

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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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 ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's 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 affords an opportunity of visiting Singapore and Penang, remaining a short time at Ceylon, and thence proceeding to England by Overland Conveyance through Egypt in 54 days, to Madras in 30 days, and Calcutta in 34 days, from the date of leaving China Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company are also understood to ply between Colombo and Bombay, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to England by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mails; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of the Native Merchants of India, proceeding as Passengers; certain accommodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers for Passengers from China joining the Suez line at Galle, to secure which it is requisite that a Notice of at least Two Months be given to the Company's Agent here.

Information regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage can be obtained by application at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office; and Shippers of Cargo are requested to take notice, that no Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Pack'd in non-susceptible Coverings, as Wood, Matting, Tarred Cloth, &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1846.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER "BRAGANZA."

PASSENGERS and Shippers of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to take notice that she will be despatched on the 29th instant.

J. A. OLDING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1846.

TO LET.

A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Suortreue, apply to

BUSH & Co.

Victoria, 6th March 1846.

TO LET.

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.

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 FRANKIE JANSENER Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to

FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong.

or DROM, GRAY & Co.—Canton.

Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

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, 15th Feby. 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 Calne's Road. Apply to

HUGHESDON & Co.

Victoria, 3rd, January, 1846.

TO LET.

SEVERAL convenient tenements situated in Wellington and Stanley Streets. The terms which are very moderate, may be known by applying to

BURD, LANGE & Co.

Queen's Road, Jan'y, 30th, 1846.

TO LET.

THE upper part of a commodious and well built dwelling House containing seven rooms with servants rooms, and outhouses with stabling. For further particulars apply to,

D. LAPRAIK

No. 1 Wellington Terrace D'Aguiar Street.

Victoria, 24th October, 1845.

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 Nethlts Majesty's Consul.

Executor.

Nethlts. Consulate, Canton,

3rd October, 1845.

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 Stoddard & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

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 Gleditsch, 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, Cosart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR F. H. TIEDEMAN is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

VAN DERBURG ROMSWINCKEL & Co.

Canton and Macao, 31st Jan'y, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR ROBERT JACOB is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

HEGAN & Co.

1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LIND is authorized to Sign for our Firm by Procuration.

R. OSWALD & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 27th February, 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.

BERNHARD HARKORT.

Canton, 1st January, 1846.

BILLS on London, drawn under Messrs Baring Brothers & Co's. Credits, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by,

J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

Canton, March 5th 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 Mions Dupuig,) 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 so 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

Steorage 6

Freight of Treasure ½ P Cent.

All Payable at the office.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Queen's Road, February 17th, 1846.

HOUSES,

FOR private sale that unfinished house situate in Wellington Street and facing the one occupied by Mon's Dupuig, French Tailor. Apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Land Agent &c.

Queen's Road, February 3rd, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. FRANKLYN begs to give notice, that the sale of Land and Houses advertised to take place on 10th inst. is postponed until a future period. Due notice of the day will be given in a subsequent paper.

Queen's Road, 11th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

A splendid rich toned square Piano forte; just landed.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome new Pony Phaeton. Apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have for sale, Gold and Silver skeleton and plain lever Watches. Pistols in cases, Wiltshire Cheese and Cumberland Ham, Butter in kegs and jars, Beef, Pork, and Tongues in small and large barrels, English Paint Oil, best White Lead in 25lbs kegs, Sheet Lead, Beer, Porter, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey in bottles and cask, Champagne, Claret, Port, Sherry, Cordials &c., Blankets, Regatta Shirts, Chestfields wrappers &c. &c.

H. & B. have also a small family medicine chest ready fitted up, and a few tape linen on sale.

Victoria, 26th February, 1846.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that he has just received by the "Braganza" a splendid assortment of ladies French Silk and Gaze dresses, Barege cachemire, Ghos broche, Barege satin, Labrador, Veloutine Bourne, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goulfrées, and Millie raves, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest and most distinguished lot of goods that has yet been received in Hongkong.

Also gentlemen's Black Silk and Satin Cravats and Waistcoatings of superior quality.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have 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 cattie.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

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

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, A Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

100 Piculs Camphor; packed ready for shipment.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SAUNDERS Palo October brewed ale in Wood, Allsops Beer in Wood, Port and Sherry, Champagne and Claret. Apply to

ROBERT STRACHAN.

Victoria, 25th July, 1845.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, Chains, Europe and Manila Rope, Navy and bleached Canvas, Navy Duck, Bunting, Paints, Oil, Salt Provisions, Bread, Flour and Marine Stores of all descriptions, Wines, Spirits, Beer and Porter in wood and bottle, Iron and Lead Water pipe, Sheet Lead, Solder, Oeres, Plaster of Paris and Stencelling Patterns, Stoves, Grates with Fenders &c. to match. Nautical Almanacks for 1846, and Manila Cheroots No. 3 and 4.

HUMPHREYS & Co.

13 Queen's Road, Victoria, 1st December, 1845.

JUST IMPORTED.

A small invoice of superior black Hats; for sale by,

F. FUNCK,

Opposite the Commissariat, March 11th 1846.

FOR SALE.

MEDHURST'S Chinese & English Dictionary \$ 10.00
Ditto ditto in superior binding, " 11.00
Medhurst's Dictionary of the Hok-keen Dialect, " 10.00
Medhurst's Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Coraan and Japanese Language, " 2.00
Medhurst's Dictionary in the Favoring Dialect of the Formosan Language, " 2.00
Medhurst's Dialogues in the Mandarin Dialect, " 2.50
Medhurst's Notice on Chinese Grammar, " 1.50
M. H. W.'s Chinese and Prospects of China, " 2.00
Celle's Translation of the four Books " 3.00
Premare's Nona Lingua Sinice " 5.00
Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih: a Chinese Tale, translated into English by Tsai-Shen, late of the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca, " 3.00
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.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).

AGENTS AT CANTON.

ACHOOK, Comptrolr. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

SODA WATER.

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

Macao, 11th January, 1845.

BRITISH HOTEL.

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

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

A Thurston's Billiard Table on the Premises.

Victoria, 14th March, 1846.

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

LATEST DATES. Table with columns for location (England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Chusan, Shanghai) and dates for January and February.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, 1846

The United States Ship Vincennes, Captain Paulding, bearing the flag of Commodore Bidle, arrived on Saturday night. On Sunday the usual salutes were exchanged. Through some inadvertence, the salutes were fired during the time of divine service, and the Clergyman was twice obliged to pause in his discourse.

The government are liberal with salutes—and it is the only liberality they have ever displayed.—On Sunday they were actually prodigal—the Vincennes's twenty one guns was returned with twenty three!

To-day—Tuesday—the Vincennes and H. M. S. Vestal exchanged salutes.

A report is prevalent among the Chinese in Canton, that positive orders to open the gates to foreigners, have been received from Peking; and that proclamations to that effect will be issued by the local authorities.

The foreign residents of Canton may not be immediately, or directly benefited by the privilege of entering the city, nor is it probable that they will often avail themselves of a right, long withheld, but now to be conceded.

The proclamation of the Prefect—who by the way our devils lately made Perfect—appears to be a very clear exposition of the conditions of the treaties formed with England, America and France; and when the people see that their government treat with foreigners on such liberal terms, they must be more inclined to respect them.

The marked omission of any notice of Hongkong in the proclamation of the Prefect—or more correctly the Chief Magistrate—is a matter which calls for serious consideration.

the Government of Hongkong may be convinced of the necessity of using some little exertion in protecting British colonial interests.

FRENCH TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following account of the commercial relations between France and China during the year 1844 and the first quarter of 1845 has just been published by the Minister of Commerce.

The commerce and navigation of France with China engaged in 1844, according to information gathered at Canton, six ships, whose movements are thus given. One of them arrived at the end of 1843, and left in 1844; four arrived and departed in the course of 1844, the last arrived in 1844, but did not sail again till 1845.

The government are liberal with salutes—and it is the only liberality they have ever displayed.—On Sunday they were actually prodigal—the Vincennes's twenty one guns was returned with twenty three!

PASSAGES FROM CHINA TO CALCUTTA IN 1845.

Table with columns: From China, Vessels, At Calcutta. Lists ship names and dates for various months from January to December.

(Hongkong Register, March 17)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- March, 14, Torrington, Nell, Cummingsmoon. 14, Corsair (steam), Soames, Canton. 14, Zoe, Parker, Whampoa.

- 14, U. S. S. Vincennes, Paulding, Whampoa. 16, Poppy, Cole, Macao. 17, Glentanner, Brock, Shanghai.

SAILED.

- MARCH, 13, Mor, Alsten, Macao. 13, Aurora, Morgan, East Coast. 14, H.M.Tr.S. Sapphire, Master Comding, Pittock, Chusan. 14, Water Witch, Forgan, East Coast. 16, Torrington, Nell, Shanghai. 16, Antelope (Am), Johnson, Bombay. 17, Amherst, Eldred, Bombay.

REPORTS.

- Zoe, Parker, Bombay, this morning. Starling, Chape, South Sea Islands. Bengalee, Fisher, Whampoa. Chatham, Ilbery, Whampoa.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

- H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot. U. S. S. Vincennes, Captain Paulding. H. M. Str. Vulture, Captain Macdougall. H. M. Brig Waterline, Commander Clifford. H. C. Str. Pluto, Lieut. Airy. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King. H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

- Devil, Furley, Hansen. Humayoon, Cameron, Russell and Co. Fanny Connel, Davis, J. Matheson and Co. Governor Doherty, Willson, P. F. Cama and Co.

VESSELS AT MACAO.

- Amelia (Fr), J. A. Durran, Jr. Harrier, C. Saporjee Lungrah. Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva. John (Swede), Oltorberg, Cumsingmoon, J. M. & Co.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to announce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Danish Hong CANTON. WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.

A PERSON as Clerk, or to sell goods on commission; one, who has a connexion amongst shipping would be preferred. None need apply who are not prepared to give up their whole time and services to the advertiser, and the most satisfactory testimonials, both of character and ability, are indispensable.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON Friday the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Chinam's Hong.

DISPENSARY, CANTON. THE FOLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES, &c. ARE ON SALE AT THE DISPENSARY, 4 FRENCH HONG, CANTON.

DUTLER'S Tasteless Seidlitz Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gelatinosae; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Cold-drawn; Linton's Healing Lotion; 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; Suspendory Bandages; Hernia Trusses; Ear Syringes; Urethra do.; Bone and Glass; Lavement Machines; Patent Lin; Specific Solution of Hydriodate of Potash. Sarsaparilla, etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Cutaneous Affections; Spirits of Wine; Sponges; Liquorice; Rowland's Toothache Drops; Hoffman's Anodyne; Flesh Brushes; Soda Water; Medicine Chests, &c. &c.

EDWARD CULLEY, M.R.C.S.L. L.A.I.

Meteorological Register for one year from August 1844, to August 1845, kept on board of a Ship near Chapel, Island East Coast of China. Table with columns: Days of Month, Bar, Alt of Therm, Temp, Wind, Force, Weather, Summary of Weather, Remarks &c. etc.

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

NEW GENERAL STORE AND COMMISSION ROOMS.

MR. R. RUTHERFORD begs to inform the Merchants and Foreign Residents in China, that on Monday first, he will open the Godown in Mr Strachan's New Houses, Queen's Road; and will have for sale a General Assortment of Goods, consisting of,—

Superfine Broadcloths of First Quality and various colours; Tweeds for Trowserings and Shooting Coats; Vesting of every description; Hosiery; Angola and White Cotton Socks; Kid, Buckskin, Silk, and Thread Gloves from Dent & Co; Silk and Satin Stocks; Opera Ties and Cravats; Neckcloths; India Silk Handkerchiefs, British Printed; Dressing Gowns; English made Cloth and Dress Boots and Shoes, with a number of other Articles for Gentlemen's wear.

STATIONERY.

Consisting of Lodgers, Cash and Day Books; Letter Books; Drying Books; Copying Books and Paper; Memorandum and Note Books; Blotters and Blotting Paper; Plain and Ruled, Yellow and Blue Foolscap; Letter and Note Paper; Playing Cards; Envelopes of sizes; Pencils, Quills; Steel Pens; Copying and Writing Inks; Wafers, &c. &c. with an Assortment of London made Gold and Silver Pencil cases.

ALSO

A lot of Splendid Engravings in the first Style of art.

AND THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR WINES, &c.

- Champagne in Pint and Quart Bottles
- Hockheimer in 1 dozen cases.
- Johannisberger in 1 " "
- Cutler's claret in 3 " "
- Sherry in 1 " "
- Sauterne in 3 " "
- Copenhagen Cherry Brandy in 1 dozen cases
- Pale Brandy in 1 dozen cases.

Queen's Bver and Porter.

Queen's Road, 11th March, 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.

SODA WATER

AND

ERATED LEMONADE,

TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street.

JUST LANDED, ex "Humayoon," and for sale at the stores of the undersigned, a small invoice of prime Cheshire Cheese,

ALSO

A quantity of Dunbar & Son's bottled Pal Ale in packages of 4 dozen each; and a small assortment of Gentlemens superior black hats.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Victoria, 10th March 1846.

WANTED.

TWO respectable Youths as apprentices to the Plumbing and Painting business. For particulars apply to

MR. A. CARLIN.

No. 3 Stanley Street

Victoria, 9th March 1846.

PORTO 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.

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.
Reserved Fund	106,151. 16. 11	Bills Outstanding	343,787. 8. 6.
Nett Stock	487,109. 6. 3	Cash credits and Loans on Security	342,043. 19. 10.
		Dead Stock	9,812. 16. 10.
		Balances due by other Banks	2,023. 11. 6.
	£983,377. 3. 11		£983,377. 3. 11.

LONDON, 1st December 1845.

(Signed) EDWARD LANGLEY
Acting Accountant.

(Signed) G. W. ANDERSON
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Published for the information of Proprietors in China.

By Order of the Bombay and China Board of Directors.

JAMES SINCLAIR. } Joint Managers.
JAMES MACEWEN. }

Victoria, 2nd March, 1846.

JUST received, a small Invoice of Prime new Bloom Muscatel Raisins in small fancy Car-tons; in excellent condition.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Woosnams Buildings, 27th-February, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th 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, Galleys; Printing Ink; MillBoards, &c. A complete set of Long Primer Matrice; and another 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, Dyguerrottye (complete) gilt and bronzed Frames for ditto; two Milch Cows, three ditto Goats, and other effects, the whole belonging to J. M. CALLERY, Esq. Chinese Secretary to the French Legation, leaving China. Full particulars of the sale will be published in Handbills.

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 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,
- Hock,
- Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality.

EDWARD NEWMAN.

Victoria 7th October, 1845.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business at Victoria and Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.

S. DRINKER.

Wm. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

NOTICE.

DRINKER & 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.

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.

DRINKER & HEYL.

Victoria, 16th February, 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.

DRINKER & HEYL.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.

A Dark colored chesnut Pony; will suit either a Lady or Gentleman, and goes well in Harness. For terms apply to

C. MARKWICK.

Pottinger Street
Victoria, 3d 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 Abbott's 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.

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 Jany., 1846. Queen's Road.

LINGUIST'S 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, for 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. }

THE SCOTTISH HARVEST.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for December.)

The approach of winter is always a serious time. When the fields are cleared, and the produce of our harvest has been gathered into the yard and the barn, we begin to hold a general count and reckoning with the earth; and to calculate what amount of augmented riches we have drawn from the bosom of the soil. When the investigation proves satisfactory, the result is but slightly recorded. Our ancestors, with just piety and gratitude, were accustomed to set apart whole days for thanksgiving to the Almighty Being who had blessed the labours of the year; we—to our shame be it said—have departed from the reverent usage. We take a good season as if it were no more than our appointed due—a bad one comes upon us with all the terrors of a panic.

But there are seasons frequently occurring which vary between the one and the other extremes; and these are they which give rise to the most discussion. It is unfortunately the tactics, if not the interest, of one great party in the nation, to magnify every season of scarcity into a famine for the purpose of promoting their own cherished theories. A bad August and an indifferent September are subjects of intense interest to your thorough-paced corn law repealer; not that we believe the man has an absolute abstract joy in the prospect of coming scarcity—we acquit him of that—but he sees, or thinks he sees, a combination of events which, ere long, must realise his darling theory, and his sagacity, as a speculative politician, is at stake. Therefore he is always ready, upon the slightest apprehension of failure, to demand, with most turbulent throat, the immediate opening of the ports, in the hope that, once opened, they may never be closed again.

Our original intention was not to discuss the corn law question in the present article. We took up the pen for the simple purpose of showing that, so far as Scotland is concerned, a most unnecessary alarm has been raised with regard to the produce of the harvest; and we have not the slightest doubt that the same exaggeration has been extended to the sister country. Of course, if we can prove this, it will follow as a matter of deduction, that no especial necessity exists for opening the ports at present; and we shall further strengthen our position by reference to the prices of bonded grain. We shall, not, however, conclude, without a word or two regarding the machievous theories which, if put into execution, would place this country at the mercy of a foreign power; and we entreat the attention of our readers the more, because already our prospective position has become the subject of intense interest on the Continent.

It is a question of such immense importance, that we have thought it our duty to consult with one of the best-informed persons on the subject of practical agriculture in Scotland, or, indeed, in the United Kingdom. Our authority, for the following facts, as to the results of the harvest in the North, is Mr Stephens, the author of *The Book of the Farm*. His opinions, and the results of his observation, have kindly been communicated to us in letters, written during the first fortnight in November; and we do not think that we can confer upon the public a greater service than by laying extracts from these before them. They may tend, if duly weighed and considered, to relieve the apprehensions of those who have taken alarm at the very commencement of the cry. Our conviction is, that the alarm is not only premature but unreasonable, and that the grain produce of this year is rather above than below the ordinary average. We shall consider the potatoe question separately; in the meantime, let us hear Mr Stephens on the subject of the quantity of the harvest.

QUANTITY OF GRAIN CROP.

"I am quite satisfied in my own mind, from observation and information, that a greater quantity of grain convertible into bread has been derived from this harvest than from the last. Both oats and barley are a heavy crop; indeed—oats are the bulkiest crop I ever remember to have seen in the higher districts of this country. The straw is not only long, but is strong in the reed, and thick in the ground; and notwithstanding all the rain, both barley and oats were much less laid than might have been expected. In regard to wheat, all the good soils have yielded well—the inferior but indifferently. There is a much greater diversity in the wheat than in barley and oats. The straw of wheat is long, and it is also strong; but still it is more laid than either oats or barley, and wherever it was laid the crop will be very deficient. As to the colour of all sorts of grain, it is much brighter than the farmers had anticipated, and there is no sprouted grain this year.

Let me relate a few instances of the yield of the crop. I must premise, that the results I am about to give are derived from the best cultivated districts and that no returns of yield have yet been had from the upper and latter districts. At the same time, I have no reason to suppose that these, when received, will prove in any way contradictory. In East Lothian two fields of wheat have been tried, in not the best soil; and the one has yielded 4½, and the other very nearly 5 quarters, per Scotch acre. Before being cut, the first one was estimated at 2½, and the second at 4½ quarters. The grain in both cases is good.

In Mid-Lothian, one farmer assures himself, from trials, that he will reap 8 quarters of wheat per Scotch acre of good quality. And another says, that, altogether, he never had so great a crop since he was a farmer.

In West Lothian, two farmers have thrashed some wheat, and the yield is 8 quarters per Scotch acre, of good quality.

In the best district of Roxburghshire the wheat will yield well; while a large field of wheat, in Berwickshire, that was early laid on account of the weakness of the straw, which was too much forced by the high condition of the soil, will scarcely pay the cost of reaping. This, however, is but a single isolated instance, for a farmer in the same county has put in 73 ordinary-sized stacks, whereas his usual-number is about 60.

In the east of Forfarshire, the harvest is represented to me as being glorious; while in the west, there has not been a better crop of everything for many years. The accounts from Northumberland from two or three of my friends who farm there extensively, confirm the preceding statements, in regard to the bulk and general yield of the corn crop.

I may also mention, that the samples of wheat, and oats, and barley, presented at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries, along with the grain in the straw, were really admirable. With all these attestations from so many parts of the country, that are known to be good corn districts, I cannot doubt that the crop is a good one on good soil."

So much for the quantity, which, after all, is the main consideration. The above account certainly gives no indications of famine, or even scarcity. It contains the general character of the weight of the harvest in the principal corn-growing districts of Scotland, and we gave no reason whatever to suppose that worse fortune has attended the results of the husbandry in England. The next consideration is the

QUALITY OF THE CROP.

"Not the entire crop, but most of it, is inferior in quality to that of last year. The barley and oats are both plump and heavy, but there is a slight roughness about them; and yet the weights in some cases of both are extraordinary. Potatoe oats were shown at Dumfries 48 lb. per bushel—3 lb. above the ordinary weight. Barley has been presented in the Edinburgh market every week as heavy as 56 lb. per quarter—about 3 lb. more than the ordinary weight. All the samples of wheat I have seen in Leith in the hands of an eminent corn-merchant, weighed from 60 lb. to 63 lb. per bushel, and it has been as high as 66 lb. in the Edinburgh market. I also saw samples of Essex wheat above 60 lb., as well as good wheat from Lincolnshire.

Now such weights could not be indicated by grain at the end of a wet harvest, unless it were of good quality.

The quality is much diversified especially in wheat; some of it not weighing above 43 lb. per bushel. The winnowings from all the grains will be proportionally large; although, in the case of barley and oats, had every pickle attained maturity, the crop would probably have exceeded the extraordinary one of 1815. But though heavy winnowings entail decided loss to the farmer, yet human beings will not be the greatest sufferers by them; the loss will chiefly fall on the poor work horses, as they will be made to eat the light instead of the good corn, which latter will be reserved for human food. The light oats will no doubt be given to horses in larger quantities than good corn, and the light barley will be boiled for them in mashea probably every night.

The beans are a heavy crop in straw everywhere, and beanstraw, when well won, is as good for

horser in winter as hay; while in certain districts such as on the Border, the beans will also be good.

With all these facts before me, I cannot make myself believe that we are to experience anything approaching to the privation of famine, so far as the grain crop is concerned.

Our practical experience in these matters is so limited that we feel difficult in adding any thing to these remarks of Mr Stephens. We may, however be permitted to express a doubt whether the average quality of the crop has yet been satisfactorily ascertained. It is well known that the farmer rarely brings his best wheat into the earliest market, because it is his interest to thrash out that part of the crop which may have sustained a partial damage as soon as possible; and in these circumstances it usually follows that the worst wheat is first exposed for sale. In like manner, he wishes to dispose of his inferior barley first. In regard to oats, the inferior portions find consumption at home by the horses. In ordinary seasons, any wheat or barley that may have shown symptoms of heating in the stacks are first presented at market; but in this season, when there is no heated grain—thanks to the low temperature and the precautions used in stacking—the high prices have tempted the farmers to thrash both wheat and barley earlier than usual in order to meet the demands for rent and wages at Martinmas—a term which, owing to the lateness of the season, followed close on the termination of the harvest. This peculiarity of the season may, perhaps, account for the large supplies of wheat presented for some weeks past at Mark Lane—to the extent, we understand, of from 30,000 to 40,000 quarters more than last year at the same period. It is more than probable that the largest proportion of the land in fallow has been sown with old wheat as it was early ascertained that the harvest would be unusually late. There is always more bare fallow in England than in Scotland, and the old wheat having been thus disposed of, the earlier portion of the new grain was brought to market, and not appropriated for its usual purpose. We must, however, conclude that the crop—at all events the wheat—is inferior to that of former years. This has generally been attributed to the wetness of the season, in which view our correspondent does not altogether concur; and we are glad to observe that on one important matter, namely—the fitness of this year's grain for seed—his opinions are decidedly favourable.

CAUSE OF INFERIOR QUALITY OF WHEAT

"I am of opinion that the inferiority of the wheat in poor lands both as regards quantity and quality, has not arisen from the wetness of the season, but from the very low degree of temperature, which prevailed at the blooming season in the end of June, and which prevented the pollen coming to maturity, and therefore interfered with the proper fecundation of the plants. I observed that, during all that time, the rain did not fall in so large quantities as afterwards, but the thermometer averaged so low as from 48° to 52°, even during the day, and there was a sad want of sunshine. And it is an ascertained fact, that wheat will not fecundate at all in a temperature which does not exceed 45°, accompanied with a gloomy atmosphere. This theory of the influence of a low temperature also accounts for the quantity of light wheat this year; for, the side of the ear that was exposed to the cold breeze which blew constantly from the north-east during the period of blooming, would experience a more chilly atmosphere than the other side, which was comparatively sheltered, and therefore its fecundation would be most interfered with.

I may mention a peculiar characteristic of this year, if we take into consideration the wetness of the season; which is, that scarcely a sprouted ear of corn is to be found any where, notwithstanding that the crop was laid in many instances. This immunity from an evil which never fails to render grain, so effected, useless for human food, has no doubt been secured by the low temperature of the season. It was an observed fact, that immediately after the fall of rain, whether great or moderate, a firm, drying, cool breeze always sprang up, which quickly dried the standing and won the ear corn at the same time; and the consequence has been, that the entire crop has been secured in the stack-yard in a safe state. All the kinds of grain, therefore, may be regarded as being in a sound state; and, on that account, even the lighter grains will be quite fit for seed next year.

The point on which the nation at large is principally interested is, of course, the price of bread. It is quite evident that the cost of manufactured flour ought, in all cases, to remain in just proportion with the value of the raw material. Unfortunately that proportion is not always maintained. The baker is a middleman between the farmer and the public, between the producing and the consuming classes. Amongst those who follow that very necessary trade, there exists a combination which is not regulated by law; and the consequence is, that, whenever a scarcity is threatened, the bakers raise the price of the loaf at pleasure, and on no fixed principle corresponding with the price of corn. Few persons are aware at what rate the quarter loaf ought to be sold when wheat is respectively at 50s, 60s, or 70s per quarter: they are, however, painfully sensitive when they are subjected to an arbitrary rise of bread, and their natural conclusion is that they are taxed on account of the dearth of the grain. The number of those who buy grain, or who study its fluctuations, is very small; but every one uses bread, and the monthly account of the baker is a sure memoire of its price. Let us see how the middle functionary has behaved.

WHY IS BREAD SO DEAR?

"The price of bread is very high already, and is not likely to fall, and the reason a baker would assign for this is the high price of wheat—a very plausible reason and to which most people would too good-naturedly assent; but examine the particulars of the case, and the reason adduced will be found based on a fallacy. During all the last year, the aggregate average price of wheat never exceeded 56s. a quarter, and in that time the price of the 4 lb loaf was 5 1/2d.; at least, I paid no more for it with ready money. The highest mark that wheat has yet attained in this market is 82s. per quarter, and it is notorious that this market has for the present year, been the dearest throughout the kingdom. As 10s. a quarter makes a difference of 1d. in the 4 lb loaf, the loaf, according to this

scale—which, be it remarked, is of the baker's own selection—should be at 8 1/2d. when the wheat is at 88. Can you, nevertheless, believe that, whilst the present price of bread is 8 1/2d., the loaf is made wholly of wheat which cost the bakers 88s. the quarter? The bakers tell you they always buy the best wheat, and yet, though they are the largest buyers in wheat market, the aggregate average of the kingdom did not exceed 58s. 6d. on the 8th November. The rutiis, the bakers are trying to make the most they can; and they are not to blame, provided their gains were not imputed to the farmers. But we all know, that when bread gets inordinately high in price, clamour is raised against dear wheat—that is, against the farmer—and this again is made the pretext for a free trade in corn; whilst the high price secured to the baker by the privilege of his trade is left unblamed and unscathed."

Had the Court of Session thought proper to retain in observance the powers to which it succeeded after the abolition of the Privy Council, and which for some time it executed, we certainly should have applied to their Lordships for an Act of Sederunt to regulate the proceedings of master bakers. But, as centralisation has not even spared us an humble Secretary, we must leave our complaint for consideration in a higher quarter. Our correspondent, however, is rather too charitable in assuming that the bakers are not to blame. We cannot, for the sake of us, understand why they are permitted to augment the price of bread, the great commodity of life, at this enormous ratio, in consequence of the rise of corn. Surely some enactment should be framed, by which the price of the loaf should be kept in strict correspondence with the average price of grain, and some salutary check upon a monopoly which, we are convinced, has often afforded a false argument against the agricultural interests of the country.

Such we believe to be the true state of the grain crop throughout the kingdom generally. How, from such a state of things, any valid argument can be raised for opening the ports at this time, we are totally at a loss to conceive. The only serious feature connected with the present harvest, is the partial failure of the potato crop, to which we shall presently refer. But, so far as regards corn, we maintain that there is no real ground for alarm; and further, there is this important consideration connected with the late harvest, which should not be ungratefully disregarded, that two months of the grain season have already passed, and the new crop remains comparatively untouched, so that it will have to supply only ten months' consumption instead of twelve; and should the next harvest be an early one, which we have reason to expect after this late one, the time bearing on the present crop will be still more shortened. Nor should the fact be overlooked, that two months' consumption is equal to 2,000,000 quarters of wheat—an amount which would form a very considerable item in a crop which had proved to be actually deficient.

But as there has been a movement already in some parts of Scotland, though solely from professed repealers, towards memorialising Government for open ports on the ground of special necessity, we shall consider that question for a little, and, in doing so, shall blend the observations of our able correspondent with our own.

Such a step, we think, at the present moment, would be attended with mischief in more ways than one. There can be no pretext of a famine at present, immediately after harvest; and the natural course of event in operation is this, that the dear prices are inducing a stream of corn from every producing quarter towards Britain. In such circumstances, if you raise a cry of famine, and suspend the corn laws, that stream of supply will at once be stopped. The importers will naturally suspend their trade, because they will then speculate, not on the rate of the import duty, which will be absolutely abolished by the suspension, but on the rise of price in the market of this country. They will, therefore, as a matter of course—gain being their only object—withdraw their supplies until the prices shall have, through panic, attained a famine price here; and then they will realise their profit when they conceive they can gain no more. In the course of things at present, the price of the fine wheat is so high, that a handsome surplus would remain to foreigners, though they paid the import duty. Remove that duty, and the foreigner will immediately add its amount to the price of his own wheat. The price of wheat would then be as high to the consumer as when the duty remained to be paid; while the amount of duty would go into the pockets of the foreigner, instead of into our own exchequer. At present, the finest foreign wheat is 62s in bond—remove the present duty of 14s and that wheat will freely give in the market 80s. the quarter.

It is, therefore, clear that such an expedient as that of suspending the corn laws merely to induce the bonded wheat to be entered for home consumption, would, in no degree, benefit the consumer. The quantity of wheat at present in bond does not exceed half a million of quarters—the greatest part of which did not cost the importer 30s. per quarter. At least, 400,000 quarters for this, that early last summer, when the crop looked luxuriant, 5000 quarters of wheat in bond were actually offered in the Edinburgh market for 26s. and were sold for that sum, and allowed to remain in bond. It still remains in bond, and could now realise 62s. Here, then, is a realisable profit of 36s per quarter, and yet the holder will not take it, in the expectation of a higher.

We cannot think that Sir Robert Peel would sanction a measure so clearly and palpably unwise, for the sake of liberating only half a million quarters of wheat, which is the calculated consumption of a fortnight. But the late frequent meetings of the Privy Council have afforded an admirable opportunity for the alarmists to declaim upon famine. Matters, they say, must be looking serious indeed, when both Cabinet and Council are repeatedly called together; and they jump at the conclusion, that suspension of the corn law is the active subject of debate. We pretend to no special knowledge of what is passing behind the political curtain; but a far more rational conjecture as to the nature of these deliberations may be found in the state of the potato crop; and the question, whether any succedaneum can be found for it. Perhaps it would be advisable to allow Indian corn, or maize, to come in duty free; if not as food for people, it would feed horses, pigs, or poultry, and would make a diversion in favour of the consumption of corn to a certain extent; and such a relaxation could be made without interfering with the corn laws, for maize is not regarded as a cereal, but stands in the same position as rice and millet. We might try the experiment with the maize, as the Dutch have already facilitated the rice market.

If the state of the harvest is such as we conscientiously believe it to be, there can be no special reason—but rather, as we have shown, the reverse—for suspending the action of the corn laws at this particular juncture. If the enactment of that measure was founded on the principle of affording protection to the farmer, why interfere with these laws at a time when any apprehension of a famine is entirely visionary? And since there is a large quantity of food in the country, the present prices are certainly not unprofitable to a deficiency in the crop, and are, after all, little more than remunerative to the farmers who are raisers of corn alone. The present rents could not possibly be paid from the proceeds of the growth of corn. It is the high price of live stock which keeps up the value of the land. The aggregate average price of wheat throughout the kingdom is only 56s. 6d., upon which no rational arguments can be founded for the suspension of the law of the country. Besides, the working of the corn laws will in the natural course effect all that is desirable; at any rate it does not prevent the introduction of the foreign grain into the market. The present state of the grain market presents an apparent anomaly—that is, at 82s. a high and a 1/2 price for the same commodity, namely wheat; but this difference is no more than might have been expected from the peculiar condition of the wheat crop, which yields good and inferior samples to the same extent. It can be no matter of surprise that the wheat should realise good prices, or that inferior wheat should only draw poor prices. The high price will remunerate those who have the good harvest to reap a crop of wheat of good quality, and the low price of the inferior wheat will have the effect of keeping the aggregate average price at a medium. Hence, and by maintaining a high duty, will prevent the grain of inferior quality to compete with the fine wheat in the home market. The law thus really affords protection to those who are in need of it—namely, to such farmers as have reaped an inferior crop of wheat; while those who have reaped a fine wheat in bond, or a surplus which they may send to any country, are allowed to reap a high duty on exporting it to

price for their superior article. Taking such a state of thing into consideration, we cannot conceive a measure more wise in its operation, inasmuch as it accommodates itself to the peculiar circumstances of the times, than the present form of the corn law.

Were that law allowed to operate as the legislature intended, it would bring grain into this country whenever a supply was actually necessary; but we cannot shut our eyes to the mischievous effects which unfounded rumours of its suspension have already produced in the foreign market. Owing to these reports, propagated by the newspapers, the holders of wheat abroad have raised the price to 56s a quarter, free on board; and as the same rumours have advanced the freight to 6s a quarter, wheat cannot now be landed here in bond under 66s. The suspension of the corn law would tend to confirm the panic abroad, and would therefore increase the difficulties of our corn merchants, in making purchases of wheat for this market. It seems to us very strange that sensible men of business should be so credulous as to believe every idle rumour that is broached in the newspapers, so evidently for party purposes; for the current report of the immediate suspension of the corn law originated in the papers avowedly inimical to the Ministry. The character of the League is well known. That body has never permitted truth to be an obstacle in the way of its attempts.

So much for corn and the corn laws. But there is a more serious question beyond this, and that the state of the potatoes. If we are to believe the journals, more especially those which are attached to the cause of the League, the affection has spread, and is spreading to a most disastrous extent. Supposing these accounts to be true, we say, advisedly, that it will be impossible to find a substitute for the potato among the vegetable productions of the world; for neither wheat nor maize can be used, like it, with the simplest culinary preparation. There can be no doubt that in some places this affection is very prevalent, and that a considerable part of the crop in certain soils has been rendered unfit for ordinary domestic use. It is understood that the Lord Advocate of Scotland has issued a circular to the parish clergymen throughout the kingdom, requesting answers to certain queries on this important subject. The information thus obtained will no doubt be classified, so that the government will immediately arrive at a true estimate of the extent of damage incurred.

In the mean time we have caused inquiry to be made for ourselves, and the result, in so far as regards Scotland, is much more favourable than we had expected, considering the extent of the first alarm. We have seen accounts from every quarter of the kingdom, and the following report may, therefore, be relied on as strictly consistent with fact.

It appears, on investigation, that no traces whatever of the complaint have yet been found in the northern half of Scotland. The crop in the upper parts of Forfarshire and Perthshire is quite untaunted, and so across the island. When we consider what a vast stretch of country extends to the north of Montrose, the point beyond which, as our informants say, this singular affection has not penetrated, we shall have great reason to be thankful for such a providential immunity. Our chief anxiety, when we first heard of the probable failure, was for the Highlands, where the potato plant furnishes so common and so necessary an article of food. We know by former experience what bitter privation is felt during a bad season in the far glens and lonely western islands; and most rejoiced are we to find, that for this winter there is little likelihood of a repetition of the same calamity. Argyllshire, however, except in its northern parishes has not escaped so well. We have reason to believe that the potatoes in that district have suffered very materially, but to what extent is not yet accurately ascertained.

In the Lowlands the accounts are more conflicting; but it is remarkable that almost every farmer confesses now, that his first apprehensions were greatly worse than the reality. On examination, it turns out that many fields which were considered so tainted as to be useless, are very slightly affected: it is thus apparent that undue precipitation has been used in pronouncing upon the general character of the crop from a few isolated samples. Some districts appear to have escaped altogether; and from a considerable number we have seen reports of a decided abatement in the disease.

In short, keeping in view all the information we have been able to collect, the following seems to be the true state of the case:—The crop throughout Scotland has been a very large one, but one-half of it is affected to a greater or less degree. About a fourth or a fifth of this half crop is so slightly damaged, that the unusual amount of produce will more than compensate the injury. The remainder is certainly worse. Of this, however, a considerable proportion has been converted into starch—an expedient which was early recommended in many quarters, wisely adopted by the prudent, and may yet be extensively increased. An affected potato, unless its juices were thoroughly fermented, and decomposition commenced, will yield quite as good starch as the healthy root, and all this may be considered as saved. Potato starch or farina, when mixed with flour, makes a wholesome and palatable bread. In some districts the doubtful potatoes are given to the cattle in quantities, and are considered excellent feeding. This also is a material saving.

The spread of the complaint, or rather the appearance of its worst symptoms, seems to depend very much on the mode of management adopted after the potatoes are raised. A friend of ours in Mid-Lothian, who has paid much attention to agriculture, has saved nearly the whole of his crop, by careful attention to the dryness of the roots when heaped, by keeping these heaps small and frequently turned, and, above all, by judicious ventilation through them. A neighbouring farmer, who had an immense crop, but who did not avail him of any of these precautions, has suffered most severely.

One letter which we have received is of great importance, as it details the means by which an affected crop has been preserved. We think it our duty to make the following extract, premising that the writer is an eminent practical farmer in the south of Scotland:—"I had this year a large crop of potatoes, but my fields like those of my neighbours, did not escape the epidemic. On its first appearance, I directed my serious attention to the means of preserving the crop. Though inclined to impute the complaint to a deeper cause than the wetness of the season, I conceived that damp would, as a matter of course, increase any tendency to decay, and I took my measures accordingly. Having raised my potatoes, I culled all the sound ones, which seemed free from spot and blight, to be carefully picked by the hand; and having selected a dry situation in an adjoining field, I directed them to be heaped there in quantities, none of which exceeded a couple of bushels. The method of piling them was this:—On a dry foundation we placed a layer of potatoes, which we covered with sandy mould, though I don't doubt straw would do as well; above that, another layer also covered, and so on, keeping the potatoes as separate from each other as possible. We then thatched and covered them over as usual with straw, leaving ventilators on the top. I have had them opened since, and there is no trace what ever of any decay, which I attribute to the above precautions, as others in the neighbourhood, whose potatoes grew in exactly similar soil, have lost great part of their crop by neglecting them in these respects. Consequently, you may depend upon it, as a great preservative. I have, I think, arrested the complaint upon an affected potato, by laying them out on a large sheet in a dry place in a covered place where there is a strong current of air. They are not spoiling now; and when the season gets out, we find them

quite wholesome and fit for use. I am of opinion, therefore, that by using due caution, the progress of the complaint, so far as it has gone, may in most cases be effectually checked."

We are, therefore, almost certain, that when the damaged portion is deducted from the whole amount of the crop, there still remains an ample store of good potatoes for the consumption of the whole population—that is, if the potatoes were distributed equally through the markets. This, however, cannot be done, and, therefore, there are some places where this vegetable will be dear and scarce. The farmer who has a large crop of sound potatoes, and who does not reside in an exporting part of the country, will naturally enough use his superfluous for his cattle; and this cannot be prevented. We hope, however, that the habitual thrift of our countrymen will cause them to abstain, as much as possible, from wasting their extra stock in this manner, more especially as there is abundance of other kinds of fodder. They will command a high price as an esculent, and perhaps a higher, if they are preserved for the purposes of seed. Exportation also should be carried on cautiously; but we repeat, that the general tenor of our information is so far satisfactory, that it exhibits nothing more than a partial affection of the crop in the southern districts, and the majority of those are compensated by a good provision, of corn.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. MANILA.

From the New Weekly General Price Current, February 23.

REMARKS ON THE MARKET.

COTTON GOODS.—There has been some enquiry this week for low qualities of 40 in. Grey Shirts, and few sales have been made at \$2 1/2 a \$2 3/4 per 40 yards dutv paid, and middling at \$2 1/2 a \$2 3/4. Some T. R. Kambaya Hdkfs. have been sold at \$28 and Kambaya at \$10 per corg.

CHECKED GINGHAMS.—Are scarce, and suitable styles much enquired after at fair prices.—There is also a good demand for fine dark blue kammbayas, but the stock of wove and printed Handkerchiefs is large, and almost all styles are at a discount and dull of sale. Nevertheless, new patterns, if adapted to the wants of the people, would sell readily.

EXPORTS.

SUGAR.—We have not heard of a single transaction during the week, nor is there any probability of any considerable operation taking place while the present state of the market subsists, absolute want of tonnage, freights at seven guineas in China, and the high prices asked for raw sugar by the growers, so much so that no purchase has been made by the Clayers, for which reason, no sugar of the new crop can be got ready for shipment before the 15th of April.

In the mean time we observe (in the "Friend of China," No. 13, of the 14th inst., received yesterday) that the British Merchants here, have addressed H. B. M's. Consul, regarding the unnecessary and, in their opinion, ungracious rules to which they have been hitherto subjected when applying to that public functionary for certificates to the effect that the sugar shipped in Manila for England, was of these islands and produce of free labour, which unnecessary and annoying rules they wish to be dispensed with for the future, taking in stead the bona fide declaration of the Merchants. A declaration to that effect would be, in our opinion, almost as convincing as one made in the Cathedral at St. Paul, stating bona fide that the said church is erected within the city of London.

We sincerely wish that the experience acquired by the Consul may have convinced him of the reasonable demand of the merchants, for we cannot perceive the least shadow for doubting, for one single moment, in any instance whatever, in the present circumstances, that the sugar shipped here may not be the produce of free labour in these islands.

We now bring to our memory and repeat what we said upon the subject on the 2nd November 1844, in our No. 95th viz "

The "Old England," "Liverpool," and "Laurence," that sailed for London on 20th ult., have been the first vessels for whose cargoes of sugar the British Consul has granted certificates. And we understand, that he has done the same for other cargoes that went from here to England during the last three or four months, but demanding from the shippers more proofs than what we consider necessary to justify the origin of the article. Sugars shipped in Manila may be granted ipso facto, to be the produce of the Philippine Islands, in the same manner that, in our opinion, it could be affirmed, that Coals, loaded at "New Castle" are of British produce and origin.—We have known of only one solitary instance in twenty one years, of a few hundred pls. of sugar brought to Manila, to Entrepot, from Siam by a vessel of the King of that nation, as a trial, which, as was natural, proved a failure.

WHEAT.—Several arrivals, and no alteration in price.

RICE SCARC.—White cargo Rice in demand.

SUGARS.—The Government has given notice to the Chamber of Commerce, that the deliveries of Segars from the Factory has been suspended, until suitable leaf arrives for wrappers; and the general opinion, is that no Segars will be delivered till the end of February next, at the soonest. Some sold during the week at \$1 prem. p. mil.

SAPANWOOD.—Abundant.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—Very scarce and few transactions.

TONNAGE.—None offering in port.

EXCHANGE.

On Spain 3 months, par, few buyers.
London Treasury & Bank bills 30 ds. nom.
On Paris ditto 6 mos. A. 1. Scarce.
China 30 days par. On Hongkong 1 1/2 per cent discount.
Singapore 30 days par.

CURRENT FREIGHTS.

For London, Sugar, - - - £5 per ton of 20 cwt.
Coffee, - - - 5 10 p. do. of 15 do.
Honey, - - - 6 0 do. do. 30 lbs. net.
Lard, - - - 6 0 do. do. 50 do.
Cocoa, - - - 6 0 do. do.
Chestnut oil, 9 0
Soya bean oil, 8 0
For the Continent, 10s. Extra.