of Joseph Peabody, of Salem, and his fame is confined within no narrow limits. For more complete biography than we have yet seen of that distinguished merchant and excellent man we are indebted to the Merchants Magazine. It abounds with incidents of rare occurrence, and exhibits a character for probity and benevolence and every virtue, seldom if ever surpassed; an example worthy of close imitation. We present such an abridgement of the memoir as our space will permit, referring the reader who may desire a fuller account to the magazine itself. The memory of such may ought to be cherished with national pride.

Joseph Peabody was born at Middleton in 1768. He took, though young, a lively interest in the Revolutionary struggle, attaching himself to the private armed marine. His first cruise was in Mr E. W. Derby's privateer "Banker Hill, and terminated unsuccessfully. His second cruise was in the Pilgrim, Capt. Hill. They had the good fortune to fall in with a British merchantman, deeply laden but strongly armed. After short action the merchantman surrendered and Mr Peabody, as prize master, took her safe into Thomaston, Maine. He commenced a second cruise in the Pilgrim, but the privateer being dismantled and obliged to return to Salem, Mr Peabody resolved to abandon the ocean for a time, and devote himself to studies and the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to the attainment of rank in his profession.

He subsequently embarked, says his biographer, in the letter of marque "Ranger," owned by Messrs Henry Sargent, of Boston, Henry Gardner, and Ward and Chipman of Salem. Thomas Simmons was commander, Thomas Perkins first officer, and Mr Peabody second. They left Salem in the Winter of 1781-2 with a cargo of salt, which they disposed of at Richmond, Virginia, and proceeded to Alexandria, where they loaded with flour for Havana, and arrived safe. A part of the cargo, being from the plantation of General Washington, was preferred by the Spaniards, and what was unusual they received it at the market weight, thus showing their confidence in the brand. The "Ranger" returned to Alexandria, and after receiving on board another cargo of flour, on the 6th of July, 1782, dropped down the Patomac, to near its mouth, where, encountering head winds, she was obliged to anchor, and after making the ordinary arrangements for the night, the officers and crew retired to their berths.

About eleven o'clock the watch ran aft for a speaking trumpet, and announced to the officer the unwelcome news that boats were making for the ship. Capt. Simmons directed Mr Peabody not to let them come alongside; they both rushed up the companion way, and as they reached the deck, received a discharge of musketry, by which Captain Simmons fell, badly wounded, and entirely disabled from further action. Mr Peabody, having no time to dress himself, ran forward in his night clothes, calling on the crew to seize the boarding pikes, and grasping one himself, accompanied by a man named Kent, armed in the like manner, sprang to the bows, where they had a fierce encounter with several of the enemy already on the gunwale. The crew having armed themselves, a desperate conflict ensued, in the midst of which another boat came alongside and began a heavy fire on the other quarter.

The first officer being employed at the magazine in procuring ammunition for those who were armed with muskets, the command of the deck devolved on Mr Peabody, who wearing a white shirt, was a conspicuous mark, even in a dark night. He now ordered cold shot to be thrown into the boats, and it was done with such effect that one of them gave way, both had been propped to the "Ranger" before receiving any damage. Perceiving the advantage thus obtained, he applied his entire force to the other boat, and cheering his men with the cry of "We have sunk one, my boys, now let us sink the other," the responding cheers of the crew alarmed the assailants that they dropped astern and so both were soon lost in the darkness of the night.

When the confusion was over, one of the crew only was found to be dead, and three wounded. Captain Simmons's wound was severe, and disabled him for a long time. Mr Peabody was not aware during the action that he had received any wounds; but when the action subsided he found his arm stiff, and a ball lodged in his left wrist, that the bone of his right elbow was laid bare, and a ball had grazed his left shoulder. At day light a club of hair was discovered on deck, which proved to be his, it having been shot off close to his head, and clipped by a barber. We well remember one of the crew who had cut off the hand of an assailant, which was raised over the bulwark, armed with a pistol, and aimed at Mr Peabody, and it is unnecessary to say he continued for life a pensioner on the bounty of the latter. Mr Peabody's escape from death, in this action, appears to have been almost miraculous.

The "Ranger" was armed with seven guns, and the crew comprised but twenty, while the barges of the enemy contained sixty men. From information obtained, the latter lost fifteen killed, and had thirty-eight wounded. The assailants proved to be a band of Tories, with which the bay had for some time been infested, commanded by two of their noted characters, Barret and Anderson, who had a rendezvous at St. George's Island, near the anchorage of the "Ranger." They had a few days before succeeded in capturing a brig of ten guns and thirty men.

It was found necessary to return with the vessel to Alexandria for the purpose of refitting; where the action was pronounced as desperate as any upon the records of naval warfare. In admission of the valor displayed on this occasion, a boarding-pike, richly mounted with silver, and bearing a suitable inscription, was presented by the merchants of this borough. This happy memorial of gallant conduct remains a treasured relic with Mr Peabody's heirs.

In 1797 Mr Peabody left the sea and entered upon his career as a merchant. He soon rose to affluence. The following statistics of a business which, for magnitude, has seldom been equalled by the industry and enterprise of an individual, will interest the reader. He built and owned eighty-three ships, which, in every instance, he freighted

himself; and for the navigation of them, he shipped at different times upward of seven thousand seamen. Since the year 1811 he has advanced thirty-five to the rank of ship-master, who entered his employ as boys. He had performed by these vessels the following voyages, viz. To Calcutta, 38; Canton, 17; Sumatra, 32; St. Petersburg, 47; other ports in the north of Europe, 10; the Mediterranean, 20, before the war 1812. Although engaged in active business for more than three score years, to the extent of millions of dollars, and connected with thousands of agents of all descriptions, yet so maturely were his contracts considered, so respectful was he of the rights of others, and so much more did he prefer to submit to slight pecuniary sacrifices than to hazard his peace of mind, that he was never involved in litigation or controversies.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

Some years ago, a populous town, located towards the interior of Mississippi was infested by a gang of blacklegs, who amused themselves at times, when they could find nobody else to pluck, by preying upon each other. A new importation of these sporting gentry excited some alarm among the inhabitants, lest they should be overrun. They determined, therefore, upon their expulsion. A poor country editor, who was respected, by virtue of his vocation, to take upon himself all the responsibilities from which others might choose to shrink, was peremptorily called upon by his "patrons," that is, those who paid him two dollars a year for his paper, and therefore presumed they owned him, soul and body, to make an effort towards the extermination of the enemy. The unfortunate editor said at once that he would indite a "crusher," one that would undoubtedly drive the obnoxious vermin into some more hospitable region. And when his paper appeared it was a "crusher" sure enough. In the course of his observations he gave the initials of several of the fraternity, whom he advised to leave town as speedily as possible, if they had the slightest desire to save their bacon.

The next morning, when the poor scribe was comfortably seated in his office, listlessly fumbling over a meagre parcel of exchanges, he heard footsteps on the stairs, and presently an individual, having accomplished the ascent, made his appearance. His first salutation was slightly abrupt.

"Where's the editor of this dirty lying paper?" Now, aside from the rudeness of this opening interrogatory, there were other considerations that induced the editor to believe there was trouble on foot. The personage who addressed him bore a cowhide in his hand, and moreover, seemed to be exceedingly enraged. This was not all, he recognized in him a distinguished leader of the sporting fraternity, with whose cognomen he had taken very irreverent liberties. It was without the slightest hesitation, therefore, that he replied to the introductory query.

"I don't know."  
"Do you belong to the concern?"  
"No, indeed, but I presume the editor will soon be in."

"Well," said the visitor, "I will wait for him; and sitting the action to the word, he composedly took a chair, picked up a paper, and commenced reading.

"If I meet him," said the frightened knight of the scissors and quill, "I will tell him there is a gentleman here who wishes to see him."

As he reached the foot of the stairs in his hasty retreat, he was accosted by another person, who thus made himself known.

"Can you tell me where I can find the sneaking rascal who has charge of this villainous sheet?" producing the last number of Freedom's Echo and the Battle Axe of Liberty.

"Yes," replied the editor, "he is up there in the office now, reading, with his back to the door."

"Thank you," exclaimed the stranger as he bounced up stairs.

"I have got you, have I?" he exclaimed, as he made a grasp at his brother in iniquity, and they came crashing to the floor together.

As the combatants, notwithstanding the similarity of their vocation, happened to be unacquainted with each other, a very pretty quarrel ensued. First one was at the top, then the other;—blow followed blow, kick followed kick, and oath followed oath,—until, brained exhausted, and bloody, with faces and features resembling a couple of pugilists after two hour's encounter, there was, by mutual consent, a cessation of hostilities. As the warriors sat on the floor contemplating each other, the first comer found breath enough to ask.

"Who are you?—what did you attack me for?"

"You abused me in your paper, you scoundrel!"

"Me! I'm not the editor, I came here to flog him myself!"

Mutual explanations and apologies ensued and the two mistaken gentlemen retired "to bind up their wounds." As the story comes to us, the distinguished individual whose vocation it was to enlighten the world by the aid of the great engine, the public press, ultimately escaped scotfree.

STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS.—The capital of Great Britain has a population estimated at 2,000,000 of souls, exclusive of strangers. Strange to say, and we could hardly credit the fact, if it was not credibly demonstrated, the number of beds in the London hospitals is not in proportion with that of the other capitals of Europe, comparatively to their respective populations. The London hospitals only contain 5,000 beds. Its mortality amounts yearly to 45,000 inhabitants, or to 125 daily. In 1800 the population of that metropolis was only 1,200,000 souls, the mortality 22,000, and the number of beds 4,350. Thus, whilst the population and mortality increased, in the last forty-two years, by nearly one half, the number of beds in the hospitals augmented by one-seventh. There exists, it is true, in London a number of charitable institutions, and many manufactures have diminished, in which the workmen who have not the means of being attended at home, or who desire entering hospitals, find medical relief. The population of Paris now exceeds 900,000. The number of beds in the hospitals is 13,000, and the mortality, as compared with that of London, nearly the same, or 60 per day. The population of Vienna is 500,000

souls; the number of beds in the hospitals 5,700, and the annual mortality 17,000. At Berlin, the population is 365,000 inhabitants; the number of beds 2,000, and the annual mortality 9,000. At St. Petersburg, the population is 470,000 inhabitants; the number of beds in the hospitals 6,000; and the annual mortality 11,000. At Warsaw the population is 150,000, and the number of beds in the hospitals 4,000. It results from those returns that Paris is, after London, the capital offering the greatest proportion of beds in the hospitals.—*Courier Francais.*

FIGHTING A DUEL.—Napoleon, when he was told that a cannon ball had killed a soldier who had hid himself in a coil of rope in the hold of a man-of-war, observed, "A man can never avoid his fate," a fact well illustrated by the following circumstance.—An Englishman, "brave as Julius Cæsar," challenged a Frenchman to mortal combat. Knowing John Bull to be a dead shot, the Frenchman, being the challenged party, and having the choice of place, time, and weapons, selected night, a large dark apartment, and pistols. The seconds were to remain outside and give the word, after which each was to fire when he pleased. "Fire!" cried the seconds, when the combatants had been locked in, and declared themselves "ready." But no sound was heard. Johnny Bull could find no mark for aim; and his adversary hearing him groping about the room fired at random. John was safe enough now; and after searching every corner of the room in vain for any indication of the whereabouts of his antagonist, at length exclaimed,—"Come, I'm tired of this fun; besides, I'm satisfied," and he accordingly groped his way to the fireplace, and fired up the mouth of the chimney. There was a shriek, and a yell, and down came the Frenchman, dead as a door nail.—*American Paper.*

New and Fearful Mode of Execution.—A frightful mode of execution has recently been adopted by the Great Mogul. A box, each side of which is fifteen feet square, is constructed of timbers about eighteen inches thick, dove-tailed together, and braced with iron rods. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile-driver, on an enormous scale and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery, cast in Birmingham for the express purpose, though it is to be presumed that the machinist by whom the work was furnished had no idea of the horrible purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface buried in the earth immediately below the enormous mass, and also covered with a plate of iron. At the signal by the vicramadrah, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim crushed at once is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn, and dried in the sun. When completely prepared, it is hung over the walls of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude.

Extent of the Oregon Territory.—On the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area or immense valley contains 350,000 square miles—capable undoubtedly of forming seven states as large as New York, or 40 states of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a state by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or Washington Island, too, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4,000 square miles. On both of these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of 48 and 64 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.

THE USE OF A KING.

The French do not succeed in colonization either collectively or individually. We have often marvelled at this fact, considering their peculiar facility in "doing the agreeable" and assimilating themselves to whatever kind of people they happen to be thrown amongst. But yet they do not succeed. A singular illustration of this fact has recently occurred among the savages of New Zealand. It appears that a Monsieur Thierry a Frenchman, attempted to establish himself as an independent sovereign in New Zealand, but not giving satisfaction to his subjects, he was very unceremoniously "killed, cooked and eaten at a solemn public banquet."

This is certainly reversing the practice of Europe, which is not surprising seeing that New Zealand is the antipodes of Great Britain. In Europe it is most commonly the practice for the sovereign to eat up his people. The Southern Islanders are wiser, and when their monarch gives them "no grand entertainment" they take care that it is at his own personal expense, and not theirs.

Peter Pinder, we think, is that describes in immortal verse the Parochial process of "eating a child." The parish proceeding is, however, a mere allegory—a figurative banquet. The New Zealanders do not understand metaphor. They are a matter of fact race. They say to their monarch: "either reign in our hearts, or in our bowels."

Horne Tooke it was, we think, who promulgated the very important question, "What is the use of a King?" The New Zealanders answer that question by the practical operation of eating him.

We are not advocates for cannibalism and we do not think that even a roasted monarch would tempt our appetite, but we think that it is better that many should feed upon one, than that one should feed upon many.

In Europe men, and women too, are content to feast their eyes, and the spectators of royalty. In New Zealand the people feast their stomachs with

royalty, instead of their eyes. We will not attempt to determine which is the wiser or more civilized practice, but Mr Hume would certainly coincide with the opinion that the practice of the antipodes is the most economical.

Our royal line of monarchs would have been so many "treits" to a race of anachoraghi. Henry the Eighth would have furnished forth a very substantial repast.

We do not precisely think that Brutus had any eye to cannibalism when he proposed to carve Cæsar as a feast fit for the gods. But the New Zealanders are men of deeds, not metaphors. They love their King as an Alderman loves his turbot. Their loyalty is commensurate with their appetite, and if tyrants generally make it clear to their subjects that tyrants have no bowels, the New Zealanders very convincingly prove to their monarch that they have bowels—capacious ones too.

AN ADVENTURE.—A romantic young lady fell into the river and was likely to be drowned, but a preserver accidentally appeared and she was conveyed to home. When she came to herself she declared that the would marry the person who had saved her life, "impossible!" said her father, "Is he already married than?" she enquired, "No." "Is he not the young man who lives in our neighbourhood?" No, it is a Newfoundland dog?

THE RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.—Railways are messengers of civilization, peaceful links tending to bind countries in ties of closer intercourse; as guarantees of peace, they protect from war. The electric telegraph will accompany them. They are now covering the continent—extending across the desert—about to span India from Calcutta to Bombay—where will they stop? There is a railway now on its way from Petersburg towards Moscow; will it stop there? The direction of that line, if prolonged, leads to China. Between Petersburg and Peking there is scarcely a hill; Moscow is, therefore, but a first-class station on the way to Peking. We will not speculate on the date of the completion of such a line just yet, but return to what is imminent and in sight. From London to Southampton there is now an electric telegraph. Mr Wheatstone is on his way to Paris for the arrangement of a telegraph in France. It may soon be completed from Havre to Paris; from Paris to Marseilles there will be a continuous line of railway, and a telegraph on it; thus we reach the Mediterranean; thence Egypt, across the desert, and so to Bombay and Calcutta. We may cross to Belgium, where an electric telegraph already exists. We shall soon have one continuous line to Venice; then across the desert, and finally from Calcutta to Bombay. Does such a prospect, so clear, so certain of bringing so near home our many friends and brothers now in the other hemisphere, not bring home to our hearts the conviction that we are just entering a career of social improvement, based on scientific discovery, the beneficial effects of which it is difficult to foretell, but impossible to over-estimate.—*Athenæum.*

BEAUTIES AT THE BATH, CONSTANTINOPLE.

I had gone to the bath chiefly with a view to see, if possible, handsome women. But they were tout comme chez nous, neither handsome nor plain, something between both—the young ones, that is to say; the elder, hideous. Age comes on here early. They marry at thirteen, fourteen, even at twelve years old; at twenty they are thought too old for matrimony. The face exhibits the signs of age later than the figure; at some thirty years, that is frightfully flabby, spongy, and bloated. The everlasting sedentary way of life, the everlasting hot baths, the indulgence in sweetmeats and confectionery, deprive the form of all nerve. They look like masses of flesh, not solid enough to keep upright, but sinking down with their own weight. But you cannot form a conception how ardently one wishes to meet women in the streets, instead of those clumsy brown bears with white heads. The women with us are, God knows, not particularly beautiful; but, such as they are, they look infinitely better than these muffled up figures, and give a more cheerful aspect to the streets; this you find out before you have walked about here many days.—*Countess Hahn-Hahn's Letters.*

WHAT THE PRESS IS DOING.—There is an education going on that, however irregular or unsystematic, is, at the same time, beyond all price. Myriads of messengers of knowledge, art, and science, and of peace on earth and good will towards men, that our schools ought to inculcate, but do not, are scattered daily and hourly over the land by the printing press and the Post-office, and with the most important results, as regards the preparation of the public mind for all the duties that it will have, by-and-by, to fulfil. This fact is itself of such vast importance, that, were there no other evidence, we should rest perfectly satisfied, that the present unexampled diffusion of intellectual wealth must be the cause and precursor of an unexampled advance in all that it behoves man to know; and the thunder follows not more surely the lightning, than action the knowledge how to act in communication.—*Jerrald's Shilling Magazine.*

MISS SWITZER'S SCHOOL.—The school taught in Squitown, by Miss Helena Juliana Augusta Irene Spitzhülle is conducted on the purest principles of modesty and decency.—"Miss Susan Sniffle, spell snawl." "S-h-o-r-bawwl." "No; twint right." "S-h-o-o-l." "No; try again." "S-h-o-r-e-l." "La! no, that ain't right. Susan, what do you put around your neck?" "My beads, ma'm." "What else?" "My new lace cap, ma'm." "Pshaw! Did you go to church last night?" "Yes, ma'm." Well, now, what did you have round your neck, besides the cap and the beads, just before you started?" "Oh, dear ma, I can't tell." "I'm afeard to, ma'am." "Afeard to! What nonsense. Tell it right out, miss, or I'll give you a black mark." "Well, then, Jim Smith, the carpenter man's arm; but it was only one." "Good gracious, lordy me! Why, the child is afeard. Oh, la! Did I ever hear the like. Go right into the closet, Miss Susan Sniffle, this minute."—*Saint Louis Herald.*

Edited, Printed, and Published by JOHN CAWSE, At The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Printing Office, Cross Street, Victoria, HONGKONG, 1846.