

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Vol. V. No 7.

VICTORIA. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th, 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.
Agent.

Victoria, Hongkong, }
January 1st, 1846.

TO LET.

A HOUSE situated on the North Side of Gough Street. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

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.

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.

TO LET.

A House in Gough Street. Apply to, JOHN CARR.

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.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FRANZ JAMSETJER 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.

FOR SALE.

AT 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.

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'Aguiar Street.
Victoria, 24th October, 1845.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

MESSE DENT, BEALE & Co. are authorized to issue Policies on behalf of the Society at Shanghai, payable in Hongkong, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.
DENT, & Co.
Secy. Union Insurance Society.
Victoria, 1st January, 1846

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 Nephews Majesty's Consul.
Executor.

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

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY H. KENNEDY is authorized to sign by procuracy for our firm at Shanghai.
MACVICAR & Co.
Victoria, 12th January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue Policies at Shanghai, on behalf of the Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, payable in Hongkong, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and London.
MACVICAR & Co.
Agents Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Victoria, 12th January, 1846.

NOTICE.

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

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hhds, from Worthington and Robinson.
Hongkong, 15th January 1846.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co Allsops Pale Ale in bottle; Barclay's Porter in bottle, Superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS SCHAYLOR, HATHAWAY NYE has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.
NYE, PARKIN & Co.
Canton, January 1st, 1846.

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.

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.

MR. ROGER JACSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuracy.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 26th 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 procuracy.
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.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned 26 Boxes of Turkish smoking Tobacco.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 17th January, 1846.

PIANO FORTES.

A very elegant Rosewood cabinet Piano, 6½ Octaves, with metallic plates; also a Mahogany Piano of a similar description for sale at the Godowns of,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

BEER AND PORTER.

AN Invoice of Beer and Porter by a late arrival for sale by,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

TABLE WARE &c.

A few dinner, breakfast, tea and coffee sets; also a glass dinner sets complete with decanters &c. at the Godowns of the undersigned.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

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 cullies.

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 Teneriffe 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 Canvass, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.

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

FOR SALE.

TWO Ponies; one accustomed to carry a Lady. Both warranted sound. Apply to,

N. DUUS.
Queen's Road, 15 Jan: 1846.

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; Alsops, Bass's, Saunders and Ree's Beer in Hhds and Butts; do. do. in bottle; Bengal Gram in 2 mound bags; Europe Rope; Paint & Oil; Guns & Pistols.

An assortment of Painted Floor cloth of handsome patterns, Splendid "Paper Mache" Bedsteads, Carpeting; Saddlery; Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs; Speeds Indian Arrow Root; Blankets; Grey and White Shirtings; Satin Jean; New Bottles in Quarter and Pints; Deas; 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; 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.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "ALPHA," well manned and armed, runs between Hongkong, Macao, or Camsingmoon, 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 Syntley Horse sound and quiet to ride or drive. Apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 12th December, 1845.

FOR SALE.

W. H. FRANKLYN has just received for sale the following articles.
French Merino in all colors for Ladies dresses, Tuffed French, Table covers, Sperm Candles preserves, pickles, Mustard and Sauces, Perinotch whiskey, Brandy's metal Tea and Coffee Pots. The whole of these articles for sale at moderate prices in any quantity to suit purchasers.
Keying House, December 16, 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,"
20th December, 1845.

CARD.

THE undersigned has established himself in this place as a Commission and General Agent in connection with Messrs FORTER BROTHERS & Co. (Speicher, Canton Apppell) Switzerland carrying on business under this name and on account of this firm.
L. EUYSTER.
Manila, 13th July, 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, Bunting, Paints, Oil, Salt Provisions, Bread, Flour and Marine Stores of all descriptions. Wings, Spinnings, and other in wood and bottle, Iron and Lead Water pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, Oeres, Plaster of Paris and Stencelling Patterns, Stoves, Grates with Fenders &c. to match. Nautical Almanacks 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 Pin's

Madeira

Claret

Also Cherry Cordial

C. W. BOWRA,
Victoria, 19th December, 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 Hoos, 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.
Queen's Road.
Victoria, November 21st, 1845.

FOR SALE.

A few Superior Saddles and Double Bridles; small size and suitable for Ponies. Also a variety of fancy Doekin Cloth.

LANE, ROWLAND & Co.
Victoria, January 6th, 1846.

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.

SODA WATER.

ON SALE,—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's Soda Water Manufactory there.
Macao, 14th January, 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 Princess.
Victoria, 14th March, 1845.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Friend of China. Dear Sir, -The "Organ" last issue has a note referring to the Letter of "Alpha's" in which the Editor expresses his opinion that its contents are incomprehensible, as the author of it I am anxious that there should be nothing before the Public that can admit of doubt, and therefore beg you will permit me through your Journal to acquaint the Editor of the Organ that I am ready to offer full explanation and advice of doing so, and if "Omega's" Letter should be published so as to allow me time before the mail leaves, I will undertake to meet every part he may have attempted to contradict in mine. In the mean time the Editor of the Organ will have no cause to complain by my expressing the conviction that his non-comprehension of my letter of the 14th inst. probably arises from mental obliquity. Yours &c. &c. "ALPHA"

NOTICE.

New advertisements, will be received, until 4 O'Clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Table with columns: LATEST DATES, Nov. 30, Dec. 11, Dec. 10, Dec. 8, Jan. 13. Lists dates for various locations like SINGAPORE, MANILA, CHUSAN, SHANGHAI.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1846.

CANTON.

The Pluto came down with Commissary General Miller yesterday and returned in the afternoon. The indemnity money was paid several days ago, and put on board H. M. S. Vestal.

There have been no further riots in the city, nor any chops issued since those referred to in our last. We presume the Pluto will remain off the factories at least until after the holidays, and the other vessels of war be kept at Whampoa.

HONGKONG VERSUS CHUSAN.

The affairs of China appear at length to attract a tention in England. The Times has a long article on Chusan, and it is said that the retention of that island has been discussed at meetings of the Cabinet.

In England, we fear that the press, and the great body of the people, are but badly informed as to the relative merits of Hongkong and Chusan—even the Times blunders woefully in its remarks upon the two islands. It is taken for granted that Chusan is a place with a large trade, and that Hongkong is without trade entirely. Now this is nearly correct as refers to Hongkong, but incorrect as refers to Chusan, that being the seat of but a very trifling foreign commerce. Viewing the two islands commercially, Chusan is to Shangai at what Hongkong is to Canton—that is, should trade be driven from Shanghai it would fix itself at Chusan, were that a British colony, and were trade driven from Canton it would concentrate at Hongkong. Whether the probability of such an occurrence at the great northern mart is sufficient to induce her Majesty's Ministers to commit a gross breach of national faith may be a matter of opinion. We think it is not; for though such things may have occurred in the days of Clive and Hastings, they are so totally opposed to the feelings of the people of England, that they would not be tolerated in an age when every step of public men is measured to a hairs' breadth. The permanent retention of Chusan we consider as impossible, unless it is fairly bought and paid for, or until in some future war with China—should such a calamity be unavoidable—it is again conquered. Chusan is not a place of trade, nor would it be even as a British colony, unless commerce were drawn to it by the encouragement of the local Government. Were it colonized, like Hongkong it would be a heavy expense to the home government, and of little advantage to commerce, unless, as we have already hinted, a liberal and a wise local government held out great inducements to Native merchants to make it the grand emporium for the North: and considering the bigotted, narrow minded, ignorant, and tyrannical measures of most British colonial governments, and that of Hongkong especially, during Lord Stanley's administration of colonial affairs, there is no reason to suppose that Chusan would be dealt with more fairly than Hongkong. Certain it is that British Merchants would not again allow themselves to be inveigled into building, until they saw a determination on the part of the local government to encourage commerce and support their interests. Supposing that Chusan were colonized, it would not be a great mart for years, and the assertion put forth by the Times, that there is more British trade carried on there in a month than at Amoy, Ningpo and Foo-chow-foo in a year, is quite incorrect. It is true that at the two last named ports little has been done as yet, nor at one of them (Ningpo) will there ever be a great outlet for manufactured goods or Indian produce, as it is too near Shanghai, which port being contiguous to, and having an island communication with Suchu,—the chief seat of the silk trade, and probably the greatest inland commercial city in China—will continue to be the northern rival of the southern city of Canton, but as refers to Amoy we apprehend that it is now a larger market for imported goods than Chusan, and it is more likely to be a port of export. Chusan with all its beauty has nothing to support trade within itself, neither has Hongkong; but the informant of the Times is wrong in asserting that Rice and Fish (the chief articles of consumption among the Chinese) are cheapest at the former island. The reverse is the fact; for though Hongkong does not grow Rice, it can be imported from India at a lower figure than it can be grown at Chusan.

Admitting that the trade of Hongkong is perfectly insignificant—less than it was two years ago—we are by no means inclined to think that such will always be the case. It is the opinion of many, that but for the restrictions which have been put upon it by the present Governor, and the injury it has received from the advantage the Chinese rulers take of, one or two clauses of Sir Henry Pottingers treaty, we would now have had such a share of the commerce of China as would induce Merchants to retain, branches of their establishments in the colony. Unfortunately, however, the policy of our own rulers has been unfavourable to local commerce, and the consequence has been the removal, or contemplated removal, of at least six firms to Canton. It may be believed that in the course of years a more liberal policy will obtain, and—though slowly—we predict that the commercial prosperity of Hongkong will advance. Irrespective of the operations of buying and selling, Hongkong has commercial advantages not possessed by Chusan. It must be borne in mind that Canton is still the part of foreign trade in China—especially the trade with India, which is greater than that with Europe. It thus become necessary that the houses engaged largely in the Indian and coast trade, have some point from whence they direct their operations, despatch their vessels, and carry on their correspondence. Failing Hongkong, they would choose Macao as in former years. The arrival and departure of the English and Indian's mails is another advantage which the foreign Merchant derives from Hongkong, and one of which he would probably be deprived were Chusan made a British colony. In the event of any very serious disturbances at Canton, Hongkong would be a place of refuge to nearly all the foreign Merchants—prejudice would take a few to Macao, but choice and interest would induce most of them to settle here. It becomes a question whether the trade of Canton would not follow. When we look upon the hostile feelings manifested towards foreigners by the inhabitants of the provincial city, such a calamity as the destruction of the foreign factories is not improbable, and hence it becomes necessary that the British naval station be near the chief port of trade.

Much has been written in favor of the harbor at Chusan. It is good, but in no particular superior or even equal to that of Hongkong which is pronounced by naval men to be one of the finest in the world. England requires a naval station on the coast of China, with docks where H. M. Ships may be repaired without the delay and the expense of sending them to India. She is already in possession of a good harbour; though as yet we have not heard that it has been determined to take due advantage of it by forming a navy yard, with all the other requisites for repairing vessels of war. It is to the navy the British Merchants in China must look for protection, and in the present aspect of affairs, Hongkong is the place where the naval force requires to be stationed, with small vessels at the Consular ports as stipulated for by treaty.

As regards climate, Chusan has the advantage of Hongkong, though on this subject there has also been much misrepresentation. That Hongkong was very sickly in 1842 and 1843 is undeniable, 1844 was also a bad year, though the deaths were chiefly among the military with a few Civilians not acclimated. 1845 has more fully tested the climate, many of the causes of malaria having been removed, and it is now admitted that the climate is good—better than the average within the tropics.—It is true, that in 1845, there was much sickness among the troops, but at no time can that be taken as a criterion of climate. Their quarters have been bad, their food probably indifferent, and they are of necessity exposed to the Sun, also to night dews, whilst on guard. Great as the mortality among the troops has been, it has not in any season been equal to that among H. M. 26th Regiment when quartered at Chusan during the late war. It is said that the sickness which carried off the greater part of the 26th was caused by bad quarters and bad provisions; probably such was the case, but so far as quarters are concerned the same observation applies to Hongkong during the worst years (1842 and 1843) and indeed to a certain extent to the present day. It is not merely that Soldiers are more exposed to disease than Civilians, but even after they are sick, they labour under disadvantages which render their recovery more doubtful. Civilians when convalescent are ordered a change of climate, and they usually remove to Macao, or take a sea voyage, but the poor Soldier cannot avail himself of such a privilege, he remains in the colony, has a relapse and dies, or the disease becomes chronic and he is invalided with a constitution shattered for life.

The cession of Chusan to France we have looked upon as a bugbear. France has no trade that would warrant the expense of a military colony on the coast of China, nor do we believe that she is anxious for such a costly bauble. If, however, she longs after Chusan, and China is willing to part with it, we cannot see that Great Britain has any reasonable objection to make—America is the second commercial nation in the trade of China, and her trade will probably increase, but she cannot colonize anywhere, it being contrary to the constitution to hold foreign possessions.

We have perhaps gone into the merits of Chusan and Hongkong further than may be necessary, as we are satisfied that the British Government will keep good faith with China and restore the pledge intrusted to her. That Chusan possesses advantages which would

render it valuable to a great maritime country like England is obvious; but we object to the attempt which has been made to exaggerate its value at the expense of Hongkong. If Sir Henry Pottinger erred in his selection—and that is a matter of opinion—his error is, that of the government which he represented, and that government cannot now repudiate his actions.

CHUSAN.

It is with real concern that we observe a growing desire in the East to trifle with the solemn obligations of the Pottinger treaty. Our Indian correspondent has suffered himself to be swayed by the popular tone. England, it appears, through some strange inadvertence or error, has prepared for herself a great mortification. Having really all the islands of the Chinese sea to choose from, and having by the accident of war made a very good choice, she threw away her advantage in the hour of negotiation, and is now under the painful necessity of relinquishing the better choice and abiding by the worst. She first pitched on Chusan which was found to be beautiful, fertile, and populous, with something like a European climate, commanding the entrance of the chief river of the empire, and, indeed, all the eastern and northern coasts. It happened, also, to be of somewhat larger dimensions than the barren rocks we have usually delighted to honour with "the meteor flag of England." Nothing could be better, and at home all were in ecstasies with so charming a conquest. However, thanks to a little bad discipline, and to some villainous description of spirit the Chinese had left in their cellars, the troops got very unwell, and, as usual, the climate was traduced. Chusan was condemned, and the barren rock of Hongkong, the resort of pirates and smugglers, was deliberately preferred. In the famous Pottinger treaty, we bound ourselves to give up Chusan as soon as the whole of the compensation money should have been paid. The last instalment of sycee silver will be paid to a day, and from that day we have nothing to do with Chusan.

Unfortunately this is not all. Five ports were opened by this treaty to the trade of the world. They were selected with the greatest care, and partly in accordance with information obtained through some rather lawless researches pushed in anticipation of an outbreak, at the private suggestion of the Company. In fact, we had already felt our way, and done a little traffic under the rose at those very ports. It is now discovered that three of the newly-acquired ports are good for nothing as places of trade, viz., Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, and Ningpo. There is more British trade carried on at Chusan in a month than in those three places in a year. We merely gained a loss, therefore, by stipulating to give up Chusan, which we had in our grasp, and might call our own, in exchange for the worthless privilege of entering three tradeless and unfriendly ports.

Something still more vexatious remains. It is said, though we cannot imagine on what authority, that by the secret articles of the separate treaty contracted by France with the Celestial Empire, no sooner has the last British bayonet disappeared from Chusan than the island is to be given up to our ambitious and imitative rivals. We are to suffer the galling sore and reproach of seeing Chusan a French possession. We will declare at once that we cannot give credence to so impossible a surmise. China has shown herself far too generous and far too wise to perpetrate so gratuitous an insult to us—so unnecessary a mischief to herself. England is enough without France; and China has shown no disposition to handle that most dangerous of edge tools, playing off one enemy against another. Clive indeed found an Indian Prince, and an European nation, besotted enough to dupe one another to their mutual discomfort. But nature has given China greater simplicity than graced the old dynasties of Bengal, and experience has impaired to France a discretion at that time unknown to Holland. We will not believe that China and France are secretly sworn to a compact which China would know full well could answer no earthly purpose but annoyance to England.

Unquestionably such a transaction would partake of a hostile character both on the part of China and on that of France. Common sense indicates that what is obnoxious is near akin to hostility. The prestige of British sovereignty will still cling to Chusan, and many years must elapse before a rival intrusion will cease to offer evident violence to British recollections and honour. Moreover, every part of the world's circumference now bears a painful testimony to the colonial, or rather imperial, incompatibilities of England and France. They are too great, too noble, too ascendant, to be close neighbours in the field of ambition and enterprise. At home they may dwell as brethren, secure in their ancient boundaries; but abroad, where they are on the move, two such master-spirits cannot safely clash. They must choose their several fields of honour. The cession of Chusan to the French would be too like a triumph and too like a defeat, not to aggravate the pride of one party, not to disturb the equanimity of the other. Grant that the treaty might allow it still—suumus jus solum injuria—though reason might acquiesce our hearts would inform us of a wrong.

These, however, are considerations for others rather than for ourselves. They who furnish intolerable provocatives must be answerable for the almost inevitable result. For ourselves, our first anxiety should be to fulfil to the very letter a compact which has been so far literally fulfilled towards us. If there ever was a national act unanimously ratified by the whole people, it was the famous Pottinger treaty. All parties, Minister, ex-Ministers, the metropolis, the nation, merchants, manufacturers, operatives, and Parliament, united in jubilation for the treaty and in homage to the man who was its establisment. The Pottinger treaty has been dignified into an epoch of the world's history. To England only appertained the glory of accomplishing it in behalf of the world. Nor could it be considered deficient in those peculiar advantages with which victors are wont to be rewarded. Besides an actual cession of territory, our losses and indignities received ample compensation. Payment has been made with a punctiliousness in the fulfilment of European contracts. The terms were of enormous duration. Chusan surrendered to us intact which even excited

suspicion. The philology of that singular language was submitted to a new investigation to ascertain whether the terms in which Hongkong had been transferred, were equally understood by both parties to imply a perpetuity of concession. All was right. All is right. The treaty was in good faith, and has been faithfully observed. In the theatre of the world it behoves us to take care that we are not the first to break it, and that a war, equivocally commenced, shall not be still more, or rather still less, equivocally renewed.

But might we not safely leave China and France to the embarrasments and revenges which would be the sure and spontaneous result of so preposterous an arrangement? What has France to do with China? Do the French drink tea? Do they export cotton-twist and calicoes? Do the Chinese drink wine, or import lace and silks? Do they want clocks and fancy workboxes? In fact, once out of Europe, and what has France to offer but the bayonet, the bullet, and the shell? Her destiny is great, but it is only European. A spell retains her between a few mountains and seas—within she lives—without she destroys. "Colony" in her language is a term of second intention, denoting a certain military position of peculiar difficulty. Trade is a misnomer for intrigue. The merchant ships she sends to Polynesia and Australasia are freighted with death, and return with calamity. They effect no business except they have the good fortune to meet with a market of blood. The relations established by these means vanish with the smoke in which they are generated. France has sent out many embassies, many missions, many colonies, many expeditions. Where are the results? Scan the terrestrial globe, turn it round and round, trace the shores, scan the oceans. Scarce one result it left. Let France send her frigates and war-steamer. Let her occupy Chusan with 20,000 men. Let her spend millions in fortifications, in posts, in cordons, and incursions. Bootless and ridiculous inhumanity! To little purpose have you so cruelly disfigured the bosom of that peaceful sea! Something unpleasant happens at home;—our relations are unhappily disturbed, and Chusan is ours.

It is in vain for you to establish outposts fifteen thousand miles from your European citadel. We shall carry on the war from India, as we did before. What is your point d'appui, as your resting-place between Cherbourg and Chusan? Sic vos non vobis. We shall quietly occupy your forts, your harbours, your palaces, your theatres, your hotels. We can afford to be just, and leave China to deal with Chusan as her own discretion and good taste may suggest.

Happily for the peace of the world, there happens to be no real ground for the Indian rumour that France had procured from the Celestial Empire the reversion of Chusan. The idea was improbable enough. That France, indeed, should wish for Chusan, and even ask for it, is not inconsistent with the tenor of her aspirations. There are persons,—and those not the most remarkable for successful acquisition—who appear deeply imbued with the sentiment that nothing is lost by asking; and if the French have not been a sense of their national honour, to condescend to vain importunities, it must be admitted that they do not see the wisdom of repressing the cravings of fruitless ambition. The improbability, therefore, of such a secret treaty as rumour set forth does not lie on the side of France. That China, however, should give one of her most beautiful islands, and most cherished provinces, to an absolute stranger, whom at present she neither loves nor fears, is utterly inconceivable. China has no territory to spare. A vast number of her people are born, and live, and die on the water. Forced by mere lack of room to build floating cities; she can ill afford to throw away fertile and populous districts. Indeed, she has displayed quite as great a value for territory as the great nation herself, or any other member of the European brotherhood. It certainly cost her a pang to part with the few acres of barren rock and clay which are all that we are ever likely to call our own in the Chinese seas. We as little expect to see that highly-civilised race bartering their flocks and their herds for glass bugles, as returning with the gift of integral portions of their empire the interested civilities of an "outlandish" and "barbarous" tribe.—Times.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- JANUARY, 21, Stalkart, Dickson, Calcutta. 21, Ariel, Burt, Namon. 22, William Jardine, Small, London 9th Sept. 22, Dart (Am), Baylis, Shanghai 23, H. C. Str. Pluto, Com. Airy, Canton.

SAILED.

- JANUARY, 21, Preciosa (Sp), Parde, Macao. 22, Loochoo (Am), Hatch, Whampoa. 22, Warlock, Jaunery, Cumsingmoon. 32, Ariel, Burt, Calcutta. 22, Woodbridge, Poulton, London.

REPORTS.

- Titanic, A. F. Anson, Whampoa. John Christian, Thomas, Whampoa. Preussischer Adler (Pruss), Schutt, Whampoa.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Dec. 9, Bombay Castle, Fraser, Manila 27th Nov. 10, Sophia Fraser, Maclellan, China 24th Nov. 11, Sir W. Wallace, Rose, China 26th Nov. 14, Amlac, Oliver, Calcutta 25th November. 12, Poppy, Cole, Macao 2nd December. 13, Brigand (Port), Macao 29th November. 13, Water Witch, Reynell, Macao 4th Dec. 16, Mary C. Webber, Amoy 30th November. 17, Anna Diaz, Grainger, Macao 14th Dec. 18, Sir H. Compton, Brown, Macao 14th Dec. 18, Red Rover, McMurdo, Hong 14th Dec. 19, Felix Vienna (Port), Macao 14th Dec. 20, Paula Mombarruh, Macao, China 12th Dec. 21, Elizabeth, Perkins, Amoy 21, Flecha (Sp), put back from the China sea. 25, Prince of Wales, Jones, put back from the China sea. 20, Guesa, Wucherly, Amoy 26th December. 1845. 2, Esperanza (Port), Senna, Macao 23rd Dec. 4, Ardasser, Emsa, Bombay 24th December.

5, Antares, Drevit, Hongkong 27th Nov.
8, Lady Mary Wood, Cooper, Hongkong 2nd January.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 11, Zoe, Parker, China.
13, Audax, Oliver, China.
17, H. M. Str. Vulture, Hongkong.
22, Tartar (Am), Lockwood, Macao.
27, Amelia (French), Manila and China.
31, Sapphire, Fitcock, Hongkong.

1846,
Jany. 6, H. M. S. Serpent, Nevill, England
6, Ardaseer, Evans, China.

PASSENGERS.
Per Sapphire.—Deputy Assistant Commissary General J. Routh.
Per Water Witch.—Mr and Mrs Harton and family.

Per Antares.—G. H. Briggs Esq. ANJER SHIPPING.

Nov. 24, Harbinger, China for London.
24, Wheeler, Manila for Sydney.
25, Arun, Balls, China 25th Oct for London.
27, Passenger, Watson, do. 27th October for Liverpool.

28, Macedon, Rednap, do. for London.
28, Spy, Wooden, do. for Hobart Town.
29, Maggie, Spence, do. 7th Nov. for Liverpool.
Dec. 3, Sappho, Dunlop, do. 12th Nov. for London
3, Sarah Louisa, Oldham, do. 14th Nov. for Sydney

16, Pandora, do. for London.
22, Sophia, Tanner, do. 9th Dec. for Sydney
22, Good Success, Cowie, Bombay 20th Nov. for China.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE in Queen's Road lately occupied by Phillips Moore & Co. Apply to HUGHESDON & Co.

TO LET.
A Small House No. 2 Pottinger Street; enquire of L. Just Senr., corner of Queen's Road and Pottinger Street. L. JUST.
Victoria, 22nd January, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.
MACVICAR & Co.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned are prepared to issue Policies at Shanghai, on behalf of the Calcutta Insurance Office, payable in Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.
MACVICAR & Co.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.
TABULAR Statements of the Commerce of Singapore for the years 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44 with an abstract view of the same continued in 1845, (in one bound Volume) prepared under the direction of the Hon'ble the E. I. Company, and compiled from Official Documents. For Sale by R. P. SAUL, at Messrs. THOS. RIPLEY & Co's. Price 10 Rupees each.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846

NOTICE.
THE following Parcels forwarded by Messrs Waghorn & Co are at the office of the undersigned, and will be delivered to persons duly authorised.
1 Parcel addressed, "Officer Commanding 18th foot."
1 Ditto "General D'Aguiar."
1 Ditto "C. B. Brown, Esq. H. M. 98th."
1 Ditto "C. S. Compton Esq. Canton."
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

FOR SALE.
GRATES complete with mantel pieces. Also a few handsome Stoves.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

WAGHORN & Co's. AGENCY.
THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for Messrs Waghorn & Co., and is prepared to forward parcels to England and India by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam vessels which sail from this port on the 1st of every month.
N. DUUS.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

LONDON ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.
THOSE elegant and amusing papers, the Pictorial Times and Illustrated News, are regularly supplied by Messrs Simmonds & Ward, foreign Publishers London. A subscription of £2 per an. Payable in advance, covers postage on papers, supplements &c.
Orders received at the Office of the "Friend of China"

FOR HER MAJESTY'S NAVY.
SEALED Tenders are required on or before 12 O'clock the 26th instant, for the following Stores viz:
Paint White - - One Ton
Black - - One Ton
Brushes - - Two hundred
White wash do. - - Fifty
Paint Oil - - - 300 Gallons
The above Stores must be of good and approved quality or they will not be accepted.
THS. MCKNIGHT.
Naval Storekeeper.
Naval Yard, Hongkong, 20th Jany., 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
WM. S. HEYL.
HAS the pleasure to announce that on Monday next 26th instant at 7 o'clock p. m. he will sell by Auction at his rooms, 150 Strand Engravings, Part of them framed and Glazed, and the remainder got up in the latest Style on Stretchers. They contain a variety of Subjects. Historical, Naval, Military, Sporting, Romantic, Religious &c., and will be sold singly or in sets, and are well fitted to adorn either the Halls of the Luxurious or the humble retreat of the poor bachelor.
At the same time he will sell a quantity of Books, Music, Stationery &c.
Also a lot of Guns, Rifles and Pistols.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that he has just received by the "Braganza" a splendid assortment of ladies French Silk and Gauze dresses, Barege cachemire, Glacé broché, Barege satin, Labrador. Veloutine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates gouffrées, and Mille raies, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest and most distinguished lot of goods that has yet been received in Hongkong. Also gentlemen's Black Silk and Satin Cravats and Waistcoatings of superior quality.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this day removed their establishment to the house west side of the Ordnance Office
PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Victoria, 22nd January, 1846.

JUST ARRIVED,
AND for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, A superior Invoice of Gilman's Stores consisting of Pickles, Bottled Fruits, W. W. Vinegar, Sauces of sorts, Cherry, Strawberry and Raspberry Juice for making Ratafia, Jams and Jellies, Currants and Raisins in Tins, Macaroni and Vermicelli in Tins, preserved meats and Soaps of sorts, Berkeley, Cheddar and pine Cheeses, Smoked Wilt Bacon in Tins, Pickled Ox Tongues, Prime Salt Beef (Leadenhall), Fine York Hams, Best Dutch Butter etc. etc. Also Flannel, Wrappers, Tagliioni's, Cotton Socks and Stockings, Thread Gloves, Scotch Tartan plaids, Corkscrews, Tape measures, Sail needles, Letter Clips, Brass Taps, Satin Stocks, White and Black Beaver and Silk Hats, Felt Hats, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
McMURRAY & Co.
Victoria, Aberdeen Street and Queen's Road, 23rd January, 1846.

CIRCULAR.
W. H. FRANKLYN, Queen's Road, Victoria. has removed to the above premises from Keying House, where he will in future carry on the business of wholesale and retail commission and shipping Agent, general dealer, auctioneer and Wine and Spirit merchant. Goods stored in dry and secure godowns and forwarded on the most moderate terms. The undersigned has Lorchas and a Schooner running regularly to Canton, Cumingmoon and Macao. Charges for passengers as follows:—
To Canton - - - - - ea. \$6
" Cumingmoon - - - - - " 4
" Macao - - - - - " 5
These vessels are all well armed and part manned by Europeans. Every variety of goods on view at the Show rooms.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.
MR. W. H. FRANKLYN has the honor to announce to the community of Victoria that he has received instructions to submit to Public competition at an early day hereafter to be named a most unique and rich assortment of English Furniture, to which he begs to call attention, as he feels assured that nothing of the kind heretofore has been landed in the colony. Consisting of RECLINING CHAIRS the most luxurious, in Crimson and Purple Morocco adjusting themselves to the posture and in which to sit is to repose. Superb and Costly CABINETS AND CHEFFONNIERS Faultless. MIRRORS in Cloth and Gold—Gold and Mahogany. TABLES Round, Square, Oval of the highest polish in Rosewood and Mahogany, unrivalled COUCHES, SOFAS AND OTTOMANS with spring horsehair cushions wowing balmy sleep to the fortunate possessor. CURIOUSLY ELEGANT LADIES TOILETS with handsome Mirrors above, of a late fashion. ALSO, Rocking and Bed Room Easy Chairs, dining and drawing ditto, Washing Tables with Marble tops dressing ditto and a variety of looking glasses of every description with an assortment of Perfumery, highly ornamented Musical Boxes playing 4 and 6 tunes. The whole to be on view from Monday next the 26th instant till the day of Sale (of which due notice will be given) at the Godowns of Augustus Carter Esq, Spring Gardens. Queen's Road, 24th 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 Gloucester 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, Altopp'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, 20th December 1845.

JUST RECEIVED
A Small Invoice of prime Marischino Champagne ("Duchess" Rhimes) and Orange Flour Water.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
Victoria, 19th January, 1846

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.
MEDHURST'S Chinese & English Dictionary \$ 10.00
Ditto ditto in superior binding, .. 11.00
Medhurst's Dictionary of the Hok-keen Dialect, .. 10.00
Medhurst's Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Korean and Japanese language, .. 2.00
Medhurst's Dictionary in the Fovlang Dialect of the Formosa language, .. 2.00
Medhurst's Dialogues in the Mandarin Dialect, .. 2.50
Medhurst's Notice on Chinese Grammar, .. 1.50
Medhurst's State and Prospects of China, .. 2.00
Collie's Translation of the four Books .. 2.00
Premare's Njitia Lingua Sinice .. 5.00
Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih: a Chinese Tale, translated into English by Tsin-Shen, late of the Anglo Chinese College, Malacca, .. 5.00
A Lexilogus of the English, Malay and Chinese language .. 1.50
Apply at the London Missionary Society's Institution. Hollywood Road.
Victoria, 20th January, 1846.

JUST IMPORTED.
EX "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.

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; Ladies' Boots and Shoes.
Victoria, December 26th, 1845.

NOTICE.
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.
THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have this day disposed of their business and premises in Canton to Mr Charles Campbell, and beg to return their best thanks to their friends and the public generally for the support they have so liberally received.
McMURRAY & Co.
Canton, 10th January, 1846

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the business and premises in Canton of Messrs. McMurray & Co. and will from this date carry on the trade in his own name, hoping to receive a continuance of the same liberal patronage.
All debts or claims due to or owing from the late firm of McMurray & Co. of Canton must be sent in immediately for adjustment and payment to me.
CHARLES CAMPBELL.
Canton, 10th January, 1846.

NOTICE.
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.

NOTICE.
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, Caraway ditto etc. etc. Also just received Trowser Staffs of best quality, Silk Gloves, Gingham Neckchiefs, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Singapore Riding Whips, Pinney Lawyers, Murray's and Carr's Wine Biscuits and Water Crackers, Cords, Brass Taps of sorts, Taglines and other Goods, also every variety of Cakes, Gingerbread Nut etc. etc.
Victoria, Queen's Road and Aberdeen Street, January 9th, 1846.

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

CIRCULAR
MONS. C. DURVIC, 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. DURVIC 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, Valenciennes Silks, Satins and Fancy Vests for Vests of the newest style and fashion.

MONS. C. DURVIC 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. Durvic, Taylor & Draper. Wellington St., one door from Graham St. Victoria, Hongkong, 30th May, 1845.

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.
JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers a large assortment of India Condiments consisting of Chutney, Mullicatany, Curry Paste, Indian Fish, Cayenne Sauce, &c. &c.
McEWEN & Co.
Victoria, 20th Jan'y., 1846. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
BAILEY'S Extract of Sarsaparilla, the best now in use, for sale by McEWEN & Co.
Victoria, 20th Jan'y., 1846. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
GRASS Cloth, a few bales of Manila Grass Cloth, for sale by McEWEN & Co.
Victoria, 20th Jan'y., 1846. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
HATS, a large assortment of Black and White Beaver Hats. Also, Boots and Shoes.
McEWEN & Co.
Victoria, 29th Jan'y., 1846. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
JUST landed a few Hogsheads Superior Dark Colored Brandy. Also, Dark and Pale Colored Cognac in bottle, of first quality.
McEWEN & Co.
Victoria, 20th Jan'y., 1846. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned.
Champagne,
Hock,
Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality.
EDWARD NEWMAN.
Victoria 7th October, 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.
ONE Complete Copy of the Chinese Repository. Apply to,
W. S. HEYL.

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 Canvas; 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.

(From the London Mail, Nov. 24)
Byron's statue, which was imprisoned in the vaults of the Court-house, has at length found a home in the bosom of his alma mater, Cambridge University; and a correspondent, of Trinity College, whose vein of language is somewhat heightened by the occasion, thus moralizes on the subject:—
"Some thirty years ago, Lord Byron was driven from his native shores, with a full exertion as unusual and as sudden as was the burst of applause at which, shortly before, he woke and found himself famous." The most popular poet of his day, the idol of the rank and fashion of the

land, was in a moment degraded from his lofty pedestal. and dragged through all the mire and infamy of public hatred. He was scouted from society, denounced from the pulpit, and vilified by the press. The Moloch of conventionalism had demanded its periodical victim; and the more illustrious the sacrifice, the more perfect the satisfaction of the monster, the more wild and frantic the delight of the devotees. A few years later, when the laurel of the hero was entwined with the wreath of the poet, when the glorious enterprise in which he fell had shed a melancholy splendour round his parting scene, and when poignant feelings of self-reproach and regret for the past had seemed to promise a new and more manly career, his ashes were refused admittance to the shrines where the chiefs of native literature have a prescriptive right to repose in death. A foreign sculptor, not only the first artist but also one of the noblest spirits of his time, moved by sympathy with kindred genius, had breathed upon the cold marble, and the 'Pythian of the age' came back in form and spirit as he lived; but the Church, never less catholic than when most worldly, denied the claim of the great poet to stand in marble among his brethren—for he had scoffed at creeds and violated decencies. And now twenty years have passed away, and Thorwaldsen's Byron stands conspicuous in the noble hall of Trinity College. The man whom Dean Ireland and his Canons excluded from the temple hallowed by the flute memorials of the mighty dead, the royal and religious foundation of Trinity College has been honoured with precedence among all the great men whose images adorn that classic hall? Is the moral standard of Trinity College lower than that of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster? or is it less sectarian? Is, in fact, the University wider in the sympathies, larger in its comprehensive tolerance, than the Church? Something, we believe, of this—but still more do we attribute to the growing prevalence of a conviction, that it is false and therefore immoral to judge a man by his acts alone, without reference to individual temperament, and the thousand causes which, with an almost inevitable necessity, mould the form and fix the colours of human existence. More still to the better understanding and truer appreciation of the poet's mission; to the clearer insight with which we perceive and recognise the great fact, that genuine poetry is the most touching utterance of the human heart in its yearning for all that is beautiful and good—that the poet is the highest teacher of

Wisdom, a name to shake
All evil dreams of power;

and that the spirit in which we receive his teaching and do homage to his greatness is a sure measure of our own advance in all that elevates and adorns humanity. And as all progress in enlightenment and extension of sympathy is sure to bring some substantial reward along with its more precious meed of delight and self-satisfaction, so in this case Trinity College has gained for itself the noblest work which England can show, of the most classic sculptor of the age; a work which if not equal to it is at least worthy to stand in the same hall with the masterpiece of Kouhiliac, the statue of him who is the glory of England and the boast of Trinity—the immortal Newton.

AMERICA.—The news from the United States is of less than usual importance. As the time for the assembling of Congress approaches rumours become rife of the intentions of Mr Polk's cabinet, on the several questions of Oregon, the tariff, &c. and it is said that a change to some extent in the constitution of the cabinet may be expected. The *New York Herald* says:—"The rumour relative to the re-organization of the present Cabinet acquires fresh probability and strength every day, the somewhat petulant contradiction of the official paper at Washington to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed we do not expect that a Cabinet coming into existence as the present can last fully a year. As a general rule, with some exceptions indeed, we believe it will be seen that the first Cabinet of no President elected by the people, from the organization of the government, has lasted over a year, and in not a few instances its existences has been for a still briefer period. This arises from the peculiar construction of republican government in this country.

One hundred and seventy Unitarian ministers, residing chiefly in New England, have issued a protest against the system of slavery practised in the southern portion of this country.

It is confidently stated, and generally believed, that Mr Pakenham has recently proposed to Mr Buchanan, Secretary of State, that the whole Oregon question should be submitted to some friendly European power to arbitrate and decide all points in dispute connected with the subject. It is further understood that Mr Buchanan was disposed to meet and view in a favourable light such a proposition; but that the President objected to it, on the ground that the west would not consent to such an arrangement. The *New York Herald* says:—"It is now generally believed that there is a difference between the President and a portion of his Cabinet, not only on the tariff, but also on the Oregon question, and that those who differ from him are Mr Buchanan, Mr Marcy, and Mr Bancroft, the others siding with him. It is very evident, from the movements of a certain portion of the democratic party by Pennsylvania, in relation to the tariff, that Mr Buchanan's friends, if they are guided by his opinions, are very hostile to the present position of the administration."

The *Journal of Commerce* says—"It is rumoured that Mr Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the whole territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of the said period its inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer. If such a proposition has been made, we trust that it will be accepted; for the effect of it would be to give the whole territory eventually to the United States. If the whole territory is open to settlers from England and the United States on equal terms, it will at the end of 20 years contain ten Americans to one Englishman. Such are the migratory habits of

our people, and so accustomed are many of them to frontier life, that they will go to Oregon in crowds while Englishmen will only go by dozens. This arrangement will enable the English for companies as well as our own people, to continue their operations over the whole territory for 20 years, by which time the wild game would probably be pretty much killed off."

The *Courier and Enquirer*, usually so temperate in its tone, concludes an article upon the possession of California with the bold remark,—"We lay it down as an axiom, to be enforced by war if necessary, that when Mexico ceases to own California it must constitute an integral part of the American Union."

The *St. Louis Republican* states that Vancouver's Island, near the mouth of the river Columbia, is to be the final destination of the Mormon people. The removal determined upon by the sect will take place in the spring. A great meeting held in their temple at Nauvoo had issued a circular inviting their brethren in all parts of the United States to join them.

The papers contain rumours to the effect that the Executive intended to send a minister to Mexico for the purpose of demanding payment of the instalments of indemnity due to the United States. The *New York Herald* views this as a fine chance to give occasion to further territorial aggression.

Mr C. M. Clay had resumed the publication of his paper, the *True American*, at Cincinnati. Its re-appearance at Cincinnati had caused some excitement. A large anti-slavery meeting had been held in Kentucky.

The *Times*' article of the 20th of September last querying the purport of the shackles found in the wreck of the United States steam-ship *Missouri*, had excited no small indignation amongst the *New York* journalists. The *Journal of Commerce* terms the article "impudent;" and replying that the irons were intended for prisoners and mutineers, suggests that the extraordinary number seen by the divers was the result of "the medium through which they looked." The *Courier and Enquirer*, however, treats the matter gravely, and enters upon a warm and rather threatening philippic against the anti-American, "hostile spirit, which has so earnestly and so long animated the *Times* and its kindred press."

The continued and brutal persecutions of the Mormons have at length terminated in the voluntary banishment of that community from Nauvoo to the regions beyond the Rocky Mountains. The whole affair, from beginning to end, has been a lamentable display of fanaticism and mob violence. They will probably settle in California, and there form the germ of a powerful community. The oppressions of the Hebrews by the Egyptians caused their flight from that land, and after crossing the ocean and the wilderness, they settled in the land of Canaan, and there produced a resolution that civilized the whole world. A paper says, "No intelligent patriot can regard these outbreaks of popular violence in this country without the deepest sorrow. They are eagerly seized upon by the monarchists of Europe, and by the enemies of republican government everywhere, and made the foundation of arguments against the safety and practicability of free institutions. Of such character was the outrage in Lexington, Kentucky. It is very true that Cassius M. Clay was pursuing an incendiary and obnoxious course; but the exercise of mob law, in utter defiance of every principle of justice, was calculated to inflict on the country still greater evil and shame."

MEXICO.—By the last accounts all was quiet, but matters looked somewhat warlike. The troops were being drilled and exercised from daylight until dark, and guns have been mounted on every available space. The appearance of the seven American men-of-war at the Sacrificios had however, rather dismayed the Mexicans. With the English, French, and Spanish, there are eleven altogether, and the fleet had somewhat an imposing appearance. General Herrera has been formally proclaimed President of the Republic, and taken the oath of office, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, assembled in the chamber of Deputies. The President pronounced a discourse upon the occasion, which, though much more brief than an American president's message, is yet too long for our columns. The ex-President General Comalesco and son, with the Minister of War, Bussandre, took their passages from Vera Cruz to Havannah, to join Santa Anna. This latter personage, it appears, is wonderfully getting into favour again. A complete reaction has taken place, and it is the opinion of many, that ere long he will be reinstated with all his former honours. The French Minister had received his passports, and would leave Mexico early in the following month. The new tariff had been punished. It will be found more favourable to the admission of British cotton prints, cloth, and hardware. No bidders have appeared for the new loan, and the distress of the Treasury was notorious.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
EASTERN IMPORTS.

PRODUCE MARKET.

During the past month there have been some considerable transactions in produce, though at the present moment the place is cleared of our chief staples.

BETELNUT.—The "Amazon" brought in about 1000 piculs. Nut during the week which will go on to Calcutta.

CHEEROOTS.—With these the place is now sufficiently supplied, and retail sales are being made at \$12 per thousand.

GRAIN.—Rice Arracan. The arrivals during the past month have been, up to the present time, about 200 coynas of Pegu and 300 coynas of Arracan, and we would name the former \$34 at 35 and the latter \$37 at 39 per coyan. The consumption of rice here is estimated at 40 coynas, or about 60 tons per day, and the production of the settlement is equal to 1-3rd of the total consumption.

OPUM.—The stocks are exceedingly light, and we could not name Benares over \$665 per chest cash.

PEPPER.—We would name it at \$4-15 a 4-20, and this advance has been owing to purchases on American account.

SPICES.—Nutmegs. The production during the last two months has been very small, and the quality inferior; consequently very little has been brought into the market for sale by the planters. Europe quality has been selling at from \$35 to \$3

and Bengal quality at from \$20 to 40 per picul. The collections from the different plantations, it is expected, will commence to increase towards the beginning of next month, and the principal part of the crop will be collected during March, April, and May.

MAIZE.—In little demand for shipment to the English market, but sales are being made for the Calcutta and Bombay market at prices varying from \$20 to 60 per picul according to quality.

CLOVES.—The gathering of the crop has commenced, but the wet weather we have has no doubt will be hurtful to the color and quality of the product. The crop as we previously stated, will be a moderate one this season. The Chinese are offering what has been collected at from \$30 to 35 per picul, according to quality, but their color is rather dark for shipment to England, and buyers scarcely feel an inclination to give these rates.

SUGAR.—There is a considerable quantity of sugar ready for shipment, though it is as yet uncertain whether shipments may go forward by the "Lady East" just arrived.

Cane cultivation continues to progress with great spirit in the province, and several new estates are being actively opened up.

TIN.—None, and wanted. We can only quote it nominal at \$16½ to 17 per picul.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Arrack continues current at quotations. Supplies of *Cochin Rope* are moderate, and a small arrival would at present bring a fair price. *Cutch* has not been procurable at Maulmain, since the time of the Burmese Government monopoly of the trade in the article. As regard *Stickleac* the manufacture has ceased, it being problematical how soon the monopoly may be resumed.

FREIGHTS.—The "Prince Regent" filled up here enroute to Calcutta, and the "Rachael" will leave shortly for the same port. The "Amazon" goes to Arracan and the "Sir Wm. Wallace" to Madras. Freighters are looking up.—*Penang Gazette*, Dec. 27.

EASTERN ARTICLES.

ALUM.—This supplies during the month have not exceeded 100 piculs, but as the Junks are now arriving the article will be more abundant shortly. Last sales at \$1-40 a 1-50 per picul.

ANISEED, star.—No imports since our last, seldom inquired for and only saleable at about \$7½ per picul.

ARRACON, Botavia.—Imports of 315 casks. The demand has been very limited during the month and stocks being rather heavy holders are very anxious to sell. Sales of 250 casks at \$7½ per half leaguer.

ANTIMONY ORE.—Being a monopoly no imports are offered for sale.

BEES' WAX.—Imports have not exceeded 52 piculs; 10 of which, ex *Velocipede* from Sooboo, realised at Auction, \$38½ per picul. The demand continues good.

BETELNUT.—No Importations; nominal price \$24 per picul.

BECHÉ DE MER.—Sales by Auction of 130 piculs from \$2½ a 43 per picul.

BIRD'S NESTS.—Sales by Auction of 70 cattles *Black* at \$27 per picul and 20 cattles *White* at \$20 per catty.

CLOVES, Mauritius.—No supplies. Moderate imports would command \$22 per picul.

CUBENS.—In demand but no stock. Supplies would sell at \$8½ a 9 per picul.

CAMPHOR, China.—Imports limited to 100 piculs but large supplies are daily expected by the Junks which are not likely to realise more than \$15 a 16 per picul. Limited sales have been made during the month at \$17½; and yesterday a lot of 100 piculs at \$15 per picul. *Camphor Bivous*—sales of 1 picul by Auction at \$1,320.

CASSIA.—No supplies. More than \$10½ per picul cannot be obtained for the small stock offered for sale. The high price in China will prevent further shipments until better rates can be depended upon here.

COFFEE.—There has been a good inquiry throughout the month and the limited imports have readily found purchasers. Sales of 800 piculs *Java* at \$6½ a 6-85, 700 piculs *Bally* at \$4½ a 5½ and 250 piculs *Bugis* at 6½ per picul. No arrivals from *Campar*. A small lot of 25 piculs from *Siam*, of fine quality, sold at \$7½ per picul. The Siamese are progressing in the cultivation of this article.

COTTON.—The arrival of the Junks will soon create some activity in this article; at present prices are nominal.

CHINA NANKIN.—The market is at present cleared but early supplies are expected by the Junks; nominal price \$35 per 100 piece.

CHINA ROOT.—Demand very uncertain; last sale at \$2 per picul.

CUTCH, Pegu.—No supplies and inquired for.

DRAGON BLOOD.—In *Reed* inquired for. Lump seldom wanted.

ELEPHANTS TEETH.—None of suitable sizes for sale.

GAMBIER.—The favourable accounts brought by the October Mail caused a greater demand and the price has been gradually advancing from \$1 55 a 1-75 per picul. To-day sellers are asking 5 cents more and unless the present high price of Rice declines Gambier may probably advance to \$1-80 a 1-90 per picul. The quantity in hands of buyers waiting Tonnage to England may be estimated at 65,000. And the stock of planters at about 15,000 piculs.

GAMBIDGE.—Imports from Siam. Good quality has been sold at \$75 and middling quality at 64 a 70 per picul. The article continues in good demand.

GOLD DUST.—Always saleable at about quotations.

GUM BENJAMIN.—Continues in good inquiry for shipment to Bombay and England. Imports limited. Sales of 16 piculs 2nd quality at \$40 and about 6 piculs 3rd quality at \$45 per picul. *Gum Copal*—no supplies; price nominal.

GUSNIES.—Stocks large; sales of 63 bales at \$5½ a 6 per 100.

HIDES & HORNS, Buffalo.—Imports have been limited to 500 piculs of the former which realised \$44 and 300 of the latter \$5½ a 5 per picul.

MORRIS O'PAZEL SIZES.—In good demand. Supplies of 650 piculs *Siam* Sooboo averaged by Auction \$12-03 per picul. This shipment was superior in quality to the supplies by *Begis* traders and the shells free from worm holes.

MACS & NUTMEGS.—The favourable accounts received by the last Mail has caused sellers to be firmer. *Mac* of good quality would command \$100 a 110 and *Nutmegs* \$30 a 100. Sale of about 30 piculs *Amboyna* middling quality, at \$57½ per picul.

ORL.—Saleable as it arrives at quotations.

OPUM.—The transactions during the month have been very limited. *Patna* was sold at the early part at \$670—2 months and \$660 cash, since which the only lot—25 chests—has been parted with at \$650. *Benares* was sold at \$660 and gradually declined to \$625 but within the last few days, owing to the small stock being in few hands, has again rallied and sales made at \$650. *Malwa* has been in no inquiry and imports remain in first hands. *Turkey*—No supplies and wanted.

PEPPER, black, Singapore and Rhio.—Imports from the neighbouring Islands have not exceeded 700 piculs but the supplies from the plantations have been more plentiful. *Good cleaned*—selling at \$1-15. *Uncleaned* at \$3½. *White* sales at \$3½ per picul.

RICE.—Continues in good demand and the finer sort maintain high rates. Supplies from *Bally* have been sold to some extent various rates, according to quality, viz. \$60 a 65 *Cargo*, *White* \$70 a 82. *Arracan* cargo \$40 a 50 and a few coynas of fine quality at \$56 per coyan.

RATTANS.—Plentiful at quotations.

RHUBARB.—The import noticed in our last monthly report remains unsold.

SAGO, Pearl.—The favourable accounts brought by the October Mail caused an increased demand, but owing to the wet weather very little has been manufactured. During the month contracts have been made to some extent at \$3-25 a 3-50 and for some of very superior quality at \$3 75. And *ago Flour* at \$2 75 a 2-95 per picul. These contracts will not be ready for delivery for the next 2 months. To-day buyers are offering *Pearl Sago* \$3½ and *Flour* \$3½ per picul.

SUGAR.—Siam.—No stock. Sales of *Java* have been 4 to 500 piculs, middling quality, at \$5½ and 200 piculs at \$5 per picul.

SRICLAC.—The import noticed last month from Siam has been sold for shipment to Pinang at \$14 a 17 per picul.

SEAGRASS, Manila.—Considerable sales have taken place at \$10½ for No. 1 and \$8½ for No. 4 and prices are not likely to go lower.

SILK.—*Rou Canton* No. 3.—Imports 36 chests. Sales have been made at \$275 a 285 and of inferior quality at \$250 a 255.

SALTPETRE.—The demand has been limited to a few lots at about quotations. Stock moderate.

SAPANWOOD.—About 4,000 piculs have been imported of which 2,406 piculs are for transhipment to Calcutta and the remainder selling at \$1½ per picul.

TEA, Junk.—In the course of the present month large supplies may be expected.

TIN, Straits.—Continues in good demand at \$17-20 per picul at which rate large arrivals have been sold and there is every appearance of it being maintained.

TUBACCO, China.—Although the imports have been moderate the price continues to decline and \$13 per basket cannot now be obtained. *Bally* may be quoted at \$1½ per picul and *Java* at \$135 per 40 baskets.

TORTOISE SHELL.—Imports trifling, 5 picul from *Sooboo* averaged by Auction \$554 per picul, and some fancy heads of *Tortoise-shell* sold at much higher rate; one weighing 3 cattles for 120 Dollars.

WHEAT.—Generally saleable at about \$2½ a 3 per bag.

EXCHANGES.
On England.—Bills at short dates are selling at 4s 2d. A large amount of Bills at 6 months sight has been sold at 4s 3d.

On Calcutta.—The Treasury is now open for Bills on the Supreme Government at 220. Private Bills selling at 221.

On Bombay and Madras.—Nominal at 225.

On China.—Sales of Bills have been made at 1 per cent premium.

TONNAGE.
Scarce and much wanted. The accumulation of Produce is now great, the quantity of Gambier alone being estimated at least 65,000 picul, waiting opportunities for shipment to England.—*Overland Singapore Free Press*, January 9.

SHANGHAI.
IMPORTS.

Per MAZEPPA, Br. Brig from Hongkong, arrived Dec. 1845. JARDINE & Co.

1,550 pieces Camlets
540 " Chintzes.

EXPORTS.
Per MAZEPPA, Br. Brig, for Hongkong sailed Dec. 1845. JARDINE & Co.

331 Bales Raw Silk.

Per BELLA VISCONGADA, for Manila sailed Dec. 1845. BOUSTEAD & Co.

13 cases Wave Silks 10.30 piculs
39 balls " Twine 45
105 bales Nankeens 47.25 "

8,600 in No. Umbrellas
Jars, value 933 Dollars

430 piculs Porcelain Ware
10 bales Jagan Paper

Bried Fruits, value 80 Dollars

2,000 in No. Wooden Basins
39 piculs Lamp Wicks

13 bales Jaysam Silk
624 piculs Vermicelli

And a quantity of goods shipped by Chinese

Per LARPEL, Br. Ship, for Cork, sailed Nov. 1835. THOMAS, RIVER & Co.

Tea Congou 27,315
Gunpowder 15,604
Imperial 29,915
Hyson 72,183
Young Hyson 43,412
Hyson Skin 20,296

217,725

396,375

243 bales Raw Silk

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