

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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VICTORIA SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1846.

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FOR CEYLON ENGLAND AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steam Ship BRAGANZA, Captain Lewis, with Her Majesty's Mails, will leave this for the above places at daylight on the 1st of February, 1846. Cargo will be received on board until noon, and specie until 4 p. m. on Saturday the 31st Inst. This route offers an opportunity of visiting Singapore and Pinang, remaining a few days at Ceylon, thence to Madras or Calcutta in 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 Company's Office; and shippers are requested to take Notice that a Shipping order cannot be granted unless the contents and value be distinctly marked on the outside of each package for overland transit.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.

Victoria, Hongkong, }
January 1st, 1846.

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 particulars 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.

TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FRANKIE JAMSETJEE 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 well built dwelling House containing seven rooms with servants rooms, and outhouses with stabling. For further particular apply to, D. LAPRAIK.

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

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.

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.

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.

Secs. Union Insurance Society.

Victoria, 1st 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.

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.

THE undermentioned Wines from the House of Gledstones, King & Co. London. Port in cases of 3 dozen Madeira " " 3 " Champagne " " 1 "

Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Victoria, 26th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

WEBSTER, Gordon, Cussart & 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 JACOBSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, 20th December, 1845.

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 contained in 1845, (in one bound Volume) prepared under the direction of the Honble the E. L. Company, and compiled from Official Documents. For Sale by R. P. SART, at Messrs THOS RIPLEY & Co's. Price 10 Rupees each. Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised 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. E. RAWLE.

N. DUUS.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

GRATES complete with mantel pieces. Also a few handsome Stoves.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

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 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 pounds and cuttles.

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, 25th 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.

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 launched and a Schooner running regularly to Canton, Camsingmoon and Macao. Charges for passengers as follows:—

| | |
|---------------|----|
| To Canton | 50 |
| " Camsingmoon | 51 |
| " Macao | 55 |

These vessels are all well armed and part manned with Europeans. Every variety of goods on view at the Show rooms.

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 Bay Saddle Horse sound and quiet to ride or drive. Apply to W. H. FRANKLYN.

Victoria, 12th December, 1845.

WINE SALE BY AUCTION.

MR FRANKLYN has the pleasure to announce to Housekeepers and the Public generally, that he has received instructions to put up for peremptory sale on Monday next the 2nd proximo at 4 30 p. m. The following wines (the property of a gentleman leaving the Colony) and of the first quality.

- 50 baskets superior Champagne
- 11 cases French Port & Sherry, 3 years in bottle
- 8 doz Splendid Hock Geisenhimer
- 20 cases Copenhagen Cherry Brandy
- 2 cases Trieste Marachio.

Gentlemen will find this a rare opportunity of replenishing their stock with a superior Wine. The time of sale (Afternoon) being arranged for their convenience.

Queen's Road, January 26th, 1846.

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, unrivaled

COUCHES, SOFAS AND OTTOMANS with spring horsehair cushions wooring balmy sleep to the fortunate possessor.

CURIOSLY 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 times.

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 Messrs Hegan & Co. Spring Gardens.

Queen's Road, 24th January, 1846.

FOR SALE a new Palanquin Carriage. Apply to W. H. FRANKLYN.

Victoria, 23rd 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 Pots. The whole of these articles for sale at moderate prices in any quantity to suit purchasers. Keying House, December 19, 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.

CARD.

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

FOR SALE.

MANILA Rope of all sizes. Also Herring's Cherry Cordial.

BURD, LANGE & Co.

Queen's Road.

Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

No. 3 Superior Manila Cigars, Spanish wines, Sherry, &c in wood & bottles. Manly Pine Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies Dresses.

J. DELMAS,

Corner Aberdeen Street Opposite the Baker.

Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

SODA WATER.

ON SALE—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's Soda Water Manufactory there.

Macao, 11th January, 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL.

M. GABRIEL has taken a commodious house situated at the Corner of Graham Street, a short distance south of the Queen's Road, which he intends to conduct as a Hotel under the above title. Gentlemen favouring him with their patronage will find their comfort strictly attended to.

All the articles supplied will be of the first rate description.

A Thurston's Billiard Table on the Premises.

Victoria, 14th March, 1846.

(From the China Mail, January 29.)

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., deems it right to publish the annexed Official Note to the Chinese Minister, recapitulating the points which have been repeatedly urged, in conformity not only with the Treaty of Nanking, but a solemn engagement made as long ago as July 1843.

By Order, A. R. JOHNSON, Victoria, Hongkong, 26th January, 1846.

Victoria, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1846. I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's Note respecting the difficulties attendant on opening the City of Canton to British Merchants.

In the Treaty of Nanking, the second Article states that "British subjects with their families and establishments shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraint at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai."

Now the Treaty has already been equitably fulfilled at four of these Ports, and Canton remains the only exception. Even at Foo-chow-foo, where difficulties were last year urged, exactly similar to those alleged regarding Canton, your Excellency's government has enforced the provisions of the treaty.

In the first article of the treaty of Nanking, it is stated that the subjects of our two Governments respectively shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

It is a matter of high satisfaction to reflect that at four of the Ports the greatest security and tranquillity prevail. Even at Foo-chow-foo, where I had last year so much reason to complain, the people have been brought, in consequence of my representations, and by means of proper examples, to behave with perfect correctness towards foreigners. But, unfortunately, at Canton the evil is far from being confined to mere exclusion from the City.

Your Excellency knows that the Vice-Consul himself, a public officer, was wantonly and outrageously assaulted on the opposite side of the river, and no redress whatever has yet been afforded for that and another similar instance reported to me by the Consul.

Your Excellency's long experience of public life must convince you that such a state of things cannot continue. At Canton was the origin of those troubles which were happily terminated by the Peace; and it is my wish for the continuance of our present friendly relations that makes me desirous to urge in the least unpleasant manner, and before it is too late, the completion of treaty engagements at Canton.

In the twelfth article of the treaty of Nanking it is expressly provided that "the Islands of Koolangsoo and Chusan will continue to be held by Her Majesty's Forces, until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the Ports to British Merchants, be completed."

In July, 1843, Your Excellency addressed the annexed Paper to my Predecessor, "distinctly admitting" the justice of opening the City of Canton in common with the others, and "solemnly engaging that it should be done. I have myself repeatedly pressed this engagement on Your Excellency, and now urge it with the authority of my government. Koolangsoo has already been delivered up; and Her Majesty's Forces will evacuate Chusan the moment some arrangement has been effected according to the treaty.

Your Excellency is aware that scarcely any buildings whatever have been constructed at Chusan, in anticipation of its speedy evacuation.

Adverting now to your Excellency's last note, the tumult in which the rabble attacked the Prefect of Canton's house is publicly and universally known to have originated in the undue severity exercised by that officer on an individual who impeded his way, and not in any rumoured attempts of foreigners to enter the City.

I take this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration. J. F. DAVIS.

[True Copy.] ADAM W. ELSLIE.

Extract of a communication from H. E. Keying to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, dated July 1843. "As to the free entry into Canton, the two nations are now at peace, without the slightest ground for jar or altercation; what difference therefore can there be between the inside and the outside of the city? When, too, Ningpo, Foochow, Shanghai, &c., may be entered, why should Canton be solitary in this respect? The evil is that the temper of the Canton population is so unlike that of the Chekiang and Kiangnan people. The former since they have felt the misery and disasters of War, have been filled with consternation; and unsettled in mind, they are easily accessible to doubts and suspicions. The High Commissioner, on his first arrival at Canton, issued a Proclamation earnestly and clearly exhorting them and at that time hoped that the popular mind was becoming by degrees quieter. But, when returning from Hongkong with a mind fully decided on inviting the Plenipotentiary to conference there, that he might in some measure exhibit his feelings towards him, he was to his astonishment saluted with representations from one Ho-Yushu, who, with more than 80 other of the gentry, joined in presenting addresses against his doing so, at the Offices of himself, the High Commissioner, and of all the principal Officers. Through the High Commissioner addressed their face to face, and refused to receive their addresses, yet observing day by day the actual disposition of the people, he finds their suspicions and surmises still unremoved. The High Commissioner has now in conjunction with the Governor-General and Government, error commanded all local Magistrates and other Officers to adopt measures for regulating a better spirit. And he only waits till the Port is opened, and commerce in progress, when all parties sending into a state of quiet, they shall meet together to consult within the city, whenever business may call them thither. If there be the slightest falsehood in this, may the highest regard be."

(Signed) G. TRADESCANT LAY, True Extract. ADAM W. ELSLIE.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Victoria, 30th January, 1846.

Dear Sir,—I have this morning amused myself a full half hour in reading over the very illogical effusion of "Omega" inserted in last evening's issue of the China Mail, intended I suppose in reply to my letter to you dated 14th instant and published in your Journal of the 17th. I have looked over this unintelligible letter with the view of finding any points calling on me to redeem my pledge of giving the proof whenever opportunity offers of all I have asserted; fortunately for me, as I am extremely busy and can't now command the time, the writer has not ventured to deny my statements; indeed his position is such as to make him aware of their truth and that the proof could at once be obtained, two points however seem to call for notice and I accordingly meet them. The first is the statement of "Omega" "every one must see and that clearly that the buildings in question had not the remotest connection with the unjustifiable act of the "unhappy suicide." Now Sir it so happens that every one cannot see quite so clearly as "Omega" that what is true, is false; whether these buildings had to do with the death of this man or no, judge from the following, known to myself and several others. A day or two before the deceased hung himself, he was required to sign a document acknowledging that he had received in full all monies due to him on his contract, except the actual balance remaining unpaid, (this receipt including the extra work which has not been paid) and only a short time before he committed the sad act he inquired if he signed the paper would his present his being paid for the "Stone Entablature," and on being informed that was doubtless its object, hope fled and he destroyed himself rather than sign it. The other point is the trumping forth long exploded ideas that character is to be measured by station or Gold but "la chevalerie" not so, no ten men in this Island, nor few in Britain in this day of the Schoo-masters travels, will venture to contend for such a theory, and if you can only claim for your Commander protection under such a covering it will avail nothing. Let me before I close remind the Lieutenant who wrote this, to his head at least not very creditable letter, that the allusion he has made to the clerk of works as coming from where it does is most ungracious, while however if he is the writer of "Alphas" letters the insinuation immediately in connection with him is truly unfortunate for this Officer, as "Alphas" had anticipated him in his challenge by his letter in the "Friend of China" of the 24th instant. I have not sufficient time just now to give "Omega" any further particulars on the subject in question, but will on this head merely inform him, that he has not set the question at rest forever. Meanwhile "Omega" may profit by some advice of another kind which I will now tender him, that is, as a commissioned Officer, he ought to know that if the General Commanding here should learn of his propensities to write in the Newspapers, he will probably be reminded of the Order of His Grace the Duke of Wellington on this subject, unless the frequent violation of that Order by others of higher rank may shield him from just censure.

I am Sir, Yours &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, ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, SYDNEY, and corresponding dates for various locations.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1846.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER "BRAGANZA" TO SAIL 1ST FEBRUARY.

- For England, Mr & Mrs Hardy. For Malta, Capt. Quartrou, Senor de las Heras, Mr & Mrs de Silva, Miss de Silva, Three Ditto Children, and one Servant, Lieut. Coco. For Calcutta, William Scott Esq. For Madras, Geo. Brocas. For Ceylon, Dr Frazer, S. J. D. Campbell Esq., G. T. Braine Esq., Pestonjee Hornumjee Esq., Burjeejee Framjee Esq., Heerjeebhoy Hornumjee Esq., Dauchbhoj Byramjee Esq., and three Servants. For Singapore, Two Native Adults and Two Native children.

Sir John Davis has determine to retain Chusan until Canton is opened. We think there is but one opinion as to the propriety of this; and the intimation of his intention in the despatch to Keying which we publish, will probably induce the Chinese to open the city and arrange all other matters of dispute. It is certain that they are anxious to regain possession of Chusan, which is too near the capital to be left in the possession of a foreign power. It will be observed, from his despatch to Keying, that His Excellency acts under peremptory orders from the home government.

Omega's letter in the Mail of Thursday is a contemptible parody upon that published by Alpha, which so completely exposed the system of Military contracts in Hongkong. Omega does not attempt to refute Alpha's statements—that he knows to be impossible; his tactics are ingenious—he tries to bar league a letter which has laid bare a system disgraceful to a degree. The Independent Editor of the Official Organ co-operates with his correspondent, and appends Alpha's letter, that people may see what a clever imitation has been given by his enlightened friend, and to add to the valuable production, the same Independent Editor—who has neither leisure nor inclination to attend to passing events of the greatest importance—leads it the weight of a serious Editorial job. As the production of concerted youth or driving senility, Omega's parody may pass as an effort of first or second childhood. As the production of a man, it is a few degrees beneath contempt. We would seriously advise the writer to amuse himself on the parade ground, which is the only field where he will ever distinguish himself, and avoid newspaper warfare in which he has already engaged more deeply than prudence would dictate.

Alpha has taken notice of Omega's trashy effusion. A very uncalculated for however our opinion, as Omega has not even attempted to refute statements which though called for are painful to persons. Tau folly is so argument—It is Mr Omega may take full advantage of a

NEW SOUTH WALES.

By the steam vessel Corsair we have received Sydney papers to the 6th of December from, which we have made copious extracts as it is probable that the intelligence from Australasia via China will anticipate that by the usual route.

The colony appears to be in a prosperous condition, stock and produce having greatly increased in value. In the "Morning Herald" of the 6th Ultimo, Sheep are quoted at 9s. for unshorn and from 5s. 6d. to 6s. for shorn, fat Cattle at an average of 56s. and Calves from 15 to 20s. The wheat crop promised to be good in quality and was coming into the market in moderate quantities. The average price was 3s 10d. per bushel. Flour is quoted at £11 per ton of 2000 lbs. and bread at 3d. for a 2lbs loaf of good quality.

A public sale of wool took place at the rooms of Mr. Stubbs on the 6th Dec. The prices were as follows 10 bales (No. 1) clothing 18d; 10 (No. 2) ditto 17d; 11 (No. 3) ditto 17d.; 10 (No. 4) ditto 16d.; 1 (no mark) 17d.; 2 locks 11d.; 1 skin 14d.; 2 green 16d.; 1/2 bale black wool 13d.; 2 bales 17d.; 3 very greasy 9d.; 1 refuse 7d.; 6 skins 14d.; 8 bales 18d.; 1 bale inferior 12d.

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney advertise that they are prepared to receive applications for loans at short dates, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Such loans to be on approved securities and for sums of not less than £500.

The dates from New Zealand are not so late as those brought by H. M. Ship Hazard.

The harvest in Van Dieman's Land was good; and a vessel is reported to have loaded wheat at Launceston for Chile. Chile was formerly a country from which the Australian colonies drew large supplies of wheat and flour.

The following vessels were loading. For London George, Captain Gordon, a full ship; Hooghly, Williams, and Hindoo, Beard, to sail about the 1st of January; William Metcalf, Phillipson, Ratcliffe, Gilbert, Jane Goudie, Goudie, and Leander, Milman, all taking in wool. The Thomas Lowry, St. George, Equestrian, Enterprise and Hamlet were also about to commence loading for London. The Mary Ann and Gazelle were taking in cargo for Liverpool.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

- JANUARY, 23, Amherst, Biale, Manila. 23, Corsair (steam), Soames, Sydney. 23, Mazaepa Macfarlane, East Coast. 23, Spec, Cole, Namoa. 30, Aiden, King, Whimpoa. 30, Carthage (Am), Fox, Whampoa. 30, Dart (Am), Baylis, Cumingmoon.

PASSENGERS.

Per William Jardine—Mrs and Miss Bacon; Dr and Mrs Buttellon and children; Mrs Joyce; Mrs Reade; Mrs Bower; Miss Sarah James, and Mr Gattins.

Per Corsair from—Mrs Innis; Messrs Larkins, Martin, Brown, and Dr Stewart 18th Regiment; Steerage passengers; Mrs Murphy; Messrs Strang, Tulloch, Winburg, and McGeorge.

SAILED.

- JANUARY, 27, Royalist, Lees, Amoy, put back. 27, Wallow, Jauncey, East Coast. 28, Alfred Nipper, Sydney. 28, Salkhart, Dickson, Amoy. 28, Spec, Cole, Amoy.

The Dutch Barque Orion which left Macao for Manila on the 7th October, has not been heard of since she sailed. The Dutch Barque Sumatra from Sourabaya to China has put back from stress of weather.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

- H. M. S. Agincourt, Captain Lyster, Flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane. H. M. S. Dredalus, Captain McQuhae. H. M. S. Hazard, Captain Egerton. H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot. H. M. Str. Vizen, Commander Gifford. H. C. Str. Pluto, Com. Airy. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Com. King. H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship. Aiden, King, J. Crooke & Massey. Amherst, Biale, A. A. de Mello. Anglona, Lane, Macvicar and Co. Audox, Oliver, J. Matheson and Co. Bonanjee Hormasjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. Braganza (steam), Lewis, J. A. Olling. Calcutta, Osborne, Russell and Co. Carthage (Am), Fox, Olyphant and Co. Conqueror (Am), Doane, Russell and Co. Corsair (steam) Soames, J. Matheson and Co. Dart (Am), Baylis, Bush and Co. Emma, Fraser, Captain. Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co. Jave (Dut), P. Berg, Macvicar and Co. John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co. John Christian, Thomas, Youngusband and Co. Linnet, —, J. A. Durran. Lyra, Grosvenor, J. Matheson and Co. Mazaepa Macfarlane, A. A. de Mello. Mermaid, Gill, James P. Sturgis. Midas (Am. str.), Poor, Bush and Co. Natchez (Am), Waterman, C. S. Langrah. Pricaster, Martell, A. A. de Mello. Royalist, Lees, Murray and Co. Starling, Crane, William Lane. Theresa, —, J. Matheson and Co. Wm. Jardine, Small, Blenkin, Rawson and Co. W. J. Jackson (Am), Webber, Wetmore and Co. Zephyr, Mann, Dent and Co.

ARRIVED AT WHARVES.

- Atlet Robeman, Row, J. Gorman. David, Farley, Henson and Co. Gifford, Robinson, Wetmore and Co. John Laird, Bryant, D. & M. Rustomjee and Co. Joven Corian, Deane, J. W. S. Van Bredel. Justina (Dutch), Wash, Lindsay and Co. Lady Amherst, Thompson, —.

- Nymph, Horsburgh, Dent and Co. Pearl, Morrison, D. & M. Rustomjee and Co. P. Adler (Prussian), Schutt, Russell and Co. Prins Carl (Swede), Molien, Russell and Co. Roseanna, Crighton, Turner and Co. Titania, A. F. Anson, Fletcher and Co. Victor, Morgan, Dent and Co. Wild Irish Girl, Buckton, Captain.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

TO any part of the coast of China the Schooner "STARLING," 109 Tons Register, G. Chape-Commander, and now lying at the Cumingmoon anchorage. For further particulars apply to D LAFRAIK, 1 Wellington Terrace, Hongkong, or to the Commander on board. Victoria, 30th January, 1846.

TO LET.

A spacious bungalow on Caines Road. Apply to HUGHESDON & Co. Victoria, 30th January, 1846.

TO LET.

SEVERAL convenient tenements situated in Wellington and Stanley Streets. The terms which are very moderate, may be known by applying to BURD, LANGE & Co. Queen's Road, Jany, 30th, 1846

NOTICE.

THE SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL. WE ALEXANDER ANDERSON, and ALEXANDER MATHESON, the sole Surviving Trustees of the above Institution, do hereby intimate that in virtue of the powers vested in us, we have this day assumed as additional Trustees, DONALD MATHESON Esq., PETER YOUNG Esq., GILBERT SMITH Esq. and FRIDERICK T. BUSH Esq. ALEXR. ANDERSON. ALEXR. MATHESON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st January, 1846.

ORIENTAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs JAMES SINCLAIR and JAMES MACGOWEN are appointed Joint Managers ad interim of the China Branch of this Bank.

By order of The Indian Board of Directors S. J. D. CAMPBELL, General Inspector of the Oriental Bank.

Victoria, Hongkong, 27th January, 1846

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM THOMSON in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo. TURNER & Co. Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE next meeting of the China Medico-Chirurgical Society will be held at Dr Barton's house, Pottinger Street, on Tuesday 3rd February at 7 o'clock p.m. W. K. BARTON. Victoria, Jany 31st 1846.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of Prime Champagne just landed; also dried Plums and Figs in Tins, Pearl Barley, Wine and Beer Casks. McEWEN & Co. Victoria, Queen's Road, 30th Jany., 1846

THE undersigned has just received from England by the "William Jardine" the following articles expressly ordered for this market of a superior quality

- Foot-caps, Letter and note Paper, together with Envelopes and other stationery. Mirrors, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Complete Breakfast, Dinner and tea services, Good pickled Butter in Jars, Sauces of all kinds, Assorted Pickles, Fruits, Currants in Jars, Anchovy, Sauce and Paste, Mustard in lbs and half pounds, Curtis and Harvey's Diamond grain powder, Old dark Brandy in cask.

C. W. BOWRA, Victoria, 28th January 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

P. TOWNSEND begs to intimate that he will have "Another" sale on Wednesday the 4th proximo at 6 30 p. m. of an extensive collection of Engravings handsomely got up on stretchers, embellished gilt frames. The subjects are numerous and suitable for every description of apartment from the cell of the anchorite to the saloon of the sportsman, from the garret of the Author to the dressingroom of the "Luxuries"; (N. P. Willis.); from the fore-castle to the Cabin, something for all. Also, an Invoice of Gilt and Bronzed Clocks, silver handled Knives and Forks, and Middletons drawing Pencils.

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" Hongkong, 21st October, 1845.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS, having been completed for the erection of an Ice House, for a regular supply of Ice. Parties who may be desirous of adding their names to the list of Shareholders will be pleased to communicate with Mr L. A. Stone No. 2 Gough Street, who is authorised by the less committee to receive and register applications for shares. Hongkong, 21st October, 1845.

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.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. LOOKING Glasses in gilt frames of various sizes. Toirlet Bottles. Plated Epergnes. Gilt and Ormolu fourteen day clocks. PHILLIPS MOORE & Co. January 28th 1846

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 Favorlang Dialect of the Formosan 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. Collier's Translation of the four Books, 2.00. Premare's Notitia Linguae Sinicae, 5.00. Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih: a Chinese Tale, translated into English by Tsai-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.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. THE following are for Sale and Recommended. HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. Speed's Arrow-Root, Robinson's Patent Groats and Barley, Seidlitz Powders, Essence of Ginger, Syrup of Raspberries, Furniture Oil, French Polish Salt of Lemons for removing Ink and other Stains from Linen, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES. Murray's Fluid Magnesia and Acidulated Syrup, Shepherd's Ipecacuanha Lozenges for Coughs, Labarraque's Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime and Soda. Gotthiemer's Gelatine Capsules of Copaiba, Planters' Concentrated Capsules of Castor Oil, Frank's Specific Solution of Copaiba.

PERFUMERY. Bear's Grease, Cold Cream, The True Eau de Cologne, Hair Oil different sorts, Lavender Water, Lip Salve, Pomade Divine, Pungent Salts, Low's Perfumed Soaps, Tooth Powder different varieties. Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, (prepared at Dispensary). Ship Medicine Chests all sizes, and replenished at moderate rates.

Patent Enema Syringes, with the latest improvements. Small Pewter and Bone Do. Surgical Instruments, Pocket Cases, STETHECOPIES, Hernia TRUSSES, &c. Chemical Apparatus and Tests, Horse Medicines. Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE. JUST opened and for Sale at the stores of the undersigned. A large assortment of Carpeting all patterns, Hearth Rugs &c. Tartan and Check Cloths, Drills and White Cotton and worsted Hoes, Ladies, Muslin 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. ANCHORS, Chains, Europe and Manila Rope, Navy and bleached Canvas, Navy Lark, Bunting, Paints, Oil, Salt Provisions, Bread, Flour and Marine Stores of all descriptions, Wines, Spirits, Beer and Porter in wood and bottle, Iron and Lead Water pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, Ores, Plaster of Paris and Stencilling 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.

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.

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. 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, Allopp'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 Water. ("Duchetel" Rheims) and Orange Flour Water. SMITH & BRIMELOW. Victoria, 16th 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. 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.

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

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

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.

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, Glace broche, Barege satin, Labrador, Veloutine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates gouffrees, 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. 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 26th, 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, Tiffin 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.

JUST ARRIVED. AND for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, A superior Invoice of Oilmans 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, Maccaroni and Vermicelli in Tins, preserved meats and Soaps of sorts, Berkley, Cheddar and pine Cheeses, smoked Wilt Bacon in Tins, Pickled Ox Tongues, Primo Salt Beef (Leadenhall), Fine York Hams, Best Dutch Butter etc. etc. Also Flannel, Wrappers, Taglioni'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.

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

CIRCULAR. MESSRS. 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.

Messrs. C. DUPUIE 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.

Messrs. C. DUPUIE 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 Messrs. C. DUPUIE, Taylor & Draper, Wellington St., one door from Graham St. Victoria, Hongkong, 30th May, 1845.

McEWEN & Co. GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chinams Hong. Supply Ships, Families and foreign residents at the consular ports, with all descriptions of Stores, Salt provisions, Wine, Beer and Spirits upon moderate terms.

Also dry and convenient storage for goods. Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE. JUST landed a few Hogsheads Superior Dark Colored Brandy. Also, Dark and Pale Colored Cognac in bottle, of first quality. McEWEN & Co. Victoria, 30th 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 3 Bbls; Neats Tongues; Rounds; Tobacco; Segars No 3 and 4, Manila Cheroots in 1000 and 500 Boxes; Oats in Bbls.; Russia Canvas; Twine; Paint Oil and Turpentine; Bright Varnish. W. 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.

CANTON PRICES CURRENT. 29th JANUARY, 1846.

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID. Ale (best brands) \$ 20 0 to \$ 25 0 per hhd. Quite nominal no sales having been made for several months and no enquiry. Amber 10 50 to 11 0 per catty. Betel Nut 3 60 to 0 0 per picul. Canvas—Eng. and } 8 50 to 10 0 per bolt. Scotch } Cochineal 220 0 to 0 0 per picul.

CORNEAL has been sold in retail at \$900 per picul in parcels of 50 Catties during the recent scarcity. On the arrival of 10 piculs lately, buyers would offer no more than \$335. Copper sheathing 34 0 to 36 0 do. Stock very light and much wanted. S. A. M. 25 0 to 0 0 do. Cordage, European 8 0 to 9 0 do.

COTTON, Bombay, Ts. 5 8 to Ts. 6 0 do. Dull. Madras, 7 8 to 8 0 do. Bengal, 8 4 to 8 8 do.

Corros rather more going in Bengal; sales of 1,000 bales at 9-2 long having established an advance.

COTTON GOODS. White Shirtings, \$ 2 50 to \$ 3 10 per piece. Grey ditto 2 10 to 2 85 do. Transactions limited and our quotations quite nominal. Importers generally holding out for higher rates. Yarn, Nos. 16 a 21 30 50 to 32 50 per picul. " Nos. 2 a 42 40 0 to 0 0 do. Saleable at quotations, but there is very little stock. China, Furniture 2 30 to 3 0 per piece.

METALS. Tin, Banca 19 0 to 18 50 per picul. " Straits 15 50 to 16 0 do. Iron, Nail 3 0 to 0 0 do. " Hoop 2 80 to 0 0 do. " Bar 2 70 to 0 0 do. Iron has advanced and present quotations fully maintained.

Steel 4 50 to 5 0 do. Tin plates 6 50 to 0 0 per box. Lead Pig 5 80 to 0 0 per picul. Quicksilver 123 0 to 0 0 do. OPIUM Patna, 635 0 to 0 0 per chest. " Benares, 615 0 to 0 0 do. " Malwa, new, good 730 0 to 0 0 do. " Turkey 430 0 to 0 0 per picul.

Opium—Market without animation and but little enquiry except for Benares which is light in stock. Pepper 5 50 to 0 0 do. Rice, Bengal 1 80 to 2 0 do. Rice—Market improving with a good enquiry.

Rattans, Barjer 3 80 to 3 90 do. massan } Sandalwood, Malabar 8 40 to 13 80 do. " Timor, & S. S. Isl. 4 0 to 7 0 do. Saltpetre 7 40 to 7 50 do.

Saltpetre in no demand. WOOLLENS. Spanish Stripes 1 05 to 1 25 per yard. Long Ells, scarlet 8 70 to 8 75 per piece. " well assorted 8 25 to 8 45 do. Camlets, English 19 0 to 21 0 do. " Dutch 24 0 to 30 0 do. Medium Cloth 1 60 to 2 0 per yard. Ladies 1 25 to 1 40 do.

WOOLLENS of all sorts dull and some cheap sales of Long Ells and Camlets made previous to the new year. Dutch Camlets have received in price in consequence of the shipment expected by the "Melon" and the "Amelia." The Dutch East India Company as Batavia have disposed of their annual supply and it is expected that a large portion of the wool will find their way to this market via Singapore.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD. Alum \$ 1 65 to 1 80 per picul. Alum at Hongkong \$1-20 to 1-25 on board. Camphor 14 0 to 15 0 do. Cassia 10 0 to 11 0 do. " Buds 16 0 to 19 0 do. China Roots 2 50 to 3 0 do. Musk 85 0 to 90 0 per catty. Rhubarb 25 0 to 50 0 per picul. SILK. Tsatlee 485 0 to 500 0 do. Taysam 385 0 to 0 0 do. Canton 310 0 to 0 0 do. SILK quotations nominal stock very trifling and no enquiry.

TEA. Congou, Ts. 12 0 to Ts. 29 0 do. Caper plain 12 0 to 15 0 do. " scented 20 0 to 30 0 do. Orange Pekoe, 48 0 to 19 0 do. " scented 26 0 to 43 0 do. Souchong 36 0 to 40 0 do. Twankay 13 0 to 33 0 do. Hyson Skin 15 0 to 17 0 do. common } Hyson 30 0 to 65 0 do. Young Hyson 20 0 to 64 0 do. Imperial, 36 0 to 58 0 do. Gunpowder, 40 0 to 61 0 do.

TEA.—Ten days previous to the arrival of the Mail on the 20th inst. a brisk demand existed for Young Hyson, Imperials, Gunpowder, Congou and Souchongs and 30 Chops of the two latter found buyers at 18 s. 2 1/2 T, for Congou and 35 to 39 T. for Souchong, full rates being paid for the Greens. The depressed accounts from home will most probably check operations till prices decline materially; our quotations show the prices ruling previous to the Chinese Holydays. Most descriptions have felt the influence of the news from England, particularly Common Hyson and the fine descriptions of Twankay.

Export of Tea from China to Great Britain. 1st July 1845, to 24th January, 1846.

Congou 26,717,600. Caper 1,146,290. Souchong 1,347,952. Pouchong 1,103. Sorts 701,208. Flowery Pekoe 523,261. Orange Pekoe 1,897,295. 32,334,833 lbs. Black. Twankay 1,411,197. Hyson Skin 83,960. Hyson 316,249. Young Hyson 2,003,603. Imperial 471,697. Gunpowder 1,232,211. 5,518,907 lbs. Green. Total 37,853,740 lbs.

In 78 Ships.—60 from Canton, 18 from Shanghai; of which 44 for London, 25 for Liverpool, 7 to Cork for orders, 1 to Dublin, and 1 to Glasgow.

EXPORT OF TEAS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 50 Vessels, for Year ending June 30th, 1845. Total Green, 13,802,099 lbs. Total Black, 6,950,459 lbs. Total Green and Black, 20,752,558 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEAS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 21 Vessels from June 30th, 1845, to January 25th, 1846, including the "Grafton," and "Rainbow." Young Hyson, 4,673,715 lbs. Hyson, 437,839. Hyson Skin and Twankay, 1,008,735. Imperial, 478,413. Gunpowder, 657,310. Total Green, 7,250,983 lbs. Souchong and Congou, 1,107,486 lbs. Pouchong, 382,962. Orange Pekoe, 25,805. Ouloung, 155,599. Total Black, 1,671,852. Total Green, and Black, 8,922,831 lbs.

SILK EXPORT. The Export of Raw Silk to the United Kingdom, from Canton and Shanghai, from 1st July to date. Amounts to about 13,000 Bales; of which about 10,300 have been shipped at Shanghai direct to England.

PRICES OF BULLION. Sycee Silver, large, 7 per cent, premium. Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par. " Carolus, 12 per cent premium. Republican ditto, to 2 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, 6 m. s. The transactions in Exchange have been very limited 1st rate paper has been sold at 4s 5/4d, but there are very few English Houses drawing. Oriental Bank Bills at 6 month sight 4s 4 p Sp. dol. " 30 days 4s 2 1/2. ON INDIA.—Company's accepted bills on Calcutta 223 Rupees per 100 Sp. dollars. Oriental Bank bills on Calcutta at 60 days' sight [224 p. 100 Sp. dls. " at 30 days sight [223 p. 100 Sp. dls. Do. on Bombay at 60 days' sight 225 p. 100 Sp. dls. " at 30 " 224 p. 100.

PREIGHTS. To London or Liverpool, there being no available ships here at present, a very high rate would be given; £7. to £7. 10 readily given, tonnage being scarce. To Amoy, \$6 per ton of 40 feet. To ports north of Amoy, 7 a \$ 8.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Sir Eardley Wilmot is in a fix. The Government of Van Diemen's Land is at a dead lock. Six of the seven non-official members of the Legislative Council have resigned their seats, and His Excellency does not know where to find men to supply their places. The whole free population of the island appear to be of one mind, they will no longer submit to be taxed for the purpose of controlling British felons.

Our readers are aware that in August Sir E. Wilmot suddenly prorogued the Legislative Council, stating that the continued falling off of the revenue rendered a revision of the estimates necessary, and that replies to despatches which had been sent home in January might be expected by October, to the 21st of which month the Council stood prorogued. His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Council appeared in yesterday's Herald, and from it it will be seen that reductions in one part had been met by increase in others, and that the revised estimates were larger in amount than those which had been withdrawn.

When the consideration of the estimates was called on, Mr Dry moved, and Mr Kermode seconded as an amendment—

That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the amount of expenditure in each department of the Government, arising out of the Convict System.

The amendment was supported by Capt. Fenton and Mr Gregson, and opposed by the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Comptroller of Convicts, and the Lieutenant Governor, the letter of whom is reported to have said, "Honorable members acted as if they were there not to assist him (the Governor), but that they might interfere even with the instructions of the Secretary of State. But it was his duty not to listen to any such interference by the Council, but to carry out the intentions of the Home Government. If, as a Legislative Council, they declared otherwise, he must tell them they had not the power of changing the system in operation, and ought not to attempt to alter it. The funds of this colony must sustain the necessary expenditure for maintaining the colony, until it shall be Her Majesty's pleasure to direct otherwise. The Queen (His Excellency observed), and no other on earth can alter it." Upon the question being put, there appeared

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| <p>For the Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Dry — Gregson — Fenton — Swanston — Kermode — Dunn — Kerr | <p>Against it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lieutenant-Governor • Chief Justice • Attorney-General • Colonial Secretary • Comptroller-General • Collector of Customs • Colonial Auditor. |
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The Governor said—the numbers being equal I give my casting vote against the amendment, which is lost.

One of the members (Mr O'Connor) being absent, Mr Gregson moved as a further amendment that the consideration of the estimates might be postponed until all the members were present, which upon a division met with the same fate as the previous resolution.

Mr Dry then moved, as a further amendment.— That the consideration of the estimates be postponed till Friday, in order that the Colonial Secretary may be enabled to give an explanation of the items, amounting to upwards of £20,000, under the head of sums required to supply deficiencies.

The Council again divided, and a third time did the Lieutenant-Governor use his double vote, and thus carry his point against the whole of the non-official members. Messrs. Gregson, Dry, Fenton, and Kermode, then left the Council chamber, and the whole of the items on the estimates were gone through in half an hour, without a single word of comment.

On the following day the Appropriation Bill was brought in and read a first time, the Lieutenant-Governor's double vote being used, as it was also for the second reading, and, as the papers state, it would have been read a third time, had not the six non official members who were present have left the chamber, which broke up the House. Reading a bill, especially a money bill, three times in one day, appears to be a singular mode of conducting Legislative business, but we suppose the Standing Orders of the Council permit it.

On the following day (Friday, October 31st) on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill being called, Mr Gregson moved,

That this Council do adjourn until Monday, in order that the Attorney-General may have time to give his deliberate opinion as to the meaning and legal construction of the 9th George IV., cap. 80, sections 21 and 23 particularly, and the law generally as applicable to the questions now under consideration; viz., Mr Gregson's motion against the police and gaol expenditure, and carrying the estimates in committee, with less than two thirds of the council present at the deliberation.

The Lieutenant Governor was very warm in opposing this resolution. He said "when honorable members urge questions on for discussion and re-decision, which have been already decided against them one, two, or three times—when they move resolutions and adjournments upon matters which have been fairly decided after full discussion—when they get up and walk away at the moment a division has to be taken, leaving me embarrassed, and the Council not in a state to carry on business—I call it an unconstitutional opposition; a disloyal opposition." And concluded with the following very explicit declaration:—"I came here as the representative of the Queen, to carry out Her Majesty's commands; and with great respect to you all, and with a sincere desire now, as I have hitherto had, to promote the welfare of this colony to the utmost extent in my power, I shall continue to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and no power on earth shall induce me to take any other course"

The amendment being put, of course shared the same fate as the rest.

The question was then put on the third reading which was carried by the usual double vote. Five of the non-officials immediately left the Chamber, and as there was not a house, the Council was adjourned to the following Monday, the question that "this Bill do pass" not having been put.

Our Hobart Town papers do not come down to a later date than this, but we find from the *Lawn; ceston Examiner* that on the Saturday, six of the non-official members resigned their seats, and on the Monday the following notice was issued:—

Colonial Secretary's office,
November 3, 1845.

The undermentioned gentlemen having tendered to the Lieutenant-Governor the resignation of their seats in the Legislative Council of this colony, his Excellency directs it to be notified, that he has been pleased to accept the same:—

- Charles Swanston, Esq.
 - Michael Fenton, Esq.
 - John Kerr, Esq.
 - William Kermode, Esq.
 - Thomas G. Gregson, Esq.
 - Richard Dry, Esq.
- By his Excellency's command,
J. H. BROWN.

The spirited conduct of these gentlemen appears to have been exceedingly praiseworthy, and must have a most beneficial effect. The injustice to which New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land

have been subjected, by being compelled to support a police, rendered necessary by the presence of British criminals, is so gross that wherever it is fully and clearly understood by the British public, it must be done away with. We shall return to the subject on an early day.

CAPT. FITZROY'S "DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS."

It is far from our intention to step forward as the champions of Captain Fitzroy, whose policy in the government of New Zealand, judging from its results, would appear to have been a series of calamitous blunders. But we are inclined to think less unfavourably of the ex Governor than we previously did, since reading Sir James Graham's statement, in the House of Commons, of the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government had recalled him.

In our observations of Friday upon the Prorogation Speech of our own Governor, we expressed our belief that from the first day of his administration to the present time, and in all his measures, whether executive or legislative, the ruling principle of His Excellency had been to please the authorities in Downing-street, and to study the welfare of the colony only in so far as it could be promoted without detriment to that principle.

There are two aspects in which a colony may be regarded by its local ruler—as a Ministerial instrument, or as part of the nation. If dealt with in the first of these characters, the pleasure of the Minister is of course the primary consideration, and the welfare of the province but a secondary thought; if treated in the other character, the paramount object is of course the good of the country, and rather than compromise this great and virtuous aim, the Minister's frown will be braved without hesitation. We fear Sir George Gipps has handled this fine colony as a mere instrument; and it is because we discern in the conduct of Captain Fitzroy, as described by Sir James Graham, something like a preference of the interests of New Zealand above the smiles of the West-minster officials, that we have become inclined to think that, after all, he may not have been so deficient either in wisdom or in courage as his enemies have represented.

The Home Secretary is reported to have said, in his speech of 10th June, on Mr Buler's motion respecting New Zealand, that "though he did not wish to inculpate Captain Fitzroy in order to vindicate the Government, he must mention the circumstances in which that officer had disobeyed the instructions of Lord Stanley, in order to justify his recall. He readily admitted the difficulties of Capt. Fitzroy's position, but still he thought that it was impossible to overlook the disobedience of orders of which he had been guilty, in issuing an inconvertible paper currency—in refusing to incorporate into a militia the settlers and such natives as they could place reliance on—and in repealing all the customs duties of the island."

The offence, then for which Captain Fitzroy has been dismissed from his Government, was neither more nor less than "disobedience of orders." Whether the three measures here referred to were in themselves good or bad, necessary or unnecessary, is not the question; they were *contrary to orders*; and in that contrariety there exists, in official eyes, a degree of turpitude which no intrinsic virtues, or practical benefits, can either redeem or palliate.

We are by no means insensible or indifferent to the importance, in affairs of government as well as in the business of private life, of submission to rightful authority. But whilst we would shun the one extreme of defending insubordination, we would also shun the other of giving to subordination a supremacy which does not belong to it—of making it the *end* instead of a *means*. Applying this distinction to the relation in which the Governors of colonies stand to the Secretary of State, we should maintain that the narrow views taken (as we believe) by Sir George Gipps, are unworthy of the true dignity of his office; and that the wider views taken (as it would seem) by Captain Fitzroy, are such as become the ruler of a free British community. Sir George's rule is, "Whatever becomes of the colony, stick to your orders;" Captain Fitzroy's appear to have been, "Whatever becomes of your orders, stick to the colony." Which of the rules is the wiser, the more virtuous, the more magnanimous of the two, will be seen on stripping them of their official mask, and exhibiting them in their naked character. The one really means—"Whatever becomes of the colony, I will take care of myself;" the other—"Whatever becomes of myself, I will take care of the colony." And the natural operation of these rules is now seen. Sir George Gipps, having exceeded his term of office by nearly two years, has yet the prospect of retaining his post for some years to come; Captain Fitzroy, having held his appointment not more than half the usual term, is abruptly superseded. It is clear, therefore, that Sir George's rule, whatever else may be said of it, is the more prudent of the two. It is worth £5000 a year!

A wise and well-meaning Minister will take care how he issues orders. Having selected for the office of the Governor a gentleman of character and parts, he will not fetter him with too many instructions: he will place confidence in him; he will, in a very great measure, leave to his own discretion the management of affairs that, being purely local, must of necessity be better understood on the spot than any where else. Under a judicious arrangement like this, a Governor would feel himself a free and a responsible agent, free to advance the interests of his colony to the best of his power; responsible for the results of a policy so entirely his own. And if he had to be censured or recalled, it would not be for disobedience as a servant, but for incompetency as the head of an administration. For aught that appears in the case of Captain Fitzroy, as put by Sir James Graham, his incompetency for the duties of his office may have been of the highest, the very highest rank; for he had the rare moral courage to disobey orders; and it may be that those orders were impracticable, or full of danger to the people of his charge.

As we have already said, we do not put ourselves forward as Captain Fitzroy's advocates. We are not sufficiently conversant with the facts of his case to be able to speak positively, either for or against. All we mean to say is, that if he disobeyed those orders from a conscientious conviction that to put them in force would be injurious to the colony placed under his protection, he acted a noble

part; and, in suffering under Ministerial displeasure, he is a martyr to right principle. And the question naturally occurs, to a New South Wales colonist. Had the gentleman at the head of our own Government been placed in the same predicament, would he have acted the same or a similar part? If so, then we can only apologise for having formed a very erroneous estimate of his public character; for, according to that estimate, he would no more have done so than would have thrust his right hand into the fire.

THE WAR IN ALGERIA.

The French Government has published the official report of General Lamoriciere on the series of combats which that officer fought on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of the present month, in the neighbourhood of Nedroma, against the native tribes, which have risen in favour Abd-el Kader, and the news of which was previously announced by the telegraphic despatch dated Perpignan, October 23, which we have already published.

The despatch of General Lamoriciere, though a very long document, adds in fact very little to the information previously given us by the telegraphic despatch. On the 13th he attacked the Kabyles in their mountains, and made himself master of a very difficult defile, which the natives do not appear to have defended with any vigour. For the two following days, a sort of running fight was kept up, in which Abd-el Kader, who was in sight during the first day, and at the head of 2500 cavalry, did not take part. General Lamoriciere says, that instead of fighting, the Emir retreated, amidst the jeering and hooting of allies whom he had induced to rise in his favour, and then sacrificed at the moment when they were fighting his battle. The fact, however, probably is, that Abd-el-Kader was induced to retreat, because the country, which is very mountainous, was unfit for cavalry movements. At all events, Abd-el-Kader escaped with his cavalry untouched. The remaining tribes were hemmed in by the French troops in an angle, having the sea on one side, the river Tafna on the other, and the French army in front; and finding that they had no chance of escape, they surrendered at discretion. We are left in the dark as to the exact number of prisoners, but they appear to be principally composed of the peaceable inhabitants of the country? and so little do their future attempts at attack alarm General Lamoriciere, that he contents himself with ordering them to remain at large in the mountains of the Trara tribe, where they surrendered, until such time as the plain becomes more tranquil. General Lamoriciere takes great credit to himself for not having put the whole of these native tribes to death after they had surrendered as prisoners of war. "My Infantry," says he, "would have had ample vengeance for this insurrection; but, with the present exasperated feelings of our troops, would this vengeance not be perhaps too severe?" The *Journal des Debats* also praises the humanity and moderation of the General, which, it says, in this instance, makes the French character contrast nobly with that of the barbarians of Africa; but the *Debats* forgets that there is a great difference between the present case and the circumstances under which Colonel Montagnac and his companions lost their lives. In the one case the natives had surrendered as prisoners of war; in the other, the French troops were killed, fighting to the last. Indeed, had the French troops put their prisoners to death on this occasion, that contrast would have been greatly in favour of the natives, for it appears that the lives of all the prisoners who fell into the hands of Abd-el-Kader after the destruction of Colonel Montagnac's column have been spared, and that the wounded have been carefully attended to. A letter has been received from Colonel de Cognord, who was supposed to have been one of those killed with Colonel Montagnac, from which it appears that the whole of the troops forming that column were not slain, as was originally stated. Ninety-six of them were taken prisoners by the Arabs under Abd-el-Kader. Colonel de Cognord speaks highly of the humanity and kindness with which they are treated by the Emir.

The results from Gen. Lamoriciere's four days of fighting do not appear to be either brilliant or very important. Gen. Lamoriciere himself says that the best effect of them is to take away from Abd-el-Kader the opportunity of attacking Nedroma a place which the natives had successfully defended by simply closing its gates even before the appearance of the French troops. General Lamoriciere, however, intimates that he was on the following day to go again in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader who had retired in the direction of the Tafna.

Joint-Stock Companies.—By a Parliamentary paper just issued an account is given of all joint-stock companies registered under the act 7 and 3 Victoria, c. 110. It appears that of companies existing before September last there were 965, and 48 for foreign operations. Of the total number 103 were railway companies. From the 1st of November to the 7th of June last 355 were provisionally registered, and 17 foreign operations. Of the 355 as many as 252 were railway companies, and 11 others for foreign operations. Between the 9th and 30th of June, 57 railways were registered. For a provisional registration a fee of 5*l.* is paid. After all expenses, the Register-General had in hand a balance of 530*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* It seems from the amount of fees received that, from the first of November to the 31st of December 50*l.* was received for provisional registration, from the first of January to the 31st of March, 319*l.*, and from the first of April to the 7th of June 700*l.*, making a total for "provisional registration" of 1,619*l.* The returns extend to 163 pages.

Fortifications in Canada.—We learn from the *Kingston (Canada) Chronicle* that warlike preparations on a large scale are being made at that point. The front of the splendid Town Hall, says the *Chronicle*, is to be laid open to the lake by the pulling down of Messrs M'Pherson and Co's store-houses and the erection of a heavy battery. The shell-turret is to be surmounted by a large tower, which will be of great utility as a naval point of view, as a mark for the harbour. It is also proposed to erect a large tower at Sargent's Point, and strengthen the works at Fort Henry. The last steamer from England brought advices that it was contemplated to send out a large additional military

force to Canada, and also that the construction of 17 war steamers was to be undertaken forthwith. In noticing these pregnant movements, the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* very properly says, "At every point England seems to be strengthening her means of offence and defence, and there is much reason to believe that at no time within the last quarter of a century have our relations with that Power been in a more delicate, if not critical, situation. What is our Government doing? Denuding many of the most important points on the frontier and the seaboard of nearly all their effective defensive force, and, without the authority and scarcely the colour of law, transferring this force to Texas, a foreign country by our laws. Why is Buffalo one of the most important points on the whole frontier, without any troops, while several companies are still kept at Plattsburgh, Sackett's Harbour, Oswego, Detroit, and Fort Gratiot.—*New York Couriers and Inquirer*

Melancholy Reverse of Fortune.—The daughter of the late Sir Abraham Bradley King, who was twice Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Grand Master of the Orange Lodge, and who in his capacity of Lord Mayor entertained George IV., when he visited Ireland in 1821, has been compelled, as the widow of a naval officer, to apply to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society for assistance. Her memorial was rejected at the last Court of the Society, on the ground that a lady so connected should not be left by her friends to seek assistance from strangers.—*Globe*.

Union of the Atlantic and Pacific.—We have received the *Grenada Chronicle* of the 6th ultimo, which contains intelligence of the highest interest to the world: It appears that efforts are making in Europe to cut a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, though the isthmus of Panama, or to construct a railroad across the country to Tehuantepec at an enormous expense, the Americans have achieved the great work in the most simple way, and at comparatively little or no cost. They have discovered the Amazon to be navigable for steamers from its mouth, on the Atlantic, to Lima, in Peru, and within eight miles of Callao one of the principal ports on the Pacific.—*New York Morning News*. The expedition was made in September, 1844, by Capt. John S. Kause of Philadelphia, on the river Marañon, as far as the port of "Baros," in the republic of the Ecuador. Captain Kause says he was truly amazed at the quantity of minerals, dyewoods of various sorts, and other valuable woods, coffee, cocoa, white and common, of excellent quality; cotton, very fine and long, like wool; spices, balsam, raisins, wax, and other rich productions, which he met with in great abundance everywhere during his travels.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—The southern papers record five duels—two killed and three wounded.—at New Orleans at Pensacola. Also a street fight at St. Augustine, in which one was killed and two were wounded. Rifles, broadswords and pistols were the agreeable weapons.

Fortification of the Coast.—Within the last fortnight several Government officials have been examining the state of the ramparts and other defences of Berwick. It is known that Government have in contemplation some extensive plan for the improvement of the means of defence of our coasts, in the view of hostilities breaking out with the United States, in consequence of the grasping aggressions of that Power, and its infringement of our territorial rights on the North America continent. It is not improbable, therefore, that at no distant date the fortifications of Berwick may be put into a state of efficiency, the batteries mounted with cannon, and sufficient force of military lodged in the barracks to repel temporarily, the attack of an enemy.—*Berwick Worder*.

Military Firing.—The subject of directing fire rightly is important; and it may be added, in illustration of its importance, that a glay or a hundred thousand ball cartridges are often fired in the course of a military action without killing or wounding more than 500 men. In such case (and such cases are not rare,) it is evident that there is an expense of ammunition without an effect commensurate to the expenditure. If the non-effect arise from distance or position, the military officer in command commits an error. If the distance be the just distance for action, if the enemy be duly exposed, and if the troops be carried into the field in a proper manner, and the effect be such as is stated, it is evident that the soldier wants skill, or that he wants discipline and courage necessary for the direction of the skill which he possesses. Want of skill is always accompanied with hurry and confusion, and a soldier who wants skill, that is, who is not confident of producing a given effect by a discharge of his musket, has no calculation. He knows that he is in possession of an instrument of destruction. He is ignorant of its true value; he loads and fires in haste and confusion, in hopes of hiding himself under the cover of its smoke, or of drowning his fears under its noise. But as he has no skill, and, consequently, no precise object in view, the mind is blank, and the act is in a manner void. In this case, the remedy against panic consists principally in the noise and order of the explosion—and that is precarious. On the contrary, the skillful soldier is confident of an effect resulting from his skill. He is master of himself on all occasions; and, according to his position and his bearings, he is almost certain of diminishing the number of the foe by every ball discharged; thus every discharge adds to security, both in his own idea and in reality. If this subject be considered as it ought to be, the principal object of study in the training of troops will be bestowed on cultivating the art of firing with just direction, rather than for attaining rapid explosion and exact correspondence in time by platoon or battalion. It is clear that eighty or one hundred thousand balls will do no more than five hundred of enemy, and if it be demonstrable that fifty hundred would have the same effect if the soldier were brought into action properly, and if he correctly knew the power of his musket, it is obvious to common sense that every soldier ought to be systematically instructed in an which brings with it advantages of no great value.—*Jackson's Economy of Armies*.