

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, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, MANILA, CHUSAN, SHANGHAI, with dates for each.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1846

A private letter, dated London 22nd December, states that the memorial from the Merchants and Landholders of Hongkong had been before the Cabinet, and would receive all attention from Her Majesty's advisers.

We hear that Mr. Montgomery Martin had an interview with Lord Stanley at the Colonial Office, and that his resignation of the Treasurership of Hongkong had not been formally accepted.

The Lady Mary Wood brings intelligence of a very complex nature, and probably of greater importance than that by any mail from Europe and India for several years.

In the United Kingdom the failure of crops is more partial than was anticipated, and grain has not advanced to any very extravagant rates.

Trade is unsettled, as well from depressions consequent upon the glutted markets abroad, as from the aspect of political affairs; but though there is no speculative demand for colonial and foreign produce, there is a fair quantity purchased for actual consumption.

In the political world, the changes have been of a most extraordinary nature, and, in our humble opinion, the results are in the highest degree satisfactory.

The position which Sir Robert Peel now occupies, is the most singular of any Minister in British history. The nominal leader of the Tory party, though not himself a Tory; backed by the Whigs, though all his life their political opponent; and above all obtaining the support of the ultra Radicals upon one of the most important measures that has ever been brought before the British parliament.

Who is the man at the head of either government, who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that anything and everything that he could do has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result?

The Indian news is scarcely less important than that from Europe. A fierce and bloody battle has been fought with the Sikhs, in which our gallant Indian army have reaped fresh laurels.

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The people of nearly all shades of politics have confidence in Peel, and hence he is able to mould to his will, the minds of men, who are the natural and hereditary opponents of his measures.

British relations with the United States are in a critical position, and it is not improbable that we may ere long have to deplore a war between two countries, whom nature appears to have intended for close allies.

The speech of the President upon the Oregon question is clear—he demands for his country the whole of the disputed territory. There is little doubt that his sentiments are those of a majority of the legislature, who will support him in any measures he may propose for obtaining territorial possession of Oregon.

We do not believe that Mr. Polk anticipates a war with Great Britain. We look upon his speech as a piece of political clap trap, intended to please the people of the West, whose warlike propensities may draw their country into a ruinous and deadly strife.

Before the United States can take possession of Oregon, a year's intimation of her intention must be given to Great Britain. Supposing that intimation to be given, there are many ways of preventing a war. It may be by the intervention of France; by a change in the Cabinet at Washington; or by the voices of the American people, who on calm deliberation must hesitate before they draw the sword for a territory, their title to which they will not leave to the arbitration of a third party.

Did Mr Polk really contemplate a war with one of the greatest of European powers, we would hear of preparations on a large scale. However much a portion of the American people may dislike Great Britain, they certainly cannot look upon her as a despicable foe; and the Government at Washington must know, that in the event of war being declared, powerful armaments will be sent to their shores, and the Southern States have to struggle for their domestic institutions.

Some years ago, when there was a probability of a war with the United States, the Duke of Wellington declared in parliament that, if war was unavoidable it must be a grand national war, as England could not afford to have her onward course checked by petty warfare. Such sentiments doubtless still animate His Grace and the other members of Government.

We look upon hostilities between the United States and Great Britain as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the human family. The result it is impossible to tell, though it is but too probable that the other great powers would be drawn in to it, and victors and vanquished would have lasting cause for regret.

The confederation of the United States offers the strongest contrasts. In climate, productions, and interests, they are often the very opposite of each other. It is in the people themselves, however, that may be marked the greatest difference.

East of the Hudson, lies the moral and intellectual strength of the Union; the men of education, of thought, and of high moral and religious principles—of course we merely state this as the general rule—and the majority of that section of the Union are opposed to war. The physical strength of the States, may be said to lay in the west.

The hardy pioneers of civilization, alike familiar with the rifle and the axe, in most cases imperfectly educated, and possessed of the vices of semi barbarism as well as the virtues, are ever ready for war—they love excitement—they have nothing at stake—they are too far removed from the coast to feel the consequences of the calamity they provoke.

It is unfortunate for America, that the representatives of her physical strength are more numerous in her legislature than those of her moral strength. It is this preponderance of the animal over the moral man, which endangers the peace of two countries bound to each other by interest, by language, and by consanguinity.

Were the sentiments of such men as Mr Webster to regulate the measures of the Cabinet at Washington, there would be no risk of war, nor would the interests of America suffer. In a late address from that accomplished Orator, made in full knowledge that Great Britain had done everything she could to effect a compromise without a loss of honour, he says.

"Who is the man at the head of either government, who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind, until he is prepared to show that anything and everything that he could do has been done to avoid such a terrible ultimate result? If a British Minister, under whose administration a war should ensue on the question, cannot stand up in the Parliament and show that it is no his fault, cannot show that he has done everything which an honest and sensible man can do to avert the conflict, I undertake to say that no power or popularity can uphold his shaking position for an hour.

And in the same sense and spirit I say, that if in this country any party shall, before we are aware of it, plunge us into a war upon this question, it must expect to meet a very severe interrogatory from the American people; it must expect to prepare itself to show that it has done all it could, without any bias from the pride of success or the love of war—all that it could do, to keep the nation safe from so great a calamity, with the preservation of its rights and its honour."

The Indian news is scarcely less important than that from Europe. A fierce and bloody battle has been fought with the Sikhs, in which our gallant Indian army have reaped fresh laurels. The engagement is said to have been of the most obstinate description, and though the victory was complete England has to mourn for upwards of fifty Officers and a large number of the private Soldiers. Among our extracts will be found the particulars, so far as known in Calcutta when the mail left. The Governor General, in a Notification, states that in the three engagements, of the 18th, 21st and 22nd of December, upwards of 90 pieces of Artillery were captured. His Excellency congratulates Sir Hugh Gough on the victory he has obtained, and proposes "decorating the breasts of the troops with a Medal."

ARRIVALS AT WHANGPOA. FEBRUARY, 21, P. & O. Co's St. Lady Mary Wood, Cooper, Ceylon.

ARRIVALS AT MACAO. FEBRUARY, 21, P. & O. Co's St. Lady Mary Wood, Cooper, Ceylon.

ARRIVALS AT WHANGPOA AND MACAO. FEBRUARY, 21, P. & O. Co's St. Lady Mary Wood, Cooper, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS. Per Lady Mary Wood—From England, Messrs A. Campbell, Chumley, Morss, and Thorn. From Gibraltar, Lieut Pery. From Calcutta, Mr Maclean. From Singapore, Captain Johnson, R. N.; and Captain Rogers.

SAILED. FEBRUARY, 21, Corsair (steam), Soames, Canton. 22, Zee, Parker, Cumingmoon. 22, Privateer, Martell, Cumingmoon. 23, Warlock, Jancey, East Coast. 23, Sged Khan, Smart, East Coast. 24, Torrington, Nell, Whampoa.

PASSENGERS. Per Preciosa—Messrs Bots and Lewis. REPORTS. Pantuloon, Stone, Macao. Lady Mary Wood (st. sh), Cooper, Ceylon on the 27th inst.

ENGLISH SHIPPING. ARRIVALS FROM CHINA.—November 24th Olympus, at Salcombe; 26th Bangalore, the Downs; 27th India, the Downs; December 19th Litherland, Cork; 22nd Palmyra, the Downs; 23rd Helen Stewart, the Downs.

SAILED FOR CHINA.—December 7th Eliza Ann, from the Downs; Rokeby, from the Downs; 8th Mirzapore, from Liverpool; 9th Queen, from Portsmouth; Ostrich, from the Clyde.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.—January 11th Alligator, Cook, Macao 4th January; 14th Lanrick, White, Hongkong 8th January; Hebe, Hullock, Amoy 1st January; 20th Cacique, Neiker, Amoy 9th do; Archimede (French war steamer), Macao 11th do; H. M. Str Vulture, McDougall, put back: 24th General Wood, Stokoe, China 17th do; 31st Ariel, Burt, Hongkong 23rd do. February 3rd Julie (Swede), put back: 6th Atlet Rohomas, Row; China 28th January; 8th Braganza, Lewis, Hongkong 1st February; Lady Mary Wood, Cooper, Point de Galle 28th do.

SAILED.—January 10th H. M. S. Iris, Mundy, Penang: 13th Pantuloon, Stone, Hongkong: 14th Lanrick, White, Bombay; 24th Prince Albert, Thompson, Hongkong: 30th Mor, Alston, do. February 3rd Mischief, China.

ANJER SHIPPING. January 2nd Thomas Perkins, Manila 20th Dec. for New York: 7th Adrianus and Jacobus, China 25th Dec: 8th Grecian, China 25th Dec. for London: 14th Queen of England, China 4th January for London: 21st Alceme (French frigate), Macao 6th January: 23rd Ambrorier (French), Antwerp 6th August for Singapore: 26th Isabella Gray, Liverpool for Singapore.

ARRIVALS AT BATAVIA.—Dec. 30th Belhaven, Watt, from Glasgow 21st Sept. Jan. 26th Helena, Eyre, New York, 4th Nov. SAILED FROM BATAVIA.—Jan. 15th Belhaven, Watt, Singapore. 16th Crusader, Nawghlon, Rotterdam. 29th Helena, Eyre, China.

ARRIVALS AT THE CAPE.—Nov. 1st Emerald Isle, Curling, China 30th July, Again sailed for London on the 4th Nov.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. H. M. S. Agincourt, Captain Johnstone, Flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane. H. M. S. Dedalus, Captain McQuhae. H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot. H. M. S. Hazard, Commander Egerton. H. M. Str. Vixen, Commander Giffard. H. C. Str. Pluto, Commander Airy. H. M. Tr. S. Sapphire, Commander Fittock. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Commander King. H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.

Anglona, Lane, Macvicar and Co. Anomya, Thomas, J. Matheson and Co. Bonanje Hormujee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. Calcutta, G. Duddell. Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co. John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co. Lady Mary Wood (st. sh), Cooper, J. A. Olding. Linnet (Am), Youngusband and Co. Lynx, Hely, Dent and Co. Midas (Am. st. shr), Poor, James P. Sturgis. Pantuloon, Stone, Turner and Co. Pearl Smardon, Bush and Co. Starling, Chape, William Lane. Theresa, Dent and Co. Zephyr, Mann, Dent and Co.

SHIPPING AT WHANGPOA. Amherst, Biale, A. A. de Mello. Corsair (steam), Soames, J. Matheson and Co. David, Fucley, Hansen. Dorothy, Brown, Holliday, Wise and Co. Good Success, Cowie, J. Matheson and Co. Greyhound, Hutchinson, Lindsay and Co. John Christian, Thomas, Ditom, Gray and Co. Joven Corino, Dring, D. & M. Rustumjee and Co. Justina (Dutch), Bash, J. M. S. Van Basel. Lord Arthur, Elliott, J. Crooke & Massey. P. Adler (Prussian), Schatz, Russell and Co. Ratanana, Crighton, Turner and Co. Sir Charles Forbes (Sw), Schior, Russell and Co. Sallina, Wadge, D. & M. Rustumjee and Co. Torrington, Nell, Murrow and Co. Wild Irish Girl, Buxton, Captain. W. Jardine, Small, Blankin, Rawson and Co.

VESSELS AT MACAO. Dos Anigos (Sp), J. A. P. de Silva. Fatal Hair (Dut), Ingah, J. M. S. Van Basel. Harrier, C. Saporjee Lungrah. Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva. Jase (Dutch), P. Berg, Macvicar and Co. John (Swede), Oltzberg, Cumingmoon, J. M. & Co. Lady Hayes, Langley, J. Matheson and Co. Lynn, Grosvener, J. A. Durran. Sierra (Galley), Knattem, Burt, Lange and Co. Sol (Span), Espejo, Captain. Sloop, Estacion, A. Heard and Co. Yala (Sp), Bordenave, J. Salido.

ARRIVALS AT WHANGPOA AND MACAO. U. S. S. Columbus (74), Com. Biddle, Bogue latta. U. S. Corvette Vincennes, Captain Parling. Madras, Coche, Wessore and Co. Paul Jones, Walker, Russell and Co. Tartar, Lockwood, Gifford and Co. Warabickon, Webster, Wessore and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA. THE Bally Brig "SIEWA," will be despatched as above on the 4th proximo. For freight or passage, apply to: BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 24th February, 1846.

FOR SALE. 100 Piculs Camphor; packed ready for shipment. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

NOTICE. I Herby certify that I am not aware of any dissolution of partnership between JOHN QUE and myself. And I herby caution any party or parties not to pay money into the firm of KENNARD & QUE, without my Signature; and the said THOMAS KENNARD, further states that he will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the aforesaid JOHN QUE.

THOMAS KENNARD. Victoria, Dated 19th February, 1846.

RAFFLE. TO be Ruffed for at MACKAY & Co's. Queen's Road, Hongkong, as soon as the shares are filled up, the following New Elegant and highly finished works, in 100 shares at \$10. each, in the following lots, each subscriber being sure of gaining a prize.

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COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply at this Office.

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Apply for information, to the Clerk the Office of the FRIEND OF CHINA.

NOTICE.

MRS HUME, MILLINER & DRESS MAKER, BEGS to inform the Ladies of Hongkong, that having been enabled through the kindness of friends to resume business, she has this day opened a Shop in Stanley Street, where she trusts by strict attention, and punctuality in the execution of any orders with which she may be favoured, to merit a share of patronage. No. 3 Stanley Street, Hongkong, February, 26th 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MAC EWEN & Co. will sell by Auction on Thursday 26th instant, at Chinam's Room, a number of fine Bronze and Russia Grates, Fenders, fire Irons &c. Slightly damaged; together with sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 26th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. at Chinam's Hong.

A quantity of fine Russia and Bronze Grates, Fenders, fire Irons &c. &c. slightly damaged. A small quantity of Europe rope, an invoice of Oilman's stores, consisting of Pickles, Sauces, Smoked Herring in Tins, York Hams in Tins, Salmon Findon Haddocks, Anchovies, &c. &c. Manila and Havana cigars.

50 Bar: Rosin, Bright and black Varnish in Barrels, black Paint, Nails and copper Pump Leather, Tacks, Barley, Dried Figs, Plums & Prunes. 50 Demijohns Gin, Wine and Beer corks, white wine in cases, Port and Sherry in wood and bottle, Broad cloth, Tweed, Flannel and Baize &c. &c. Terms will be named preceding the sale. McEWEN & Co. Auctioneers.

Victoria, February 26, 1845.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WITHOUT reserve. Mr W. H. FRANKLYN, will sell by Public Auction this Evening, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely, at his Rooms Queen's Road, Books and Maps, Views in Switzerland, the Bosphorus, America, Canada, &c., Preserved Bacon in Tins, Fancy Soaps, Furniture, Plain and Figured Velvets; White and Brown Drills; Grey Long Cloth; A hip Bath; Fifty Kegs of Butter; and a small stock of Wines. After which, Four Compasses, a Quadrant, a Gun, Brace of Pistols, 6 Barrel Revolving Pistol, Camera Obscura; and a variety Articles the property of a Gentleman deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on Delivery in Mexican Dollars; Rupees 229 per 100 Mexican; and Spanish at Par. And all Lots to be Cleared the Day after the Sale, or the same will be sold at the expense and risk of the Purchasers. Victoria, February 25th, 1846.

POKTO NOVO IRON WORKS.

THE INDIA IRON and STEEL COMPANY, have again blown in their Furnaces, and are now ready to execute orders for Pig Iron and Iron Castings of every description.

From improvements in the Manufacture of their Iron, they are now capable of making Castings of the softest description and malleability, and of great strength which can be filed, turned and bored with ease.

The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Pig together with the superiority of their Castings, give them confidence in the perfect certainty of executing any orders they may receive to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them.

The arrangements to complete their Forge are nearly finished, and they hope by the beginning of the year to supply Bar Iron of all sizes, uniform in quality and equal to the best European Marks.

Castings of the following description may be procured:— Large Castings:—Columns or Pillars, Beams and Pipes, for Buildings, &c. Small Castings:—Plain and Ornamental Brackets, for Wall Shade, Lamps, Shelves, &c. Do. Do.—Railways and Balusters. Do. Do.—Bedsteads with and without Posts. Hinges and Bolts for large Gates and Doors. Castors for Beds, or for Tables or Boxes. Pestles and Mortars of large and small sizes, and many other Castings of the like description too numerous to mention.

Order or Letters of enquiry addressed to their Agents:— Messrs. BAINBRIDGE & Co., Madras. TULLOCH & Co., Calcutta. REMINGTON & Co., Bombay, or to the Managing Director at Porto Novo, shall be immediately attended to.

WANTED.

BAKER. One who understands his business in all its branches, and of steady habits. Apply to I. MILLER, No. 1 & 2 Oswald's Buildings, 11th Feby. 1846.

DISPENSARY,

4 French Hong,

CANTON.

FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES &C.

- BUTLERS Tasteless Seidlitz Powders. Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation. Capsules Gelatineuses. Castor Oil Capsules. Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime. Stomach Bitters. Spirit of Camphor. Castor Oil, Superior Cold drawn. Liston's Healing Solution. Rose Water. Granville's Lotion. Prepared Chalk. Perfumed Chalk Balls. Lip Salve. Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb. Tooth Powder. Hydrodate of Potash. Carbonate of Soda in Bottles. Gregory's Powder. Chalybeate Salts.

- Quinine in Bottle and in Pills. Turkey Rhubarb. Balsamic Paste. Suspensory Baudages. Hernia trusses. Ear Syringes. Urethra do. Bone and Glass. Lavement Machines. Patent Lint. Specific Solution of Hydrodate of Potash and Sarsaparilla etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Cutaneous affections. Spirits of Wine. Sponges. Lignorce. Rowland's Toothache drops. Hoffman's Anodyne. Freshbrues. Medicine Chests. SODA WATER etc. etc. etc.

E. CULLEN, M. R. C. S. L. L. A. I. 4 French Hong, Canton.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Commission Agents &c. No 1 & 2 WOOSNAM'S BUILDINGS.

HAVE for sale all kinds of Stores suitable for Ships; such as Canvas, Blocks, Rope, Twine, Beef, Pork, &c. &c. Also Stores suitable for families, Double Gloster Cheese, Butter in small Kegs and Jars, York hams, Coffee, Chocolate, Preserved Meats and Soups, Sauces and Pickles assorted, Sardines, Prunes, Bloom Raisins, Pearl Barley, Jams and Jellies, Tea in small packages superior Bristol Tripe, Salmon, Tongues.

ALSO

Beer and Porter in Cask, Barclay and Perkins Stout in bottles, Allopp's Beer. Superior Port and Sherry, Madeira in wood and bottles, Vidonia, old Cognac, Whiskey in cask and bottle, Cask Brandy, Cherry Cordia, and a variety of other articles. Victoria, 20th December 1845.

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.

MESSRS. SMITH & BRIMELOW have just received ex "William Jardine" a choice selection of the following articles: Durham Mustard in pound and 1/2 lb. bottles. Assorted pickles and Sauces. Tart Fruits. White Wine and raspberry Vinegar. French Olives and capers. Jams and Jellies assorted. Loaf and pine Cheeses. Bacon in 12 lbs. pieces, in Cloth and glaze. Prime Yorkshire Hams. Sardines in butter. Dried Apples. Prime mess beef in small barrells and Tierces. A few Casks of superior light and dark brandy.

ALSO

A small invoice of fine white Cotton Socks. The above articles are from the well known house of CHARLES, HEATON & Co. February 6th, 1845. LONDON.

I hereby give notice that the partnership between myself and THOMAS KUNNAIRD is this day dissolved.

JOHN QUE.

Victoria, February 13th, 1846.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have formed a partnership and opened a Store, two doors East of the house occupied by General D'Aguilar, where they have on Sale.

- Cumberland Hams, Wiltshire Cheeses, English Pickled Tongues, Beef and Pork, Beer, Porter, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey in bottles or cask, Champagne and Claret, Port, Sherry, and Cordials &c. Blankets and Clothing of every description, White Lead, Paint Oil, and Turpentine, Sheet Lead, Patent Water Closets, and a variety of other articles.

H. & B. have also received an Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches "Horaby" Maker, Liverpool.

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 Ganne dresses, Barege cachemire, Glacé broché, Barege satin, Labrador, Veloutine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goudrées, and Mille robes, 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.

ON the 25th instant will be sold by Public Auction, by order of E. Barrett Esq. U. S. Naval Store-keeper, a quantity of Condensed Stores, consisting of 63,000 lbs. Bread, 3,942 lbs. Butter, 4,254 lbs. Sugar, 2,066 lbs. Dried Apples, 1,900 lbs. Coffee, and 1,500 lbs. Cocoa; also one barrel of Pork, and seven Pen Jacket; the whole will be sold off without reserve, at the Naval Store, Praya Mandava; further particulars will be published in Handbills. JNO: SMITH, Maceo, 7th February, 1846.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him; to pay the same as early as possible; claims on those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the highest bidders. Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1839, are requested to send their address, and their accounts, will be forwarded to them without delay. JNO: SMITH, Macao, 18th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned, Champagne, Hook, Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality. EDWARD NEWMAN, Victoria 7th October, 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, 20th Jan., 1846. Queen's Road.

GOLD PENS. JUST Received, and for sale, a few superior Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. ALSO An Invoice of Stationery, consisting of Plain and Ruled Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled Foolscap, Account Current, Account Sales, Office, Envelope, and Blotting Paper, Quills Lead Pencils, Parallel Rulers, Office Inkstands, &c. &c. W. S. HEYL, Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! THE Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, a large assortment of highly finished Dress and Waterproof Boots, Half Boots, Shoes and Gaiter Boots. Wm. S. HEYL, Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

NOTICE. WM. S. HEYL, offers for sale, at his Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials. Beer and Porter in wood and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manila Cerolets; Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

JUST IMPORTED, AND For Sale by C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer, Pottinger Street. A few Hogsheads of Abbott's Pale Ale. Victoria, February 4th, 1846.

BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior English Paint Oil. C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer, Pottinger Street, Victoria, 15th November, 1845.

BATTLE AT FERROZ SHUHR ON THE 21ST AND 22ND DEC.

On the afternoon of 18th Dec., a small guard being about to pitch the tents of the Governor-General found themselves surrounded by the Sikhs and were taken prisoners. A few escaped with the news and the 3d Light Dragons and 4th Cavalry (Lancers) were ordered on. The enemy opened a fire of cannon upon them, when the charge was made. The action lasted a short time—the enemy was put to flight and 17 guns were taken. Loss estimated on our side from 200 to 300. On the enemy's very much more severe. Lall Singh was the General on this occasion.

This action was first heard of at Ferozapore by an intercepted despatch taken on the person of a Sikh, who was mounted on a Dragoon's horse with all its trappings. During the night of the 20th, orders were received by General Littler to reinforce the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and on the following day H. M. 62d, and 12th N. I. marched. At 3 p. m. of the 21st the united force

came in sight of the enemy, when after a brief conference between the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief and General Littler an order was given to advance to the attack. Our report is almost exclusively of the proceedings of the two Regiments above mentioned. They formed line and advanced to within 30 yards of the trenches under a most exterminating fire.

Col Bruce of the 12th and Capt. Holmes were shot down, and Capt. Powis' horse was shot: the left wing of the 12th advanced up to the guns when the 62d were sent retiring in obedience to orders. At this time Lieutenant Tulloh of the 12th was shot through the face, and Capt. Nicolson fell also, not 30 yards from the enemy. The 8th Light Cavalry and 3d Irreg. Horse were repulsed in a charge on the guns. About 140 men of the 12th with the following Officers, Capt Abbott, commanding, James Ferris, William Ferris, Hall, Dunlop, Scott, Ewart, (wounded in 2 places) Jackson and Macleod—rallied with the colours. The action lasted all night, and until 4 a. m. next morning, when by mutual consent there was a cessation, but at day break the fight was renewed and lasted till 3 p. m. of the 22d. Many old Queen's Officers say, that no such heavy fire was ever kept up so long and with such carnage. Our loss was fearful—the enemy's it is said not less than 20,000 killed and wounded in the two days fight! The 3d Dragoons did wonders and are cruelly cut up. In 10 minutes the 12th lost 80 men. -20 of these were of the Light Company. Brigade Major Egerton's life is despaired of, but Colonel Bruce who lost his arm is doing well. The regiments have all suffered most severely, and the average of the European loss may be taken from 200 to 650 per regiment. The enemy is thought to have been 80,000 strong, with 100 guns at the time of this attack, of different calibres, 24, 18, 12 and 9 Pounders and a great many of them Brass. We regret deeply to learn that several regiments have suffered severely from explosions in the enemy's Camp after it was in our possession.

PARTIAL REPORT OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ACTIONS FOUGHT AT FERROZ SHUHR ON THE 21ST AND 22D DEC.

- Killed. General Sale, Capt. Clarke, 62 Foot. General McCaskill, Wells, 62 Foot. Major Broadfoot, Lieut. Gubbins, 62 Foot. Capt. Nicolson, 28th N. I., Scott, 62 Foot. Brigadier Wallace, 73d N. I., McNair, 62 Foot. Capt. Harvey, 39th Foot, Ensign Kelly, 62 Foot. Capt. W. Hore, 18th M. I., Sims, 62 Foot. Capt. Box, Lieut. Eatwell, 62 Foot. Clark, European, Croly, 62 Foot. Ensign Noxon, Light Infantry, 62 Foot. Lieut. Wolen, 42 N. I., 62 Foot. Lt. Col. Herries, 3d Lt. Dg., A. D. C. to Gov-Gen, 62 Foot. Capt. Munro, 10th Lt. Cav., A. D. C., 62 Foot. Major D'Arcy Todd, Capt. Hunter, 73d N. I., 62 Foot. Capt. Jasper Trower, Griffin, 24th N. I., 62 Foot. Dashwood, Hamilton, 24 N. I., 62 Foot. Lieut. Lambert, Ensign Stubbs, 33 N. I., 62 Foot. Pollock, Dr. Hoffmister German, 62 Foot. Major Hull, 16th N. I. Grenadiers, 62 Foot. Col. Belton C. B. 31st Foot, 62 Foot.

Wounded.

- Brigadier Wheeler, Major Somerset, Mily, Secy. to the Gov. Gen. Col. Reid Major Short H. M. 62d Ensign Gregg, 42d N. I. Capt. Graves, Col. Bruce, 12th N. I. Sibley, Capt. Holmes, Flood, Lieut. Tallock, Gregorson, Ewart, Hewitt, Capt. Struthers 14th N. I. Ensign Craig, Lieut. Walsh, Lieut. S. Fisher 3d Dg., Wood, Lieut. Pogson 46th N. I., Lukin, Ensign Campbell, Ens. Wild, 40th M. I.

Capt. Egerton, Act. Dy. As. Gr. Master General, Codrington. Ens Salisbury Esq. Lt. I. Lieut Young 60th Foot. Lieut Plasket 31st Foot, Chambers, Burnett M. Brig 16th N. I., Mullen, Capt. Thompson 66th N. I.

This does not include the 80th, or the 31st, the 29th, and many other regiments.

The latest news from Ferozapore is, we think of the 26th, and we lament to say that it mentions the death of Major Somerset on the previous evening. It will have been seen by our information of the 23d December, which was the day after the great contest was over, that another engagement was promised for the 24th, and this it is now clear had not taken place. A letter we received on the 4th quoted these words from a wounded Officer—"I have just returned from bloodiest battle ever fought on the 24th." We read this date as the battle alluded to, and supposed it the one that had been looked for—whereas we can only now imagine the date was of the letter and not of the action. But the Governor-General's Notification does not speak, it will be observed, of the enemy having re-crossed the Sutlej, but only of their retreat towards it. A day or two more must satisfy us whether they have made another stand or not. The report of casualties we have given is necessarily very imperfect, and we can hardly suppose it possible the Commander-in-chief was in a condition to follow up the enemy after the fearful contest in which our Army had been engaged—entered upon, it will be remembered after continued forced marches of unusual severity, H. M. 62nd, which has suffered so awfully and the 12th N. I. marched out 16 miles to the scene of action, and every officer proceeded on foot. How slight our list of losses is, comparatively, will be understood when we say that the Commander-in-chief's force consisted of the 3d Dragoons, the 4th Lancers, 2 Regiments of the Irregular Horse, 4 Troops of Horse Artillery, H. M. 31st Foot, H. M. 20th, H. M. 29th, 1st European Light Infantry 2d (Grenadier) N. I. 16th (Grenadier) N. I. and the 21st, 24th, 31st, 45th, and 47th N. I. Such a battle as this of Feroz Shuhr has never been fought in India since the British had footing in it, and when we reflect on the demoralized state of the Provincials—drained for this service—we can not be sufficiently thankful that success crowned our Arms. A letter we have seen says emphatically enough—"the destiny of the British Empire in the East hung on this battle. This we will not quite endorse, but defeat would have been too disastrous to think upon, and all jealous to the gal-

lantry and devotion that have thus met a crisis so little anticipated. We apprehend Europe will be astounded at hearing that the Punjab power, which we have so long spoken of as only as un-disciplined lawless soldiery, should have taken up their position in our territory, and entrenched it, 60,000 strong! We are unable at present to write more. It is just possible that official returns may reach us before the departure of the Steamer, but we cannot reasonably look for them so soon. Our readers may be prepared for a lamentable Report. We will only say in conclusion that, as far as we have been able to judge, the interest excited by these events has even exceeded that manifested on the occasion of the Cabul disaster. We have heard nothing definite on the subject of when our Army is to cross the Sutlej.—Calcutta Star.

CALCUTTA.—Opium Sale.—Great Excitement.—By the Schooner *Mischief*, which made a splendid passage to Singapore in 13 days, advices have been received to the 18th January. By the kindness of several commercial friends here and at Calcutta we are enabled to give full particulars of the first Opium Sale which took place on the 15th Jan'y.

It will be recollected that in a former issue we published a copy of a memorial addressed by the mercantile community to the Government, in consequence of a rumour having gained ground that Government would bring forward 6,000 additional chests. The answer which the memorialists received was an evasive one, being to the effect, that Government would inform the public in due time, ere any change in the periods fixed for sales took place, but not the most distant hint was given that the reported 6,000 chests would be sold in November. In this state of doubt the first sale commenced. Patna commenced with Rupees 1,265 and went up to Rupees 1,275, the highest and Rupees 1,260 the lowest. The biddings were slack. The first division of Patna sold, Benares was put up, but as soon as a couple of bids for Benares were made, the Government official conducting the sale announced that he had received an intimation from the Chief Secretary stating that it was not the intention of Government to make a secret of the additional 6,000 chests being put up at the November sale, and that as soon as the arrangement received the sanction of Sir Henry Hardinge, it would be carried into effect. This announcement caused the utmost excitement—the confusion which ensued defies description. Even the purchasers of the first division desired that their purchases might be cancelled; other maintained that the lots already sold ought to be paid for at the average of the remaining divisions. The utmost indignation prevailed, and every one present denounced the sale as scandalous and unfair. The sale was consequently suspended, and the official conducting the sale quitted the room, to take the opinion of the Chief Secretary as to the course he should pursue. After more than an hour's delay that functionary returned and it was formally announced that the sale was to go on. Bidding was warmly sustained by the Bazaar people and Patna on the second division sold as high as Rupees 1,305 and no chest was knocked down at less than Rupees 1,295. A general opinion prevailed that the future Opium sales will be nine in number, commencing from 1st of Nov. proximo. We annex the result of the Opium Sale:—

Chests Highest Lowest Average Proceeds
Patna 4,435 1,305 1,260 1,282.45 5,686,975
Benares 1,970 1,200 1,170 1,179.29 2,322,975

The vessels laid on for China were as follow:—
"Water Witch," "Sylph," "Poppy," "Arraton Apar," "Dhur," "Rob Roy," "Cowasjee Family," "Eagle," "Maid of Judah," and "Emily Jane, For the Straits:—"Dido," "Hero," and "Kipsina Anna Maria."

Exchange on London at 10 months 2s. 5d.; 6 months 2s. 7d.; Bills on China with shipping documents at Rs. 20½. Freight to England £5-15s.

Prior to the sailing of the "Mischief" a large premium was given on the late sale prices, and on the 18th January the current rate of Patna was Rupees 1,330 at 1,350.

STRAITS TIMES OFFICE 9th Feby., 6 A. M.
POSTSCRIPT.—We understand that the Marwarree passengers and the remainder of the crew of the late *Castle Huntly*, lost on the Paracells arrived at Singapore on Sunday last (February 8th) by one of the ships belonging to the king of Cochinchina, they having reached the coast of Cochinchina by means of the boats Captain McIntyre left at the wreck.
H. M. War Steamer *Vulture* will quit Singapore on the 12th instant for China.
The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Braganza*, Capt. Lewis, arrived at 12 o'clock yesterday morning left China on the 12th instant.

(From the London Mail, Dec. 21.)
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
DECEMBER 24.

News from Calcutta, 8th; Madras, 13th; and Bombay, 15th Nov; and China, Oct. 31st, was published in the morning papers 23d inst. Letters, &c. were delivered on the following morning.
Lord Wharcliffe's decease was occasioned by effusion on the brain, the result of mental anxiety.
A number of vessels have been lost on our coasts during the dreadful gales of the last few days. The homewardbound Indiaman, *Woodman*, was wrecked on the Kinch Sands off Margate; the passengers were saved.
A Privy Council was held at Windsor yesterday attended by the leading members of Sir Robert Peel's Administration. The following extract will convey all that is known on the subject of the arrangements which have been made in the reconstruction of the Conservative Ministry:—

Sir Robert Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Aberdeen, and some other of the Cabinet Ministers, left town by the Great Western Railway at one o'clock, for Windsor Castle, to attend a Privy Council which has been summoned for half-past two o'clock to day.
We understand that at the Council Parliament will be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 30th inst., to Tuesday, the 20th of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.
Lord Stanley left town this morning with the other members for the purpose of resigning the seals of the Colonial Office into the hands of Her

Majesty. It is generally expected that Mr Gladstone will be his lordship's successor in this department.

Previous to Sir R. Peel leaving town, several of the Cabinet Ministers had interviews with the right hon. baronet, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens. We are assured that Sir Robert Peel will be enabled to retain the co-operation of all his former colleagues, with the exception of Lord Stanley.

Lord Stanley, we regret to learn, feels himself compelled to withdraw from her Majesty's service. His lordship acted throughout the late painful and protracted discussions with perfect fairness and openness.

All the other colleagues of Sir Robert Peel will remain in office. They are influenced, no doubt, by the same motives by which Sir Robert Peel was influenced, when he informed her Majesty on Saturday last, that he required no time for consultation or deliberation; that on the instant he should resume the functions and responsibilities of Prime Minister.

The question to be decided at the Council summoned at short notice on Saturday night, was simply this—shall the Queen and the country be left at such a crisis without a Minister and without a Government?

The decision of the Duke of Wellington and of those of his colleagues who had, in the first instance dissented from the views of Sir Robert Peel, was not to leave him to pursue his arduous and patriotic course alone, but to share the burthen with him and give him all the aid which their high station, their known ability, and disinterested integrity so well enabled them to afford. The position of Lord Stanley was peculiar; and acting on strong conviction and on his sense of public duty, he resolved on retiring.—*Standard*.

"At the Privy Council held at Windsor yesterday, it was determined that Parliament should be prorogued from the 30th inst. to the 20th of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business. It will be remembered, that at the time of our celebrated announcement on the Corn Laws, a journal supposed to be the medium of conveying to the public the scraps of information which an Under-Secretary of the Treasury may be trusted to communicate, after a day's hesitation, came out with what purported to be an authoritative contradiction of each and every of our assertions. Our first was that Parliament would meet in the first week of January.

The contradiction was, "Parliament will not meet in the first week of January, or much, if at all, before the ordinary time of meeting."

Now, we confess that we are not prophets; we represented the state of affairs as they existed on the 3rd inst., and neither the Cabinet nor ourselves were able to foretell the strange series of events which have amazed the world during the last three weeks. We point, however to the early summoning of Parliament by Sir Robert Peel's Government as a proof that had it remained continuously in office our announcement would have been literally fulfilled. That Ministry tendered its resignation at Osborne-house on the 10th inst., it returned to power on the 20th, after an interregnum of 10 days; and now on the 23d it fixes the meeting of Parliament for the 20th of next month. Can it be doubted that but for the loss of the intervening 13 days Sir R. Peel would have met his Parliament on or about the 7th of January?

But we were told, with much parade of authority, that Parliament would not meet "much, if at all, before the ordinary time." In 1842, it met on February 3; in 1843, on February 2; in 1844, on February 2; in 1845, on February 4; so that with all the delay Sir Robert Peel's Government has experienced, it will meet in 1846 fifteen days earlier than last year. So much for the first portion of our much-controverted announcement; we look with perfect confidence to the fulfilment of its two latter and more important clauses.

The changes in the constitution of the Ministry which its recent return to power will occasion, will be few, and not of any very great importance. Mr Gladstone has succeeded Lord Stanley in the Colonial-office, Lord Dalhousie will be called to occupy a seat in the Cabinet, Lord St. Germain's will be appointed Postmaster-General also probably with a seat in the Cabinet, and for the present at least, there is little probability of further change. The health of the Lord Chancellor will, perhaps, induce him to avoid the fatigues of his laborious office during another session; but his Lordship will continue until then to afford his colleagues his valuable assistance in their deliberations.—*Times*.

The Queen has appointed to receive the free-trade address of the City of London on 3rd Jan.

The sum of 60,000*l.* has, within a few days, been subscribed to the funds of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

We understand that the Earl of Harewood will succeed the late Lord Wharcliffe as Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The late Earl of Harewood was the Lord Lieutenant of that Riding for many years.

In a circular from the Central Agricultural Protection Society, president the Duke of Richmond calling together a meeting of the several chairmen of local associations, to concert measures for opposing free trade in corn—the following remarkable passage occurs, which denotes pretty clearly the course decided upon regarding that important question by Sir Robert Peel's Administration:—"I am further instructed to add, on the part of the committee, their earnest hope that the country societies will not relax in those exertions already recommended to them by the Central Society in regard to memorials and petitions to the Queen and the parliament; inasmuch as there is every reason to believe that the necessity for exertion has by no means abated, but has, on the contrary, very materially increased."

PRECIS OF MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. the Hon. Sir E. Cox, K. C. H. to be Master of the Ceremonies, and Lord Col. William Henry Cavendish to be Marshal of the Ceremonies, in the room of Thomas Seymour Hyde, Esq., deceased.
The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James Andrew Earl of Dalhousie, to the office of Clerk of Her Majesty's Revenue, in the room of the late Right Hon. William Dundas, deceased.

By the explosion of a steam-boiler on the premises of Mr P. Rothwell, at Bolton, three persons have been killed, and several severely wounded. The Brazilian sailors left Exeter Gaol on Saturday, and proceeded to London; where they were placed on board a vessel bound for the Brazils, their expenses defrayed by the Consul-General. Majaval returns to Spain.

A case of suspended animation from exposure to severe cold occurred last week, at Ferrybridge in Yorkshire. The patient was a woman who had fled, naked, from a brutal husband, and had passed the night lying behind an out-house. The usual medical treatment had been applied for nearly three hours, without effect; a galvanic battery was then brought into play; and after two shocks, animation and consciousness were restored.

At the York Assizes, James Wheatley, the engineer of the pilot-engine which ran into a train at Roystone on the Midland Railway, on the night of the 20th October, was tried for the consequent manslaughter of Mr Boteler, the Bankruptcy Commissioner. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

At the Central Criminal Court Martha Brown was tried for murder of Elizabeth Mundell. The evidence was clear; and the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence of death was recorded. At the same court Samuel Quennell was tried for the murder of Daniel Fitzgerald, at Newington, three weeks ago. The case was fully proved against the prisoner. The defence was insanity. The prisoner's brother asserted that there was insanity in the family; both the witness and his wife stated that they had observed a change in the prisoner's conduct, three weeks before the murder; he was occasionally morose and dejected, without any apparent cause. The Jury found him guilty; and the prisoner heard sentence of death passed with the greatest composure.

A project is in contemplation for laying along the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway pipes for the conveyance of brine from the salt-pits of Droitwich and Stoke Prior, to Gloucester; to be manufactured there into salt.

It may be mentioned, as a proof of the immense amount of business now being carried on by manufacturers of locomotives that no firm engaged in the trade will contract to supply engines in less than three years.—*Newcastle Journal*. [It should be remembered that this trade forms in many respects an exceptional case; its state having but a slight and indirect reference to the general state of trade.]

A gentleman in our office has with great labour made the following computation of the capital required for the railways deposited with the Board of Trade: For England, 334,400,000*l.*; Scotland, 20,000,000*l.*; Ireland, 25,000,000*l.*; total capital 389,400,000*l.* Of this amount many of the lines are duplicates; and in some cases, three, four, five, and six plans, are deposited for the same scheme; or schemes to the same place. That will not affect the amount of deposits, if they are all made; which would be 29,250,000*l.*, or 10 per cent. on three-fourths of the amount of the capital. But the deposit is only required to be on three-fourths of the estimates; which deposit may not be 20,000,000*l.* We think we may fairly say not two-thirds of this sum will be deposited.—*Herapath's Journal*.

The sale of the autographs of Gray, the poet, realised upwards of 1500*l.*—There are 30,000 miles of turnpike-roads in this country, and there are at present 6,000 miles of railway.—Some fishermen of Sidmouth, while out with their herring nets, captured a shark eight long.—Mr William Croft Fische, the proprietor of the Finsbury Branch Savings Bank, shot himself with a pistol a few days since. Pecuniary embarrassment is spoken of as the motive.—Robinson Watson, Esq., and F. Thompson, Esq., have each paid 100*l.* rather than fill the office of Mayor of Stockton.—M. de Rothschild has purchased the new palace of Duke Feidichand of Saxe-Coburg, at Vienna.

A subscription has been commenced for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., in Westminster Abbey; to be placed with those to the memory of Mr Wilberforce, Mr Granville Sharp, and Mr Zachary Macaulay, as recording his labours in conjunction with those distinguished individuals. The great number of persons who take a deep and enduring interest in the labours of Sir T. Fowell Buxton will, no doubt, be happy to embrace this opportunity of at once testifying their devotion to the great cause to which he applied all his energies and honouring his memory.

Among the projects in this day of projects, when nothing is thought impossible, and scarcely anything for the moment seems absurd, we see mention made of a "Ship Railway" from Liverpool to Manchester, by which vessels of large burthen may be transported direct to the latter town, saving the port and other charges at the former.—And among useful performances, we may mention that the ground has been cleared, in Whitechapel, in the heart of a very poor and thickly populated neighbourhood, for the erection of a set of Baths and Washhouses, on a space 120 feet square, and at a cost, by contract, for the building alone of not less than 20,000*l.* The first stone will be laid, in a few days, by the Lord Mayor.

MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding the tone of the American President's Message, the funds have risen. The market, however, is in a complex position, which renders it a very imperfect test of the general feeling on this subject. The return of Sir Robert Peel to power seems so exclusively to occupy the attention of capitalists as to have prevented their thinking of anything else, and a more agreeable feeling on the score of public credit has been diffused by observing that the late abstraction of bullion from the Bank of England has arisen, not through its exportation to the continent, but for a domestic purpose—the supply of the Scotch and Irish banks. Money, of which there has never been any real scarcity, is now offered, as confidence returns, more freely on all sides; and as all are for the moment inclined to buy public securities than to sell them, they follow the course which is usual, under such circumstances, to all markets. Consols, 94 buyers. Bank Stock, 200 to 202; Exchange-bills, 24s. to 25s. prem. Three per cents. Reduced, 33½ to 34; Three and a Quarter per cents, 25½ to 26; Long Annuities, 10½ to 11; and India Bonds, 33s. to 35s. prem.

The unsettled state of political affairs has tended to stop all business transactions of moment; the home trade have only purchased for their immediate wants, and until the question of the Corn Law is settled we cannot expect any activity in the Colonial markets. Money has become more scarce, and the Bill Brokers show much timidity in discounting. The Bank of England's rate is still 3½ per cent. The Colonial markets close this day, and will not open till January 6, 1846.

LONDON TRADE REPORT.

Cinnamon.—Little business is doing, but holders are firm, and demand former quotations.—*Cassia Lignea*. About 100 boxes have sold, at 67s 6d for fine mid, thin quill; since then purchases have been made with much caution, but the limited sales made have brought former terms, fine bright thin quill is held for 67s 6d to 68s; good, 65s to 66s 6d; and ord coarse and foxey, 52s to 53s 6d per cwt.

Hemp.—The market is depressed for all descriptions. Jute is steady, but little has been done, good ord coarse is quoted at 12*l.* 10s; mid and good, 13*l.* to 14*l.* 10s; and fine, 15*l.* to 15*l.* 10s per ton. Sunn is held for former terms, but there are few buyers. At auction 46 bgs were all taken in at 13*l.* for good ord coarse.

Silk.—The market for all descriptions continues in a very quiet state, and if the uncertainty in the money market continues, pieces are expected lower; but when settled, there are very fair prospects of a good spring trade.

Sugar.—The market since our last opened at a decline of 1s, white Benares selling at 56s 6d to 57s 6d; and yellow Mauritius kind at 49s to 50s per cwt; since when but a limited business has been done privately in white, and brown has been purchased with caution; common Khaur at 37s per cwt. The stock has been further increased, and consists chiefly of strong Mauritius and colory kinds. At public sale, 2423 bags sold, the chief part consisted of white qualities, at, good yellow Mauritius kind, 49s; damp, 43s 6d; washed, and washed and sifted, 48s; fine white, 58s 6d; good, 51s; good mid, 56s; mid 54s to 54s 6d; damp, 53s 6d to 54s; washed 53s to 55s; mid colory white, 54s 6d to 55s; mid yellowish, 53s to 53s 6d; and damp, 53s 6d per cwt.

Madras has been purchased with caution privately; ord to good brown at 37s to 40s. At auction, 20 bags sold: good, griny yellow Dobah kind, 54s 6d; and good mid, 53s per cwt.

Mauritius. There has been little desire manifested to purchase by private treaty, but for the few parcels sold holders have been enabled to get former rates. The first parcel of the new crop, 2639 bags and 100 casks, at public auction sold, fine yellow, 53s, good, 51s to 51s 6d; good mid, 49s to 50s 6d; mid, 41s to 48s 6d; low, 46s 6d to 47s 6d; low mid grey, 47s to 47s 6d; syrupy, 48s 6d; washed, 46s 6d to 49s 6d; drainage damaged and sifted, 46s 6d; fine yellow in barrels 53s; good, 51s 6d; mid greyish yel., 47s; and very low dabs, 4s per cwt. The quality was fully equal to that of last year.

The market for foreign free labour sugar continues depressed, but in the absence of transactions prices remain the same.

Tea.—Holders refrain from offering at public sale, and purchases are made with much caution. In some cases a trifling reduction has been submitted to on both Black and Green. Some small parcels of Congou out of condition are reported sold at 8d to 8½d; com sound, 9d to 9½d; good com, 10d to 10½d; and low yellowish leaf T'wankay, 1s 1d to 1s 1½d. For scented orange Pekoe, 2s 8d to 2s 11d has been accepted for good and fine, and 3s for catty boxes. Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder have gone off slowly at low prices.

Liverpool.—The present unsettled state of politics has thrown trade into the utmost confusion, and has produced a feeling of distrust in all branches of business. This most serious interruption to business has come at the very worst time of the year, and unless some decided settlement both of the composition of the Government and its policy takes place, the consequences will be very serious during the winter months. Already one heavy failure has taken place in Liverpool, and if these frightful fluctuations in the prices of great articles of trade continue, we must have many more.

MANCHESTER.—The continued stringency in the money market, which renders it difficult to negotiate merchant's paper at long dates, unless at exorbitant rates of discount, necessarily tends to abridge the investments for export usual at this season of the year; while other reasons for the inactivity prevailing may be found in the yet doubtful position of our relations with the United States of America, and the unsettled condition of our home politics. Spinners and manufacturers exhibit considerable firmness under these depressing influences, owing to the conviction they entertain that there are extensive orders withheld until the present political agitation shall have subsided, and that, shortly after the turn of the year, there will be a considerable change for the better in demand. The numerous failures which have taken place induce much caution on the part of agents and manufacturers, and it cannot be concealed there is much prudential distrust prevailing. Stocks are moderately light of most descriptions of our staple manufacturers, but the supply continues to exceed production; the safest and best policy to prevent "alarming sacrifices," and uphold alike the interests of the capitalists and the operative, is to reduce production by working only during daylight; and this course it is expected, is being pretty generally adopted.

7-8ths printed cloths are in improved request at the following prices:—namely, 28 inch, 64 to 65 reeds, at 4s 7½d to 4s 10d; 27 inch, 60 reeds, at 4s 9d to 5s 1½d; 27 inch, 72s at 5s 1½d to 5s 7½d; 36 inch shirtings are rather more inquired for, but prices are without change. 40 inch gray and long cloths are still neglected, and prices are depressed, owing to the unfavourable report from the markets in the east. We quote 40 inch, 60 to 64 reeds, at 7s 6d to 8s; 65 reeds, at 8s 2d to 2s; and 72s at 9s 4½d to 9s 7½d.