

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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

FOR CEYLON ENGLAND AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Steam Ship "BRAGANZA," Captain Lewis, with Her Majesty's Mails, will leave this for the above places on Sunday the 29th of March at 2 p.m. Cargo will be received on board until noon, and specie until 4 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant. This route offers an opportunity of visiting Singapore and Pinnang, 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 accommodations 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 of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp's. Office; and shippers are requested to take Notice that a Shipping order cannot be granted unless the contents and value be distinctly marked on the outside of each package for overland transit.

J. A. OLDING,
Agent.

Victoria, Hongkong,
March 3rd, 1846.

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.

TO LET.

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

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.

A Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Rooms well ventilated below, with detached Offices and Stables complete. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.

THREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to
R. OSWALD.
Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FRAMBER JAMSETT Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to
FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong.
or **DIROM, GRAY & Co.—Canton.**
Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

TO LET.

THE upper part of a commodious and will built dwelling House containing seven rooms with servants rooms, and outhouses with stabling. For further particulars apply to
D. LAPRAIK.
No. 1 Wellington Terrace D'Aguilar Street.
Victoria, 24th October, 1846.

TO BE LET.

THAT Commodious House, now occupied by Mr Gabriel; as the "British Hotel," situated in Stanley and Graham Streets. Possession can be given on the 4th of March, 1846. For further particulars apply to
C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.
Pottinger Street, Victoria, 13th Feb'y. 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.

TO LET.

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

TO LET.

A spacious bungalow on Caine's Road. Apply to
HUGHESDON & Co.
Victoria, 3rd, January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Commercial Business of the undersigned will from this date be continued, under the style of "Senn Van Basel & Co."
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
Canton, March 1st, 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. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
His Netherlands Majesty's Consul.
Executor,

Netherlands Consulate, Canton,
3rd October, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent at Macao for the India Insurance Company of Calcutta; and is ready to grant Policies, payable in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Penang, Singapore and China.
J. J. REMEDIOS,
Macao, 1st February, 1846.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

MESSRS 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.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stoddart & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbot's Pale Ale in Hogsheads. Apply to
DENT & Co.

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 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.

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.

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

NOTICE.

MR F. H. TIEDEMAN is authorized to sign for our firm by procuracy.
VAN DERBURG ROMSWINCKEL & Co.
Canton and Macao, 31st January, 1846.

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 JACON is authorized to sign our firm by procuracy.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LIND is authorized to Sign for our Firm by Procuracy.
R. OSWALD & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 27th February, 1846.

CIRCULAR.

MR. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land and Shipping Agent, receives goods from alongside ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, sells them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.
Queen's Road February, 17th 1846.

LOTTERY.

OF that unfinished House, and Ground attached, situated in Wellington and Peel Street (opposite the premises of Mons. Dupuis,) measuring on the North side 119 feet, on the South side 119 feet, on the East side 76½ feet, and on the West side 76½ feet, containing in the whole 8,980 square feet; and registered in the Land Office as Lot No. 72, at the yearly Crown Rent of £24.8.11. Valued, Spanish Dollars Four thousand, and divided into forty chances, at \$100 each.

Names of Subscribers will be received by the undersigned; and at Macao, by Mr John Smith. Due notice of the drawing will be given to Subscribers as soon as the scheme is filled up.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Victoria, 23rd February, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer CORSAIR, 120 horse-power, runs regularly between Hongkong and Canton, leaving the former place every Monday and Thursday evening at 9 o'clock, and the latter every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Passages, booked Parcels, and packages, received at the Steam office, Queen's Road, until 8 o'clock on the evening of her departure.

RATES OF PASSAGE:—

Cabin \$ 12
Steerage 6
Freight of Treasure ½ % Cent.
All Payable at the office.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Queen's Road, February 17th, 1846.

VALUABLE ESTATE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. FRANKLYN has been favored with Instructions to put up to the Public competition on the 25th proximo, the whole of the Valuable property in one lot comprising:

That commodious and well built Dwelling House now occupied by Messrs MURROW & Co. containing large and well lighted Offices and Godowns, Servants Rooms, Stables, and every other convenience with Granite Treasury on ground floor; on the first floor large Drawing room and Five Bed rooms, with Five Grates in excellent repair. Those Two Houses immediately below the above occupied by J. POPE Esq., and R. RANDEL Esq. containing large Offices Godowns, Servants rooms, Treasuries, Stables etc. etc. on Ground floor, and on First Floor, Drawing rooms, Three Bed rooms, Dressing rooms, with large Verandahs to each; together with.

That highly valuable Piece of Ground adjoining, and fronting Aberdeen and Wellington Streets. The Above Houses were carefully built, regardless of Expense, under the Superintendence of Europeans, they are well drained, in excellent repair, and situated in one of the most healthy and respectable part of the Town being in and adjoining one of the most fashionable Streets.

They are formed for a refreshing coolness, not to be found in less elevated and more crowded localities. The whole are tenanted for this year certain, and produce a yearly Rental of about \$2,500, which will revert to the Purchasers from 1st proximo.

TO THE CAPITALIST.

This presents a safe and rare opportunity for investing money which will continue to yield a high rate of Interest, as the situation will always insure Tenants, and become more valuable from year to year. To those requiring a residence an opportunity now offer itself of procuring one delightfully situated, dry and well aired—no small consideration in this climate—and which will readily realize its Value at any future period.

The Piece of Ground fronting two of the leading thoroughfares, (dimensions of which will appear hereafter) is admirably calculated for a large Dwelling or House of Business, and is worthy the attention of Builders and others.

MR. FRANKLYN confidently invites Inspection of this Estate. Full particulars can be obtained on application at his Office, Queen's Road, Victoria, January 29th, 1846.

CURIOSITIES.

ON view and for sale at Mr FRANKLYN'S Show Rooms Queen's Road. A small but neat assortment of Chinese Curio's in carved Bamboo, Wood and Copper.

HOUSES.

FOR private sale that unfinished house situate in Wellington Street and facing the one occupied by Messrs Dupuis, French Tailor. Apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Land Agent &c.
Queen's Road, February 3rd, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANKLYN begs to inform Shippers, that, in consequence of the danger of forwarding goods to Canton, he has made arrangements that one of his Lorchas will leave in tow of the Steamer CORSAIR every Monday and Thursday evening, thereby ensuring delivery of the same at Canton the following morning.
Queen's Road, February 17th, 1846.

NOTICE.

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

S. B. RAWLE.
N. DUUS.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

ROMAN CEMENT.

FOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feby. 1846.

JUST Received per late arrivals and for sale by the subscribers.
Patent Salamander Safes of various sizes warranted secure in the hottest fire.

ALSO.

Patent Weighing Machines from 700 a 2,300 pounds, which can be made to weigh peculs and cwties.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

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

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
An assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvass, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

SAUNDERS Pale October brewed ale in Wood, Allsops Beer in Wood, Port and Sherry, Champagne and Claret. Apply to
ROBERT STRACHAN.
Victoria, 25th July, 1845.

CARD.

THE undersigned has established himself in this place as a Commission and General Agent in connection with Messrs FOLBER BROTHERS & Co. (Speaker, Canton Appenell) Switzerland carrying on business under this name and on account of this firm.
L. EUYSTER.
Manila, 13th July, 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 Stencelling Patterns, Stoves, Grates with Fenders &c. to match. Nautical Almanacks for 1846, and Manila Cheroots No. 3 and 4.
HUMPHREYS & Co.
13 Queen's Road,
Victoria, 1st December, 1845.

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
Cobbie's Translation of the four Books, " 2.00
Premare's Noutia Language Sincin, " 5.00
Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih: a Chinese Tale, translated into English by Tsin-Shan, late of the Anglo Chinese College, Malacca, " 5.00
A Lexicon of the English, Malay and Chinese Language, " 1.50
Apply at the London Missionary Society's Institution
Hollywood Road
Victoria, 26th January, 1846.

SODA WATER.

ON SALE.—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's.
Soda Water Manufactory there.
Macao, 16th January, 1845.

BRITISH HOTEL.

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

(From the China Mail, March 5.)

No. 9. *Diplomatic Department.*
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Copy of a Dispatch from Mr Vice-Consul Sullivan, reporting that the Proclamation of His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner on the subject of equal toleration to Protestants and Papists had been duly promulgated at Amoy, be published for general information.

The Proclamation in question has also been published at the other four Parts of Trade.

By Order, A. R. JOHNSTON.
Victoria, Hongkong, 29th February 1846.

No 12. British Consulate, Amoy, 14th Feb. 1846.

Sir,—The Proclamation of His Excellency Key-ling on the subject of equal toleration to be extended to both Protestants and Papists had been received by the Taoutae some days before Your Excellency's Despatch, No. 101 of the 26th December, 1845, came to hand, and was forthwith promulgated by the Local Authorities in all the most public places of the City and Suburbs.

My instructions seemed to demand that I should acknowledge the promptitude displayed on this occasion, which I took care to do in a conversation held yesterday with the Intendant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. G. SULLIVAN,
Vice-Consul.
His Excellency, Sir JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Bart.
True Copy, A. R. JOHNSTON

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that after the 15th of the present month, the Police will be instructed to put in force the 4th Section of Ordinance No. 14 of 1845, which empowers them to destroy all Dogs straying without a Collar.

By order, W. CAINE,
Chief Magistrate of Police.
Chief Magistrate's Office, Victoria 3d March 1846.

NOTICE.

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

LATEST DATES.

England	Dec. 24	Batavia	Jany. 31
United States	Dec. 1	Singapore	Feby. 9
Calcutta	Jany. 19	Manila	Feby. 3
Bombay	Jany. 10	Chusan	Feby. —
Madras	Jany. 13	Shanghai	Feby. 26
Sydney	Dec. 28		

**THE FRIEND OF CHINA
AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.**

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1846

From the inclemency of the weather the races have been postponed. After the course is in a fitting condition, another day will be fixed, of which due intimation will be given.

We have received a long letter from an anonymous Correspondent commenting upon a recent regulation, which compels the police to salute the military. Our correspondent writes bitterly on the subject, but we really think it is a matter of very little importance who the police salute, or who they do not salute. Such acts of artificial respect may be pleasing to the vanity of the Gentlemen who appear to be playing at the game of governing a colony, somewhat after the fashion that children amuse themselves by playing at Soldiers and other harmless sports, and we would be rejoiced that they confined themselves to similar innoxious measures—in truth, it would be a happy deliverance, were the Major General to take the European police to himself and incorporate them with the 18th or 98th—we are certain that the colony would not suffer, and the army would be strengthened.

We think it was at Norwich, some years ago, where a Colonel Vandeleur—we are not quite certain of the name, but he was Colonel of a regiment of Cavalry—gave a policeman in charge for not saluting him. The sitting Magistrate informed the gallant Colonel, that there was no regulation by which the police were required to salute the Military, but that if he—Colonel Vandeleur—would order his Dragoons to salute the Magistrates, the Magistrates would order the police to salute Colonel Vandeleur and his Officers. This is a case in point—but Hongkong is not Norwich. We should like to hear Mr. May's sentiments upon this subject.

We publish the translation of a Notification from His Excellency the Governor of Macao, and a Decree from the Court of Lisbon, to which it refers, by which Macao is declared a free port to the ships of all nations.

It will be observed on looking over the Decree that it does not make Macao a free port according to the usual interpretation of the phrase. There are various articles enumerated of Portuguese manufacture, as well as Indian and Portuguese produce, which can only be introduced by foreign ships on paying an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. Among the enumerated articles are Betel and Sandalwood, which would be unfavorable to the foreign Merchants resident at the port, as both these items would be of some importance in the commerce of Macao. It is true that by paying an *ad valorem* duty of one per cent, the produce and manufactures referred to, may be bonded for re-exportation; but this would entail a heavy expense for warehouse rent and other charges, and it would subject the Importer to all the annoyances of a Custom house, the extent of which are best understood by the foreign Merchants who formerly resided at Macao.

Anchorage, or harbour dues, is another restriction placed on shipping visiting Macao. We are told that the table about to be established will be on a moderate scale; and most probably it will. The greater portion of the

foreign shipping entering either the port of Macao or Hongkong, merely do so to receive orders, or at the most to land a small portion of their cargo; harbour dues of any description are thus impolitic, as the inducements to enter are so small, that most ships will prefer proceeding to Whampoa direct. In the case of ships bound outward from the Canton river, the fact of harbour dues being charged on their anchoring in Macao roads, would, in nearly all cases, deter them from doing so. One of the advantages which the foreign Merchant would derive from an establishment in Macao would be the facilities afforded for receiving and despatching ships, correspondence &c., and the levying of harbour dues, shows a want of foresight on the part of the Portuguese Authorities, as they thus frustrate their own intention.

In our opinion the Government of Portugal would have acted with greater wisdom, had they abolished the Custom house entirely, and thrown the port open without levying duties or dues of any description. Duties, anchorage, wharfage, and bonding stores, are all incongruities at a port which is declared free. We are satisfied that the mere existence of a Macao custom house, will, in itself be an insuperable objection to many foreign Merchants, who may feel inclined to have a residence there. The Portuguese Authorities have only been half liberal. All the duties they can possibly raise upon the articles referred to, imported for re-export, or for consumption at 20 per cent, will not pay the expenses of a Custom house establishment.

We point out the objectionable parts of the Decree as they occur to us on a first perusal. We are aware, however, that Macao possesses advantages which Hongkong does not—this should be clearly understood. She has still a considerable trade with the Chinese, in Straits produce, and in Opium. Our penny wise and pound foolish Executive have been successful in their endeavours to drive away the trade we once had in these articles (on a recent occasion a native vessel arrived with a cargo of Betel, and after the Consignees, through their Compadore, had made every exertion they found they could not sell ten piculs of the cargo) and the consequences have been most disastrous for the colony. Hongkong and Macao are to a certain extent rivals—each has its own peculiar advantages.—The Decree from Lisbon is a good move, though it might have been better—it certainly does militate against this place—whether our Government will take an example from Macao and abolish their darling licences remains to be seen—like Saturn let him devour their own offspring.

SHANGHAI.

The Dart brings dates to the 26th Ultimo. In consequence of the failure of the principal Native merchant, and the excitement among the Dealers and Teamen the market continued inactive.

Alum when he become bankrupt, had a large quantity of goods belonging to foreign Merchants stored in his packhouse; he had also teas purchased by foreign Merchants, which had been weighed and settled for ready for shipment. After Alum's bankruptcy the Chinese creditors endeavoured to seize these goods.

Captain Balfour called in four British Merchants to aid him with their advice as to the best steps to be adopted for the protection of their interest in the critical state of affairs. It was expected that the Taou-tae would issue an order on the 27th for the delivery of all goods to which any claim could be established. No mention is made of the teas, but we would say that if they had been purchased and weighed, although not removed from the packhouse, they were in much the same position as the goods stored with the bankrupt, as it is usual in China, after teas are purchased, to leave them in the packhouse until they are removed to the ship.

Alum has in the meantime disappeared, and a report been spread that he has destroyed himself. This is probably a mere blind, intended to prevent any strict search after him, and to save his family, who according to the laws of China, are held responsible for his debts.

The bankrupt's liabilities are \$1,400,000. In the Hong are \$800,000 of goods, and about the same amount of teas, upon which different parties have claims. The Hong also holds 350,000 pieces of shirting, pawned to the Bankers. It is thought that the Taou-tae will compel the Bankers to advance the loan to the amount of \$2,50, per piece, which will prevent such a large supply being thrown into the market at greatly depreciated prices.

The *Mary Ann Webb*, *Matilda*, and *Annie* had all sailed for England. The *Esmeralda* was the only arrival.

The intimation of Lord Stanley's resignation of office will be received favorably in the Colonies. His Lordship though great as a parliamentary debater, and probably intimately acquainted with the state of Great Britain, and the policy which controls her diplomatic negotiations with other countries, has given abundant proofs of his unfitness for the office he recently held.

England receives no tribute from her colonies direct or indirect, and she therefore expects that they bear the burden of their own civil establishments, the military expenses being paid by the British government. As a general rule this appears fair, but like all other rules it has its exceptions. If we look at Jamaica, we see an old and wealthy Colony, in a high state of cultivation, with an annual export to the mother country of \$1,000,000 of produce

raised upon the island, all of which is admitted at much lower duties than foreign produce of the same descriptions. In Sugar alone, Jamaica exports to Great Britain 50,000 tons annually, upon which she is protected from foreign competition by a differential duty of £10. 5s. per ton. Jamaica, therefore, cannot complain at being required to bear the burden of the civil establishment, and this the more especially that the people, by their representatives, tax themselves and disburse the revenue raised. Canada exports annually to Great Britain upwards of a million sterling in produce, the whole of which is protected by a large differential duty. She also taxes herself, and controls her own civil establishment and municipal institutions.—Neither can Canada reasonably complain. These remarks apply to all the West India and North American colonies; they are alike protected by the Mother country, who in return only asks that her manufactures be admitted on more favorable terms than those of foreign countries, but all the duties raised by the Customs, are paid into the colonial Exchequer, and go towards defraying the expenses of the colonial government. Lord Stanley erred in supposing that all the colonies were in the same position as those to which we have referred, and that they could raise revenue by the duties upon articles of consumption, or by assessments, the amount of which would be returned to them by the preference given to their produce at home. The Colonists of the West Indies have their sugar and coffee plantations in full operation; those of Canada have their grain farms, or they have forests to cut down, and a sure market is ready for their shipments where competition can only be at a great disadvantage to the foreign Competitor. Cuba is almost in sight of Jamaica, but the planter of Cuba gets 10s 3d a cwt less for his Sugar in London or Liverpool than his neighbour of Jamaica. Canada is bounded by the United States, but the farmer of Canada gets a shilling a bushel more for his wheat when exported to Great Britain than his neighbour in the States. Such is the condition of old produce raising Colonies, but we look to others of recent formation and we at once see how unjust it is to carry out the general rule, that Colonies pay their own expenses, and how ruinous the attempt has been to the Colonists, and how discreditable to the Colonial Office.

Van Diemen's Land was colonized as a penal settlement, and to it, with the exception of a few to Norfolk island, are transported all the felons of the United Kingdom, besides some from India, and latterly a few from Hongkong. In consequence of the depraved nature of a great bulk of the population, an extensive and costly police establishment has become necessary. It would have been reasonable to expect that Great Britain would pay part of the expenses; she throws thousands of the worst of her population upon the shores of the colony every year, and in justice she ought to grant the Colonists some relief. Lord Stanley could not perceive this, and the police expenses are forced upon the people of Hobart Town and the other sea port and inland towns. But this case is not so bad as others—Van Diemen's Land exports to the Mother country produce to the amount of upwards of a million sterling annually, which receives the usual protection afforded to Colonial produce. New Zealand is a stronger case. There, revenue was attempted to be raised before the Colonists had cleared the ground and raised their first crop. People who had given their all for land, were taxed to support the government before their land gave any return. The consequence was the ruin of thousands, who were induced to settle by favorable prospects held out by parties at home, acting under the sanction of Lord John Russell, then Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Stanley entered upon office while the colony was in its infancy, and most unfortunately he attempted to carry out the rule of colonies paying their own expenses while the Colonists were supporting the common necessities of life. It is mainly to this premature taxation that is to be ascribed the unhappy condition of New Zealand. There is no doubt that had she been granted a few years to develop her resources, she would have been in a flourishing state, and could have taken upon her the burden of a moderate civil establishment without cramping her energies.

Hongkong, crowns Lord Stanley's mismanagement—though with reference to this place, we believe that his Lordship was misinformed by the late, as well as by the present Government. The two colonies to which we last referred, promise, or promised, to be great agricultural countries, and as outlets for the superabundant population of the United Kingdom they became of importance. Hongkong was colonized from totally different motives. Great Britain required a naval station on the coast of China, alike for the protection of her own revenue and of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country. She obtained Hongkong, an island having no resources within itself, neither agricultural nor commercial. Her representative in China, allured a large portion of the British merchants to build warehouses and dwelling houses in the colony by hopes which have not been realized. But we pass over the grievances of the land question. Under the government of Sir Henry Pottinger, trade was springing up, and though it was not strong nor firmly rooted, still under judicious management, it was capable of being raised to some extent. Sir Henry's successor arrived, and with him an expensive civil establishment—expensive for such a colony—a new system was immediately introduced. Burdens were

laid upon our incipient trade—the chief articles were farmed out to Monopolists, and, as was predicted, the trifling share of commerce that the colony possessed has been driven from it. In the meantime, Merchants are saddled with costly houses and stores; and they have to support establishments which give them no return. How far Lord Stanley is to blame is unknown, as none of his despatches to the Governor have been made public, neither have His Excellency's despatches to Lord Stanley been published. Suppose the Merchants had refused to build, until they knew the tenure by which they could obtain land, the civil expenditure would have been precisely what it now is, the British government being required to bear all the burden, and government would have done it knowing the importance of the island, not as an agricultural Colony, nor yet as a commercial Colony, but simply as a Naval Station.

Great Britain has colonized the Falkland islands for the general benefit of her commercial shipping, and as a rendezvous for her Navy in time of war. Had she sent to the Falklands the civil establishment we have in Hongkong, and demanded that the few inhabitants be taxed to pay their salaries, it would have been said that she acted unjustly, though not more unjustly than she has behaved to the Colonists here. It is true that the population of the one Colony are poor, those of the other rich, but riches cannot be made an apology for unjust treatment. The Merchants resident in Hongkong did not make their wealth in the Colony—they are heavily burdened for land rent, and it is preposterous to demand that they support an establishment which, in point of fact the island does not require, or if it did require, ought to be defrayed by those who are benefitted by it—that is, by the government of Great Britain, and the manufacturing and commercial interests generally.

Lord Stanley's successor will have many complaints to attend to on entering upon office. Not merely the usual colonial grumblings, but serious grievances. We doubt not, but that from his well known habits of application, liberal views, and extensive knowledge of commercial and colonial affairs, he will introduce a new system at the Colonial Office, and many of the Colonial grievances will be remedied. He will find among other documents requiring his attention, the memorial from the Merchants and Landholders of this Colony to his predecessor. We were never sanguine as to its success with Lord Stanley, but we certainly think that it will be favorably received by Mr Gladstone.

On Saturday last the Consul of the United States paid a visit to Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane on board the *Aguincourt*, and was received with a salute of seven guns, the American colours being hoisted at the fore.—(China Mail.)

DECLARATION OF THE VILLAGERS AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Be it known that there are foreigners frequently roving about in the seventeen villages that belong to Sau-shui Hall, and creating disturbances. They are so bold as to come and injure our villagers. First, they insult our women, secondly they abuse our children, and worst of all they fire their fowling pieces, and if any accident should happen, are not our lives in danger? If we see any of the Fan-quis come to our villages, we ought unanimously and deliberately to prepare ourselves, and if they again dare to insult us, we will kill them, and cut them into the river. If they all come out at once to attack our villages, then the people of all parts of the district of Puan ii will rise, and kill the devils, and burn up their factories, so as to leave them no residences. We make this known to all the assemblies of the different Halls, that we may appoint a day to meet at Mingling Hall to consult about this matter.

The assembly of the seventeen villages of the Sou-shui Hall make this written declaration. 2d month, 2d day, (27th Feb.)—(China Mail.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- MARCH,
1. *Morr. Alston*, Cumingmoon.
4. *Pearl Smardon*, Cumingmoon.
4. *H. M. S. Dardus*, Captain McQuhae, Sea.
4. *H. M. S. Vestal*, Captain Talbot, Sea.
4. *Humayoon*, Cameron, London 14th October.
5. *Flibberty*, Grierson, Whampoa.
5. *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, Whampoa.
5. *Corsair* (steam), Soames, Canton.
5. *Good Success*, Cowie, Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

Humayoon—F. Parish, Esq., and W. S. Meredith, Esq. Touched at Cepang 18th January, left the 19th.

SAILED.

- MARCH,
3. *Zoe*, Parker, Whampoa.
4. *H. M. S. Hazard*, Egerton, Borneo.
5. *Mischief*, White, Whampoa.
5. *Syed Khan*, Smart, East Coast.
5. *Sil* (Span), Espejo, Manila.
5. *Regina*, Quinton, Whampoa.
5. *Privateer*, Martell, Cumingmoon.
5. *Pearl Smardon*, Cumingmoon.
5. *Narcizo* (Sp), Gordinillo, Amoy.

REPORTS.

Greyhound, Hutchinson, London.
Good Success, Cowie, Bombay.
Zoe, Parker, Bombay.
Flibberty, Grierson, Cape of Good Hope.
Chatham, Hbery, Whampoa.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Schooner *Emma*, Capt. Fraser, hence to the East coast with a cargo of cotton goods, was totally wrecked on the night of 27th February in Namoa Straits. The vessel went to pieces, and not an article could be saved. Five of the crew—four

Chinaman and one native of Bombay—were drowned. The Master, two Mates, one passenger, six Manilamen, and one Chinese boy left Namoa in a native vessel on Sunday last and have arrived at this port. We hear that the vessel and cargo belonged to Natives, and neither were insured. The American Brig Eagle at Cumsingmoon from Calcutta in 30 days. Sailed from the Sand Heads on the 28th of January, arrived at the Cumsingmoon anchorage on the 3rd Instant. The Sylph left the Sand Heads on the 24th, and the Water Witch and Poppy on the 25th January. The Eagle has been seventy days absent from China, and made the passage to Calcutta in 19 days from the Bogue to the Sand Heads. The Antelope (American) at Cumsingmoon 2d Inst. Sailed from Bombay on the 11th January.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. H. M. S. Dardalus, Captain McQuhae. H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot. H. M. Brig Wolverine, Commander Clifford. H. C. Str. Pluto, Lieut. Airy. H. M. Tr. S. Sapphire, Master Comding. Fittock. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King. H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.

ANONYMA, J. Matheson and Co. Aurora, Morgan, Gilman and Co. Bomanjee Hormanjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. Calcutta, G Duddell. Chatham, Ibery, Jamieson, How and Co. Corsair (steam), Soames, W. H. Franklyn. Fliberty, Grierson, Fletcher and Co. Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co. Good Success, Cowie, J. Matheson and Co. Greyhound, Hutchinson, Lindsay and Co. Humayoon, Cameron, Russell and Co. John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co. John Christian, Thomas, Dirom, Gray and Co. Linnel (Am), Youngusband and Co. Lynx, Hely, Dent and Co. Masdev, Chape, Bush and Co. Mazzeppa, Macfarlane, J. Matheson and Co. Midas (Am. st. shr), Poor, James P. Sturgis. Mor, Alsten, J. Matheson and Co. Sieva (Balley), Knudsen, Burd, Lange and Co. Starling, William Lane. Theresa, Dent and Co. Zephyr, Mann, Dent and Co.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. Amherst, Biale, A. A. de Mello. Devil, Furley, Hansen. Dorothy, Brown, Holliday, Wise and Co. Joven Corin r, Dring, D & M Rustomjee and Co. Justina (Dutch), Rash, J. M. S. Van Basel. Lord Althorp, Elliott, J. Crooke & Massey. Mischieff, White, Murrow and Co. Prince Albert, Thompson, P. & D. N. Camajee. Regina, Quintom, Cowasjee Pallanjee. Sir Charles Forbes (Sw), Schior, Russell and Co. Sultana, Wadge, D. & M. Rustomjee and Co. Torrington, Nell, Murrow and Co. Wild Irish Girl, Buckton, Captain Macvicar and Co. Zoe, Parker, Macvicar and Co.

BIRTHS. At Victoria, on the 20th February, Mrs. William Tarrant of a Daughter. At Victoria Hongkong, on the 2d March, the lady of T. S. Ford, Esq., of the Ordnance Storekeeper's Department, of a son.

TO LET. A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Suwrtie, apply to BUSH & Co. Victoria, 6th March 1846.

NOTICE. THE undersigned beg to notify, that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general Commission and Agency business at Canton, under the firm of CARLOWITZ, HARKORT & Co. RICHARD CARLOWITZ. BERUHARD HARKORT. Canton, 1st January, 1846.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. LADIES Maid, or Servant to attend upon a Lady and two Children residing at Canton. Apply at the Office of the "Friend of China."

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1846, JNO SMITH will sell by Public Auction, in the Premises facing the Philharmonic Society, a new and complete Printing Establishment (in one or separate lots), consisting of Stanhope and German Presses; founts of Bourgeois; Long-Primer, and Pica; Greek, Hebrew & Chinese Types, Title-Letters; Frames, Cases, Imposing Stone, Composing-Sticks, Chases, Gallies; Printing Ink; Millboards, &c. A complete set of Long Primer Matrices; and an other forming a collection of above four thousand Chinese Letters, suitable to cast Types for any Work in the Chinese Language; a quantity of Type-Metal, and a lot of Superior Printing Paper. At the same time will be put up for sale all the Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery-Ware, French, German, and English Books, a patent Barometer, Dycuerrotype (complete) gilt and bronzed Frames for ditto; two Milch Cows, three ditto Goats, and other effects, the whole belonging to J. M. CALLEBY, Esq. Chinese Secretary to the French Legation, leaving China. Full particulars of the sale will be published in Handbills.

BOOK AUCTION. ON this day, Saturday the 7th instant, at the sale Rooms of the undersigned, a choice Collection of new and second hand Books, for account of the concerned. Sale positively to commence at 7 p.m. DRINKER & HEYL. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON this day, Saturday 7th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the sale rooms of the undersigned. An Invoice of Saucers, a quantity of Beaver Hats, Woollen Shawls, Caps, Guernsey frocks, Long cloth, Velveteen and Carpeting. ALSO. 1 Pair of Centre Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. DRINKER & HEYL. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICE. MR. FRANKLYN, begs to give notice, that the sale of Houses and Land by Public Auction advertised to take place on the 25th ulto. is unavoidably postponed, and will now be sold on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely. Victoria, 7th March 1846.

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

JUST RECEIVED. AND for Sale by the undersigned, a few pieces of superior Tartan suitable for Coats and Trowsers. F. FUNCK. Opposite the Commissariat, Victoria, 2nd January, 1846.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply at this Office. Office "Friend of China."

RAFFLE. TO be Ruffled for at MACRAY & 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. Subscriptions from Canton, Macao, or elsewhere, to be accompanied with an order on Parties resident in Hongkong.

Table with columns: No., NAME OF WORK, £ s. d.
1 Blackwoods Magazine 52 vols. 1/2 calf from Commencement to July 1842 38
2 Murphys Arabian Antiquities in Spain 1 vol Atlas fol. half mor Gilt 42
3 Stothards Monumental Effigies in Gt. Britain 1 vol, Royal fol do. 28
4 Edingurgh Quarterly Review 74 vols. half calf from commencement to July 1842 44 8
5 Moyen Age Pittoresque 2 vols. Demy folio half mor Gilt 15 15
6 Penny Cyclopaedia 27 vols. Royal 8vo. Cloth 14 3 6
7 Carters Ancient Sculpture and Printing in England 2 vols in 1 Royal folio 15 15
8 Holbeins Portraits of the Court of King Henry VIII Impl 4to half mor Gilt. 15 15
9 Chamberlain's Royal Collection of Drawing 1 vol. Impl. folio half mor Gilt. 21
10 Boy's Architecture of Paris Ghent Antwerp Ruin &c. 1 vol Impl. fol. half mor Gt. 21
11 Goodwins Domestic Architecture 2 vols Rl 4to 8 8
12 Lysons Environs' of London 5 vols. 4to. 10 10
13 Strutts English Dresses 153 Engravings 2 vols Rl. 4to 8 8
14 .. Regal Costumes 70 Engravings 1 vol Rl 4to 5 5
15 Millengens Ancient United Monumts. Impl 4to 9 9
16 Woods' Architecture and Ruins of Palmyra and Balbec Imp. fol half mor 7 7
17 Musical Library 8 vols in 4 folio half mor 4 4
18 Brockedons Passes of the Alps 2 vols 4to half mor Gilt 10 10
19 Smith Historical & Literary Curiosities half mor Gilt 5 5
20 Coesvelts Gallery of Pictures 1 vol 4to do. do. 5 5
21 Martins Civil Cosumes of England 4to 5 5
22 Farrington Lakes of Lancashire Wesmorland &c. Folio Proof. 12 12
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24 Clarks Travels 11 vols 8vo cloth 10
25 Golownins Japan 3 vols 8vo cloth 1 11 6
26 Sweets Hortus Britannicus 1 vol 8vo calf 1 16
27 Mills English Fireside 3 vols 8vo cloth 1 11 6
28 Deerbrook by Miss Martineau 3 vols 8vo cloth 1 11 6
29 Gaston de Foix a Novel 3 do. 1 11 6
30 Miss Pardoe's City of the Magyar 3 do. 1 11 6
31 Peregrine Pulteney or Life in India 3 do. 1 11 6
32 Bulwers Zanoni 3 do. 1 11 6
33 Rauners England in 1841 2 do. 1 10
34 Priors Life of Goldsmith 2 do. 1 10
35 Thomsons General Gazetteer 1 vol 8vo. half of 1 10
36 Charles O'malley 2 vols 8vo cloth 1 4
37 Lady Morgans Hook without a name 2 vols 1 1
38 Stopfords Expedition to Syria, Hunter Nane. time 2 vols. 1 1
39 Shoberls Tour in Normandy Illustrad. 2 vols 1 1
40 Pardoe's River and Desert 2 vols. 1 1
41 Catermols Historical Annual 1 vol Illustra. Gt. 1 1
42 Evidences of Christianity 1 vol mor Gilt 1 1
43 Trollups Summer in Britany 2 vols. 1 1
44 .. Visit to Italy 2 vols. 1 1
45 Campbells Life of Petrarch 2 vols. 1 1
46 Gerambes Pilgrimage to Palestine 2 vols. 1 1
47 Loves Exchange, by Boyle 3 vols. 1 11 6
48 Pooles Comic Sketches 2 vols. 1 1
49 Wassail Bowl, by Alfred Smith 2 vols. 1 1
50 Longworths Year among the Circassians 2 vols. 1 1
51 Murray's China 3 vols. cloth 18 4
52 Italy & Italian Islands by Spalding 3 do. 18
53 United States of America, by Murray 3 do. 18
54 British America by Murray 3 do. 18
55 British India by Murray 3 do. 18
56 Cowpers Poems. menses Edition 8vo 15
57 McNish's Tales and Sketcher 2 vols. 12
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62 Bulmers Student 2 vols 8vo. 1
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66 Hughsons walk through London 10 6
67 Mr Ellis' Daughters of England 10
68 Damers Tour in the Holy land 2 vols 1
69 Mill's Godfrey Malvern 12
70 Oswald's Ethymological Dictionary 8
71 Careys Astronomy 7 6
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75 Tytlers Henry the VIII Cloth 6
76 Circumnavigation of the Globe .. 6
77 Mesopotamia and Assyria .. 6
78 Discovery & Adventure in Africa .. 6
79 Humbolts Travels .. 6
80 Nubia and Abyssinia .. 6
81 Polar Seas and Regions .. 6
82 Polynesia and New Zealand .. 6
83 Persia Afghanistan & Beloochistan.. 6
84 Barbary States 6
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94 British Song Birds Calf 6
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98 Edinburgh Pharmacopoea 5
99 Whites Selborne 5
100 Lives of Eminent Zoologists 6

STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE ORIENTAL BANK. Deposit and other Liabilities £390,116. - 9 Cash and Government Securities £ 285,710. 7. 3. Bills Outstanding 343,787. 8. 6. Cash credits and Loans on Security 342,043. 19. 10. Dead Stock 9,812. 16. 10. Balances due by other Banks 2,022. 11. 6. £983,377. 3. 11. £983,377. 3. 11.

(Signed) EDWARD LANGLEY Acting Accountant. PUBLISHED for the information of Proprietors in China. By Order of the Indian Board of Directors. LONDON, 1st December 1845. (Signed) G. W. ANDERSON Chairman of the Board of Directors. JAMES SINCLAIR. } Joint Managers. JAMES MACEWEN. } Victoria, 2nd March, 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. Stomachic 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. Hydriodate 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 Hydriodate of Potash and Sarsaparilla etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Cutaneous affections. Spirits of Wine. Sponges, Liquorice, Rowland's Toothache drops Hoffman's Anodyne. Fleshbrukes. Medecine Chests. SODA WATER etc. etc. etc.

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

HOLMES & BIGHAM have for sale, Gold and Silver skeleton and plain lever Watches, Pistols in cases, Wiltshire Cheese and Cumberland Hams, Butter in kegs and jars, Beef, Pork, and Tongues in small and large barrels, English Paint Oil, best White Lead in 28lbs kegs, Sheet Lead, Beer, Porter, Brandy, Rum Gin and Whiskey in bottles and cask, Champagne, Claret, Port, Sherry, Cordials &c., Blankets, Regatta Shirts, Chesterfield wrappers &c. &c. H. & B. have also a small family medicine chest ready fitted up, and a few tape lines on sale. Victoria, 28th February, 1846.

SMITH & BRIMELOW. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants, and Commission Agents &c. No 1 & 2 WOOSNAM'S BUILDINGS. HAVE for sale all kinds of Stores suitable for Ships; such as Canvas, Blocks, Rope, Twine, Beef, Pork, &c. &c. Also Stores suitable for families; Double Gloster Cheese, Butter in small Kegs and Jars, York hams, Coffee, Chocolate. Preserved Meats and Soups, Sauces and Pickles assorted, Sardines, Prunes, Bloom Raisins, Pearl Barley, Jams and Jellies, Tea in small packages superior Bristol Tripe, Salmon, Tongues.

ALSO Beer and Porter in Cask, Barclay and Perkins Stout in bottles, 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.

JUST received, a small Invoice of Prime new Bloom Muscatel Raisins in small fancy Cartons; in excellent condition. SMITH & BRIMELOW. Woosnams Buildings, 27th February, 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.

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

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, 28th 1846.

LE 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, Gilec broche, Barege satin, Labralor, Veloutine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goussees, and Millie rains, 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.

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

FOR SALE. A Dark colored cheanut Pony; will suit either a Lady or Gentleman, and goes well in Harness. For terms apply to C. MARKWICK. Pottinger Street. Victoria, 2d March 1846.

NOTICE. WE, the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business, at Victoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL. S. DRINKER. Wm. S. HEYL. Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

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 Cheroots, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish Ravens Duck, &c. &c. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

McEWEN & Co. GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queens' Road & Co. inams 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 Hogsheds Superior Dark Colored Brandy. Also, Dyrk and Palo Colored Cognac in bottle, of first quality. McEWEN & Co. Victoria, 20th Jany. 1846. Queen' Road.

NOTICE. 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 1833, 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.

FOR SALE. A Dark colored cheanut Pony; will suit either a Lady or Gentleman, and goes well in Harness. For terms apply to C. MARKWICK. Pottinger Street. Victoria, 2d March 1846.

FOR SALE. A few Deal Panel Doors. 6 feet 6 1/2 Inches, High. 2 " 10 " Wide. Apply to C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer. Pottinger Street. Victoria, 3d March 1846.

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

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

LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office. Office Friend of China, 28th Dec., 1844.

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

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

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

From the Boletim do Governo de Macao, 2d March.

PARTE OFFICIAL.

No. 15.

O Governador da Provincia de Macao, Timor e Solôr em Conselho determina o seguinte. Devendo executar-se nesta Cidade, em virtude da Portaria No. 362 do Ministerio competente, datada 20 de Novembro ultimo, o Decreto da mesma data; elle se publica para geral conhecimento; ficando entendido, que esta Regia Determinação começará a ter o seu inteiro vigor, e execução desde o primeiro do mez de April proximo futuro, em conformidade com o artigo 29. do mesmo Decreto; e que as Tabellas, Regulamentos, e Instruções nelle consignados, para o mais facil e regular cumprimento das suas disposições, serão publicados com a conveniente anticipação. As Authoridades a quem o conhecimento desta pertencer assim o tenham entendido, e executem. Palacio do Governo da Provincia em Macao, 28 Fevereiro de 1846.

JOZE GREGORIO PEGADO.

DECRETO.

A QUE SE REFERE A PORTARIA ANTECEDENTE Tendo pela abertura de alguns portos do Imperio da China ao Commercio e navegação de todas as Nações. cessado as circunstancias excepcionaes que favorecido o commercio da Cidade do Santo Nome de Deos de Macao, não obstante as restricções que n'elle erão impostas, e tornando-se de rigorosa necessidade em vista da mudança de situação que para a dita Cidade produziu aquelle acontecimento, adoptar providencias pelas quaes, modificado o systema restrictivo até agora seguido, e aproveitando-se a vantajosa posição geografica daquelle Cidade se possa fomentar, e desenvolver o seu commercio; hei por bem, Uzando da authorisação conferida pelo artigo primeiro da Carta de Lei de 2 de Maio de 1843, e Tendo Ouvido o Conselho de Ministros, e o de Estado, Decretar o seguinte.

Artigo 1º. Os portos da Cidade de Macao, tanto o interno, denominado do Rio—como os externos da—Taipa,—e da—Rada,— são Declarados portos francos para o commercio de todas as Nações, e nelles serão admitidas a consumo, deposito, e reexportação, todas as mercadorias e generos de commercio, seja qual for a sua natureza.

Artigo 2º. Todos os generos e mercadorias importados nos ditos portos, sob qual quer bandeira, ficam absolutamente izemptos de direitos de entrada. Passados trinta dias depois da publicação deste Decreto na Cidade de Macao.

Artigo 3º. He porem absolutamente vedada a importação de peças d'artilharia,—projecteis,—mistos incendiarios,—pólvora,—tabaco, de todas as qualidades,—rapé,—sabaó,—e urzella.

Artigo 4º. Será somente admitida em navios Portugueses, procedentes de portos Portugueses, para o effecto de gozar da izemção de Direitos,— a importação, dos generos seguintes de producção e industria Portugueza a saber,—armas do fogo, e brancas,—areca,—atoalhados,—canequins,—chapeos de todas as qualidades,—azeite de oliveira, coco e palma,—carne de porco fumada e ensacada,—fato e calçado feito,—panão de linho,—sal,—medicamentos,—pau sandalo,—agoas ardentes de vinho, e de sara de coqueiro,—vinhos,—licores, e vinagres de vinho, e de sara de coqueiro.

Artigo 5º. Os mesmos generos mencionados no artigo antecedente, quer sejam de producção ou industria portugueza, poderão ser importados por navios portugueses ou estrangeiros, de portos estrangeiros, pagando vinte por cento ad valorem.

Artigo 6º. Os ditos generos exceptuados da franquia geral para consumo, poderão todavia ser recebidos em deposito na Cidade de Macao, com destino de serem reexportados dentro do prazo de hum anno, com as cautellas, e garantias uzadas em taes casos pagando tão somente hum por cento ad valorem de deposito, e baldeação alem da armazenagem e trabalho braçal.

o unico. Todos estes generos recebidos em deposito, quando dentro no sobredito prazo de hum anno não tiverem sido reexportados, serão obrigados a pagar o direito de consumo marcado no artigo quinto.

Artigo 7º. Todos os demais generos cuja entrada he inteiramente livre para consumo, ou para reexportação, serão unicamente sujeitos ao pagamento dos trabalhos braçaes da Companhia da Alfandega, denominada dos—Culis—mediante huma tabella de salarios que será fixada pelo Governador em Conselho, ouvido o Director da Alfandega, e que não poderá exceder os preços até aqui estabelecidos para a dita Companhia.

Artigo 8º. Os generos de que fazem menção os artigos 4, 5, e 6, serão arrecadados nos armazens do Governo para ficarem sujeitos a fiscalizaçao da Alfandega, até serem despachados. Quanto aos demais generos comprehendidos na generalidade da franquia, será livre a seus donos recolhe-los nos armazens da Alfandega, ou em armazens particulares, como melhor lhes convier.

Artigo 9º. Para o pagamento das armazenas será tambem fixada huma tabella pelo Governador em Conselho, ouvido o Director da Alfandega; regulando-se quanto for possível o preço de taes armazenas pelas que he costume pagarem-se em armazenas particulares.

Artigo 10º. Para facilidade do desembarque das mercadorias mais volumosas o Governo fará collocar nos locais mais convenientes, ou nos caes mais frequentados os guindastes que forem necessarios, arbitrando tambem o Governador em Conselho a despeza de guindastes que terá de pagar quem delles quizer aproveitar-se.

Artigo 11º. He igualmente autorizado o Governador em Conselho, ouvidas as informações convenientes, para estabelecer huma tabella de anchoragens, de tal modo calculada que as despezas do porto que os Navios houverem de pagar em Macao, convidem pela sua modicidade o commercio nacional e estrangeiro.

Artigo 12º. Fica revogada toda a Legislação em contrario.

O Conselho d'Estado Extraordinario Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Marinha e do Ultramar, assim o tenha entendido e faça executar.

Paço de Belem, em 20 de Novembro de 1845. —RAINHA—Joaquim Jose Falcao. Está Conforme—Manoel Jorge d'Oliveira Lima.

Translation.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 15.

The Governor of the Province of Macao, Timor and Solord in Council directs the following:—

WHEREAS it is expedient by virtue of the Act No. 362 of the Imperial Ministry dated the 20th of November last that the Decree of the same date should be enacted in this City, it is published for general information; be it known that this Royal Determination shall be in full vigour and operation from the 1st of April next according to the 2nd article of the same Decree; and that the Table, Regulations, and Instructions therein contained, for the more easy and regular performance of its enactments shall be published in due anticipation. The Authorities to whom the knowledge thereof may concern, have it so understood and enacted.

Government Office, Macao, 28th February, 1846.

JOZE GREGORIO PEGADO.

DECREE.

Which the above Notification refers to

The opening of some of the Ports of the Empire of China to the commerce and navigation of all Nations, having put a stop to the favorable circumstances which formed the Commerce of the City of Macao notwithstanding the restrictions thereto imposed, and it being of rigorous necessity, in consequence of the change of situation which that event has brought on the said City, to provide means by which, the restrictive system hereto followed be modified, and by making use of the advantageous geographical position of that City its Commerce may be cherished and disentangled; I hereby, making use of the Authority conferred by the 1st Article of the Law of 2d May 1843, and having heard the Council of Ministers and that of the State, Decree the following.

Art. 1st. The ports of the City of Macao, both the internal of the River, and the external of the Typa and Roads, are declared free ports to the Commerce of all Nations, and therein shall be admitted for consumption, deposit, and re-exportation, every merchandize and article of commerce, of whatever nature.

Art. 2nd. All the articles and merchandize imported into the said port, under any flag, become quite free of entry duties, 30 days after this Decree be made public in the City of Macao.

Art. 3rd. It is however absolutely prohibited, the importation of Cannon,—projectiles,—incendiary mixtures,—gunpowder,—tobacco of any quality,—snuff,—soap,—and orchell weed.

Art. 4th. The importation of the following articles of Portuguese production and industry shall only be admitted in Portuguese Vessels proceeding from Portuguese Ports for the purpose of enjoying the exemption of duties, viz: Arms and fire-arms,—Betelnut,—Towelings,—muslins,—Hats of every description,—Olive oil,—Coconut, and Palm oil,—Bacon,—ready made Clothes and shoes,—Linen cloth,—Salt,—Medicines,—Sandal-wood,—Spirits of Wine and of Coconut juice,—Wines, Liqueurs, and Vinegars of wine and of Coconut juice.

Art. 5th. The same articles mentioned in the preceding Article, whether Portuguese or foreign production or industry, may be imported by Portuguese or foreign Vessels from foreign parts by paying 20 per cent ad valorem.

Art. 6th. The said articles though excepted from the general immunity for consumption, may however be received into depot at the City of Macao under condition of being re-exported in one year's time, with those cautions and guarantees used in such cases, by paying only one per cent ad valorem of deposit and Wharfage, besides the warehouse rent and Coolie labour.

Note. All these articles received in deposit, not being re-exported in one year's time, shall be subject to payment of duty of consumption stated in the article 5th.

Art. 7th. Every other article that is admitted free for consumption or re-exportation, shall only be subject to the payment of Coolie hire according to a table of rates to be fixed by the Governor in Council, after hearing the Director of the Custom House, and which rates are not to exceed the prices heretofore established.

Art. 8th. The goods mentioned in the 4th, 5th and 6th Articles, shall be received into the Government Warehouses, to be subject to the overseeing of the Custom house until they are cleared. As to every other article, comprised in the generality of the privilege it will be free to the Proprietors to store them in the Custom house Warehouses, or the private ones, as most convenient to them.

Art. 9th. For the payment of Warehouse rent, there shall be also a table fixed by the Governor in Council after hearing the Director of the Custom-house, regulating it as much as possible by what it is customary to pay for the private ones.

Art. 10th. To facilitate the landing of the more bulky merchandizes, the Government shall cause Cranes to be set up on the most convenient localities, or the most frequented Wharves, and the Governor in Council, shall arbitrate the rates to be paid for the use of them.

Art. 11th. The Governor in Council, is also authorized, after obtaining the necessary information to establish a Table of Anchorage, calculated on such a moderate Scale, that the port expenses Ships may have to pay in Macao, will invite both the national and foreign Commerce.

Art. 12th. Every Act to the contrary is hereby repealed.

The Counsellor of State, Minister Extraordinary, and Secretary of State for the Marine and Ultramarine Commerce, are to have it so understood, and cause it to be executed.

Court of Belem, 20th Nov. 1846.

THE QUEEN.

JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAO.

True Copy,—MANOEL JOZE D'OLIVEIRA LIMA.

THE POSITION OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

(From the Spectator.)

If the tone of the speeches and newspapers received by the last American mail may be taken as a criterion, the warlike spirit is abating in the United States. Mr Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall—that powerful utterance of a wary statesman imbued with high and just moral feeling—may be held to speak the prevailing sentiments of the States East of the Hudson. Even in the Western and Southern States, the writers and talkers of the war party are "craftily qualifying" their exaggerated declamation. The very persons who imposed the shibboleth "the whole of Oregon, or none," protest that they only meant by it to express the conviction that their country's title was unassailable in law, not that it might not be partially waived from considerations of policy. It is plainly intimated that the 49th parallel of latitude for a frontier line would be an acceptable compromise and concession, once begun, may go further. With all their big talk, the United States are not quite prepared to go to war; and they know it.

These symptoms of a more pacific temper in the Union are not, however, to be too implicitly trusted. Utterly untenable though the American title to Oregon is declared by the first European diplomatists and the least friendly to England, the great majority of the present generation of Americans never heard it questioned till lately. While Englishmen have been busy about many things, the American imagination has been filled with the idea of the Union extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In all the systematic geographies and school books, Oregon has for upwards of twenty years been quietly written down as part of the land which God has given the citizens of the United States to occupy. The mass of the existing electors of Congress were taught at school that Oregon was theirs, and never heard the fact questioned till a year or two ago. John Bull's attention was attracted to this outlying corner of his dominions by their preparations for taking possession. The claim of England, when heard for the first time, was heard with scoffing and incredulity; and American institutions are ill adapted to disabuse public opinion of any gratifying error. From the pettiest parish organisation to Congress, it is a great system of mutual flattery between the public and its officers. In the United States "the Public" is a despot, and hears unpleasant truths as rarely as any other despot. The bulk of the American people are still firmly convinced that Oregon is theirs by right; and the bulk of the American people, warped in the overweening estimate of their own importance natural to all who have been early initiated into vestries and common councils, do not know the disproportion that exists between the strength and resources of the Union and those of England. This public has now sent to the House of Representatives an overwhelming majority of politicians of their own stamp; to the Senate, a majority of 32 to 24; and has elected for President a man whose sole recommendation was the belief that he is of their way of thinking.

There is no security for lasting peace or amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States with the Oregon question unsettled. The device of joint occupancy, resorted to in 1819, has only fostered that spirit in the citizens of the Union which appears the strongest obstacle to its settlement on just and rational terms. Any prolongation of the joint occupancy will but make matters worse—keep the two countries in a state of chronic jealousy and irritation, and leave us after all to fight for Oregon at the last. The peace and security of England require that the controversy should now be brought to a close.

Before adopting measures to this end, Ministers and the country will deliberately examine what Oregon is worth. In this inquiry, however, the validity of our title to the region will count for something. A nation, by tamely relinquishing any portion of territory to which its title is clear and indisputable, invites further aggression. But England's title to Oregon is clear. From the Spanish (now the Mexican) frontier to the Russian outposts, the country was surveyed, and generally taken possession of by Cook and Vancouver. From the

East side of the continent, Mackenzie, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, explored the country as far as the Pacific. These operations were completed before the close of last century. Nor were they mere flying visits and idle forms; they were followed up by actual and continuous occupancy. Portlock, Dixon, Meares, and others, traded to and formed establishments on the North-west coast. The Hudson's Bay and North-west companies kept steadily advancing their outposts; which when the war of 1812 broke out had been pushed as far westward as the sea and southward as the parallel of the Lower Columbia. To part of the territory Spain (and its successor Mexico) could have laid claim; but that claim has been departed from. Russia asks nothing south of the 54th degree of latitude. The United States alone advances joint or counter claims. But on the ground of discovery they have none previous to the expedition of Clarke and Lewis, during the second Presidency of Jefferson; and the American Government, in fitting out that expedition, expressly disclaimed all intention of acquiring territory West of the Rocky Mountains. Mr Falconer has proved that the Union acquired no title to Oregon by the purchase of Louisiana. Previously to 1812, England had done all that is required by the law of nations to acquire a sufficient title to a country occupied only by nomadic tribes, and previously to that year the United States had done nothing. Under these circumstances, for England to give up her claim to Oregon—even were the region of little value—merely to gratify the opinionativeness and self will of the citizens of the United States, would be to invite further aggression—to say, take Canada or the West Indies next. But Oregon has much fertile territory and a good climate. North of the Columbia, agricultural settlements of considerable extent have been formed under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company. There is an increasing population of the Company's retired officers and their descendants. And, quite independently of the fur trade, a healthy growing commerce has arisen between Oregon and that great mart of whalers the American colony of the Sandwich Islands to the South and the Russian settlements to the North. The title of England to Oregon is no longer a mere barren title to waste and unprofitable lands, but a title to watch over and protect the persons and properties of an industrious and enterprising community of British subjects.

It remains to be considered whether Great Britain is bound to claim the whole of Oregon, or what part. In determining this point, the arrangement entered into by England and the United States after the war of 1812-1813 must be allowed its due weight. Consent to a state of joint occupancy is equivalent to a concession that both parties have some right in the property. A state of joint occupancy cannot in fairness be terminated by extruding either of the parties, but by a division of the territory. It has indeed been proposed to make Oregon an independent state; with what good faith on the part of Americans, let Texas bear witness. What is the principle most likely to lead to an equitable partition? According to the law of nations mere priority of discovery, or formal taking possession, are but feeble titles to a new country, and have often been set aside. They require to be confirmed by what civilians call occupancy *animo remanendi*. Let Oregon be regarded as a field upon which both nation have cast their eyes with a view to secure it for the future occupation of their increasing numbers; and in terminating the unsatisfactory state of joint occupancy, let the partition be regulated by the extent to which the subjects of either government have gone in occupying the territory *animo remanendi*. It will be found, that though the outposts and trapping paths of the English have been pushed on to the South of the Lower Columbia as far as the frontiers of California, the bulk of the English settlements are to the North of that channel. It will also be found, that immediately South of the Lower Columbia, there is a pretty numerous population of American citizens. The English and American powers have met on the waters of the Lower Columbia; it was there that the founders of Astoria and Vancouver actually met in 1812. South of the Lower Columbia, the population is mainly American; consisting of men whose habits of thought and action have been formed under the institutions of the Union—who are bound by ties of relationship to its citizens. North of the Lower Columbia, the population is composed of Britons; men whose early associations make them cling with affection to the British islands, and who wish to retain the character of British subjects, as rendering wider careers of industry and enterprise open to their children, or of French Canadians, whose love for their neighbours of the Union and its institutions is anything but strong. The great and sound principle that the population, not the mere physical position of a territory, ought to decide which nation it should belong to, marks Oregon North of the Lower Columbia as an appanage of Britain, and South of it as belonging to the United States.

Of all existing nations, except the Chinese perhaps, the British is the most pacific. The multifarious occupations of its people supply ample excitement without the stimulus of war. Englishmen are so busy that war puts them out. Great Britain, instead of seeking war as some of its neighbours affect to do, would at any time pay a handsome price to be spared the trouble. But the nation will not yield to threats a title so strong as that which is can show to Oregon; it will not leave the British settlers in that region to the miserable alternative of renouncing their nationality or quitting their adopted homes. Notwithstanding the national repugnance to war, the British Minister who shall encounter it rather than give up our portion of Oregon, may safely reckon on the unanimous approbation and support of the country. The boundary between the British territory and the United States West of the Rocky Mountains, as indicated by the nationality of the population, is a line drawn from the 49th parallel of latitude where it crosses the crest of those mountains, to the foot of the Columbia, and thence along the mid channel of the river to the sea.

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