

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$9, 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 of 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 Packaged in non-susceptible Coverings, as Wood, Matting, Tanned 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.

House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Snortwell, 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.

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 FRAMER JAMSETJEE Esq., measuring 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong, or DIRM, 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 Feb'y, 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.

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 particular 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 Nethlds Majesty's Consul.  
Nethlds. 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.

NOTICE.

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 Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads. Apply to DENT & Co.

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 Gledstanes, 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.  
VANDERBURG ROMSWINCKEL & Co.  
Canton and Macao, 31st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR ROSS 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.

NOTICE.

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 Mons. 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  
Steerage . . . . . 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.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have for sale, Gold and Silver skeleton and plain lever Watches, Pistals in cases, White 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 25lbs 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, 23th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

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 Canton dresses, Barège chemises, white broche, Barège main, Laboulon, Valenciennes Gorge, and other robes; Ladies' plain Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goulottes, and White rices, 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 Cravates and Waistcoats 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 catts.  
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, 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.

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.

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, 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 Stats and Prospects of China, 2.00  
Medhurst's Translation of the four Books, 2.00  
Premare's Notitia Linguae Sinicae, 5.00  
Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih: a Chinese Tale, translated into English by Tsun-Shou, late of the Anglo Chinese College, Malacca, 5.00  
A Lexicogus of the English, Malay and Chinese language, 1.50  
Apply at the London Missionary Society's Institution  
Hollywood Road  
Victoria, 20th January, 1846.

WANTED.

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.  
Applications by letter only, addressed A. Z. care of the Editor of this paper, will meet with early attention.  
Victoria, 14th March, 1846.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).  
AGENTS AT CANTON,  
ACHOOK, Comptroller, 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, 10th 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 of the Primrose.  
Victoria, 14th March, 1846.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY 1846. Table with columns for Chinese day, Day of week, Mean of thermometer, etc.

NOTICE.

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

LATEST DATES.

Table listing dates for various locations: England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Chusan, Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 1846

SHANGHAI.

The Glentanner brings down her cargo of salt originally imported from Liverpool: she sailed from Shanghai on the 10th.

Allum's affairs have not yet been arranged, nor the interdict on opening the Godowns removed. We hear, that produce advanced upon by the foreign Merchants, and actually on board ship, is to be taken by the Merchants on their own account; and that claims upon the Hong are to be sent to Captain Balfour for examination.

It is reported that Chinam—Allum's managing clerk—will be put to the torture for his Master's misdeeds, or that he may divulge the secret of his hiding place—the report of the bankrupt's having drowned himself not being credited.

On Saint Patrick's day—Tuesday—the Amateur performers in garrison at Stanley, had a dramatic entertainment in honour of the patron Saint of the Green Island. The evening's amusements were varied, and passed off alike to the satisfaction of the audience and the performers.

We are induced to publish the "bill of fare," that those who were not present, may form an idea of the attractions of the "Stanley Adelphi;" and we are satisfied, that such entertainments while they do not relax the wholesome discipline of the service, have a tendency to improve the mind of the Soldier, as well as to employ the leisure time, which otherwise might be passed in Grog shops.

STANLEY ADELPHI.

ON TUESDAY 17TH MARCH, 1846.

Will be performed at the above Theatre by the Amateurs, with new Scenery, Machinery and Decorations.

THE MUCH ADMIR'D FARCE.

OR SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

OR THE SCHEMING LIEUTENANT.

Table listing cast members for Saint Patrick's Day and The Scheming Lieutenant, including Dramatis Personae and Deputies.

After which a variety of Songs in Character, by celebrated Vocalists, engaged for the occasion.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT TO CONCLUDE, WITH THE HISTORICAL FARCE.

OR "THE QUEEN'S HORSE"

Table listing cast members for The Queen's Horse, including Dramatis Personae and Deputies.

Door open at 7: performance to commence at half past 7 precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

Mr Chinnery—whose fame as an Artist requires no commendation—has been resident in the colony for two months. Mr Chinnery is not in such good health as his friends would wish; and of late, his pencil has been almost idle. We trust, however, that his health will speedily be restored, and that with his usual taste, he will take a few sketches of Hongkong scenery.

The government paper appears to be grievously offended with us; at which, of course, we express regret. We are denounced as a malignant and threatened with law; but the charge and the threat are alike contemptible, and we whistle them down the wind, as others have done the voracious statements of the worthy from whom they emanated.

In requesting the public to receive with caution any translations of documents which we might copy from the government paper, or at least, in intimating that we would not guarantee their being correct, we only acted with due prudence. The necessity for not rashly giving credence to all the translations of Chinese Official documents is, we think, sufficiently evident. We need not refer to the supplementary treaty, the mutilation and inaccuracy of which has long been before the public, and confessed by Sir Henry Pottinger himself since his return to England. Other translations made by a "critical Chinese-scholar" and published in the Hongkong papers have been denounced by another Gentleman also having a "critical knowledge" of the language. The translator, and the party who denied the correctness of his labours are both foreigners; and the production of the first, with the letter of exception of the second, are still in existence. One of these Gentlemen—probably both—contribute translations of Chinese papers to our sensitive contemporary. As to the exercises of the pupils of the Morrison Institution, they are harmless whether accurate or not, and we would be extremely sorry to object to them, much less to cavil with the good nature of the paper that supplies such fitting subjects for tea table discussion. The particular document to which our unpalatable remarks referred, is the proclamation from the Chief Magistrate of Canton. This document we looked upon as one of great importance, but we could not reconcile the rambling unintelligible observations of its commentator with the subject matter of his comments. We have already said that we were at a loss to understand the particular tenor of our contemporary's remarks; we are still in that position, and we apprehend that others are equally benighted. Malignant has long been one of the favorite epithets, which the parasites of corruption, bestow upon those who have the courage to expose their vices. In the reign of the profligate Charles the second, Marvel, who could not be bribed to silence nor hired to applaud, was stigmatised as a Malignant. A manly independence is always peculiarly odious to truckling, prevaricating sycophancy; and the spleen of a cankered, and self humiliated mind, too often finds vent in vague unmeaning charges, and weak contemptible threats.

In brooding over his supposed wrongs—for we submit that our remarks were particularly inoffensive—the Organ has wound himself up to a high pitch, and he ends his cantata with the following grand flourish. "But we now beg him to understand—i. e. the Friend of China—that the contributions of our Canton Correspondents are our exclusive property" and come within the provision of the Copy-right act 5 and 6 Vict. chap. 44. Surely he will be at no loss to understand what the "China Mail" means to convey by this intimation. We really are at a loss to understand what is meant to be conveyed by this barn door crow. It certainly looks like a threat of legal proceedings if we take liberties with his Canton Correspondence. In Scotland were a man to drivel such nonsense it would be said that he "had a bee in his bonnet." Let the Organ look over any issue of his own paper, and what does it contain?—extracts from three or four papers, and yet if others copy any document which appears first in his columns, they are threatened with legal proceedings! In his last issue the Organ has a long article in support of the government, taken from a London paper of the 24th November. He has not even the decency to acknowledge the paper from which he has copied it, which is against the established custom of respectable periodicals. He appears to think that he is licensed to plunder from others; but if they take that to which they are entitled from him they disturb his bilinary system, and he pours forth an empty tirade of words,—words,—words.

The unacknowledged article, which the government print copies from a London paper, "with the view of showing the impression made upon a portion, at least, of the public at home" by the Memorial to Lord Stanley and the "correspondence of the Merchants with the Government here," is a rare specimen of ignorance and conceit—it is worthy the parentage of some of the penny a liners of the Morning Herald. We will again have occasion to refer to this gem, in the meantime we would just observe, that its nature is entirely thrown in the shade by the luminous remarks of the Organ himself. The London Editor, says, that he has carefully read the Memorial and Correspondence; he further states, that it solemnly protests against "those moderate port dues, necessary to keep the harbour in a sufficient and safe condition." This is simply an untruth; the Memorial does not contain one word about port dues. The Hongkong paper corrects the mistake of his well informed London contemporary, and admits that no such charges exist—thanks we believe to the much refrigerated local Go-

vernment of Hongkong." This is the climax of ignorance; or it is a reprehensible attempt to mislead. Hongkong was a free port, by orders from her Majesty in Council, a year before His Excellency Sir John Davis, or the majority of the other members of his government, had set a foot upon its shores. Had the government advocate been possessed of any candour, he would have said, that the local government, though they could not put direct charges upon ships or duties upon goods, had by indirect taxes upon both, in the shape of licenses to sell the chief articles of trade on the island, rendered nugatory the advantages of a free port.

For the present we leave the Organ to grind doggerel, and bandy compliments with his "worthy contemporary of the Hongkong Register"—the other day it was has "addled pated contemporary"—an occupation for which he is better qualified, than for the free discussion of matters of importance to this community.

IRISH SEDITION.

(From the Globe.)

The speeches of some of the "Young Ireland" orators have been of late more strongly impregnated with sedition than was their wont. The harangue of Mr Sinnet, the other day, may be instanced as an illustration of the spirit which revels in the young blood of the Repeal Association. The journal which advocates with the greatest ability, and claims with uncompromising earnestness the separation of the two countries, is certainly the Nation. The spirit and tendency of the recent articles of that paper have been such as to call forth the indignation of every friend of social order. Addressed, as they are, to the passions of an easily excited people—the ideas which they convey, dressed up in a strongly imaginative style of composition—they are manifestly peculiarly adapted to please their taste, and to prompt them to perpetrate the most abominable acts—an easy performance of which is suggested in terms, the import of which is too plain to be mistaken. What, we ask, but intentions the most foul, could have led the editors of the Nation to send forth among their countrymen—prone to mischief as they proverbially are—such an article as the following:—

"A hint on this subject," the NATION says, "may be thought enough; but we see no objection to speaking plainly; and, therefore, we give a few practical views, which may be improved as engineers turn their attention to the subject.

"First, then, every railway within five miles of Dublin could in one night be totally cut off from the interior country. To lift a mile of rail, to fill a perch or two of any cutting or tunnel, to break down a piece of an embankment, seem obvious and easy enough.

"Second—The materials of railways, good hammered iron and wooden sleepers, need we point out that such things may be of use in other lines than assisting locomotion?

"Third—Troops upon their march by rail might be conveniently met with in divers places. Hofer, with his Tyrolens, could hardly desire a deadlier ambush than the brinks of a deep cutting upon a railway. Imagine a few hundred men lying in wait upon such a spot, with masses of rock and trunks of trees ready to roll down—and a train or two advancing with a regiment of infantry and the engine panting near and nearer, till the polished studs of brass on its front are distinguishable, and its name may nearly be read; Now, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost!—now—

"But 'tis a dream. No enemy will dare put us to realise these scenes. Yet let all understand what a railway may, and what it may not do."

And these fiendish suggestions are designated, "a few short and easy rules" as to the uses to which railways, and the materials of which they are constructed, may be put! And it is submitted to the "consideration" of Repeal wardens, whether they might not be advantageously read publicly in their respective parishes! "A few short and easy rules" for facilitating insurrection—for training desperate men in the art of destroying the very means by which they can alone be raised from their present depth of wretchedness—bringing down upon them the dire vengeance of the law; and possibly making the land itself an Acelanda, by converting it into the scene of civil war. The writer of the article could have contemplated nothing less mischievous than this. The circumstances which he assumes could have no existence, but in a widely spread civil commotion; in which troops, upon their way to the scene of insurrection might be intercepted and destroyed by traitorous sympathisers with, and abettors of the insurgents. The "good hammered iron" and "wooden sleepers" are pointed out as materials which may be easily converted into other "lines" than those to which they were originally applied. Does it require any stretch of imagination—any extraordinary ingenuity in discovering the true meaning of the passage—to say that the peasantry are instructed that the iron and wood of which railway lines are constructed, may with great facility be manufactured into pikes? Yet the writers of the Nation are patriots par excellence. Their country's good—its freedom; its elevation; the happiness of its people;—these exalted sentiments are constantly on their tongues—conspiracy and rebellion are in their thoughts.

And for a moment, look at the time when this patriotic journal puts forth these "practical views" on the application of railways to other purposes than those which were contemplated by their projectors. The country is threatened with famine. The efforts of the Government, aided by the benevolence of private individuals, will be required to avert the horrors of an impending national calamity. The opportunity is deemed a favourable one for laying down railway lines through the most appropriate districts, in order to develop the industrial resource of the country—thus converting the best mode of affording temporary relief into a means of conferring an accumulating benefit. For this purpose English capitalists are invited to embark their wealth, and Irish landlords are invoked to aid the enterprise. Upwards of eighty railway projects have been announced, with a prospect of several of the most promising being carried into execution. The Legislature—aware of the advantages which improved intercommunication by means of locomotive engines would confer on Ireland the employment it would afford to her unemployed population, and the means it would supply of developing the natural resources of the country—has shown a disposition to facilitate such projects in every way consistent with the rules it has laid down for its government in railway legislation. A such a time the writers of the Nation

endeavour to intimidate English enterprise—to disgust English benevolence—to dash the cup of hope from the hand which is raising it to the lips of their famishing countrymen. "Project railways—embark your capital in the purchase of the necessary materials—afford employment to the unemployed and famishing thousands, who perish for lack of the food which they would gain by the rewards of profitable toil. And when you have effected your purpose; when railways intersect the land, and are ready to convey the produce of the surface and also of the bowels of the lands to its ports, and to return with facility the commodities which the inhabitants of its distant and interior counties used, and will gradually be able to procure—when you have done all this, and are looking for the fruit of your benevolent and patriotic enterprise, see the uses to which the Irish peasantry, under the guidance of us, their political instructors and guides, will apply them!"

DECLINE OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.

(From the Globe.)

Notwithstanding the return of the Great Agitator to the stage of the Repeal Association, and his extraordinary efforts to attract large audiences and increased contributions, the weekly "riot" dwindles, and popular feeling in favour of Repeal is on the wane. There are limits to the most enlarged credulity. Even the infatuated Irish people will not consent to be gulled for ever. The "Jeremy Diddler" of the political boards—who performs his part with an address which shows how closely he has studied it—will discover that even "the farthing a week, penny a month, shilling a year," system, by which he has wrung an immense, unaccounted for revenue from his followers, cannot be much longer sustained. The oft-deceived dupes of his promises—the hollowness of which no one knows better than himself—will, we would fain hope, be aroused from their delusions, and cease to run blindly after a mere "ignis fatuus."

The natural resources of Ireland, if developed, are amply sufficient to afford employment to its labouring population, and a profitable return on the investment of capital necessary for the undertaking; they would thus distribute comfort and security throughout the land. This also Mr O'Connell knows; and, knowing, seeks to prevent. The elevation of the people would be the prostration of his influence. Their deliverance from besotted ignorance would effect their emancipation from the fascination which has held them fast bound to his car. Hence the opposition which Mr O'Connell has promoted against the education of the people.

The same apprehension for his power is shown in the direct and indirect attempts by which Mr O'Connell and his coadjutors have sought to discourage the introduction of railways into Ireland. The embarkment of the necessary capital in shares of small amount would create a strong interest among the middle classes in the cultivation of social order; while the masses would find, in the rewards of patient, persevering labour, the means of obtaining the comforts of life, to which they have hitherto been strangers. Contentment and comfort are inseparable companions in every community; as are misery and discontent. They mutually act and react upon each other. When the people are profitably engaged in works of labour or of skill, the demagogue ceases to ply his vocation; for those who in idleness and want flocked to listen to his harangues, have neither leisure nor inclination to listen to and reward his incentives to dissipation and violence.

Mr O'Connell's policy is perfectly consistent with the position. His hope of retaining and strengthening that position is in an exact ratio with the prospect of preventing any substantial improvement in the physical and moral condition of his wretched countrymen. He is therefore acting in perfect consistency when he resists the extension of education, and the introduction of railroads in Ireland. Talk of such a man's sympathy with the wants and woes of his miserable country? The idea is ridiculous. Since the removal of the civil disabilities from the Roman Catholics—for which Mr O'Connell laboured with an earnestness and perseverance that cannot be forgotten, and by the accomplishment of which he acquired the vast influence he has abused—what has he done for Ireland? By fostering and heading agitation—under the most specious pretences, and for objects at once chimerical and mischievous—this bold and, we fear, bad man has goaded his too easily excited countrymen into a state of constant turmoil. He has shown himself the principal hindrance to the success of whatever scheme was proposed for their moral and social improvement. A firebrand, not a luminary, he has spread the element of destruction, instead of emitting the beneficial light of political and moral truth.

We shall be happy to see the declination of his power; persuaded, as we are, that so long as it continues in the ascendant, there is but little prospect of either prosperity or peace for Ireland. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that we perceive the continued decrease in the weekly return of the "Repeal rent;" and hope that a yet more marked diminution will be shown every successive week, until it becomes extinct.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- MARCH, 17, Glentanner, Brock, Shanghai. 17, Stalkart, Dixon, Amoy. 18, Pearl, Smardon, Cumingmoon. 19, St Antonio (Potug. Schr), —, from Namoa bound to Macao. 19, H. M. Brig Plover, Collinson, R. N., Amoy left 16th inst. bound to England. 19, Corsair (steam), Soames, Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Per Glentanner—Messrs D. J. Johnson, W. Hargreaves, and N. Crawford. Per Stalkart—Mrs Lay, European Servant, and Family.

SAILED.

- MARCH, 17, Zoe, Parker, Bombay. 18, Chatham, Ibbery, Whampoa. 18, Stalkart, Dixon, Whampoa. 19, Bengalee, Fisher, Whampoa.

REPORTS.

Starling, Chape, South Sea Islands. Poppy, Cole, Macao. Pearl, Smardon, Chusan and Woozung. Zephyr, Mann, East Coast.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

- H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot. U. S. S. Vincennes, Captain Paulding. H. M. Str. Vulture, Captain Macdonald. H. M. Brig Plover, Captain Collinson, R. N. H. M. Brig Wolverine, Commander Clifford. H. C. Str. Pluto, Lieut. Airy. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King. H. M. S. Misklen, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship. Anita, King, Dent and Co. Bomanjee Hormuzjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. Corsair (steam), Soames, W. H. Franklyn. Dart (Am), Baylies, Bush and Co. Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co. Glentanner, Etocle, W. & T. Gemmill and Co. John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co. Linnet (Am), —, Youngusband and Co.

Pearl Smardon,  
Poppy, Cole,  
St. Antonio (P. schr),  
Starling, Chape,  
Zephyr, Mann,

Bush and Co  
Dent and Co

Macvicar and Co  
Dent and Co

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Bengalee, Fisher,  
Chatham, Ilbery,  
Devil, Furley,  
Fanny Connel, Brown,  
Governor Doherty, Willson,  
Humayoon, Cameron,  
Joven Corin, Dring,  
Meloe (Fr), Durand,  
Prince Albert, Thompson,  
Rezina, Quintom,  
Stalhart, Dixon,  
Wild Irish Girl, Buckton,

Lindsay and Co  
Jamieson, How and Co  
Hansen  
J. Matheson and Co  
P. F. Cama and Co  
Russell and Co  
D & M Rustonjee and Co  
Reynvan and Co  
P. & D. N. Camajee  
Cowasjee Pallanjee  
Order  
Captain

VESSELS AT MACAO.

Amelia (Fr),  
Harrier,  
Isabella Robertson, Kelly,  
John (Swede), Olterberg, Cumsingmoon, J. M. & Co  
Lady Hayes, Langley,  
Lyra, Grosvenor,  
Mor, Alsten,  
Snipe, Endicott,  
Uniao (Sp),  
Veloz (Sp), Bordenove,

J. A. Durran, Jr  
C. Saporjee Lungrah  
F. J. de Paiva  
J. Matheson and Co  
J. A. Durran  
J. Matheson and Co  
A. Heard and Co  
J. Salado

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

Eagle, Prescott,  
Great Britain, Endicott,  
Helena, Eyre,  
Lucas, Miller,  
Midas (steam), Poor,  
New Lintin, Chase,  
Wissahickon, Webber.

Russell and Co  
Russell and Co  
J. N. A. Griswold  
Olyphant and Co  
James P. Sturgis  
Russell and Co  
Wetmore and Co

TO LET.

A Bungalow situated in the most healthy locality with a good view of the Harbour; has a Verandah of 7 feet breadth in front and 6 feet at the back. contains a Dining and Sitting Rooms 22 feet by 15, and two Bed Rooms 16 by 10, with Bathing Rooms attached to each. The ventilation and fittings will be found in excellent order. Out Houses and stabling detached.

Rent \$25 per mensem.

Apply to  
W. H. FRANKLYN.

FOUND.

ON the evening of the fire, a Pistol. The owner on proving his property, and paying the advertisement, may have it on application at this office.

Office "Friend of China."

ON SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, a small invoice of Hodgson and Abbott's Pale Ale, in cases of 3 dozen each.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Woodsman's Buildings,  
Victoria, 20th March 1846.

NOTICE.

JUST landed, ex Chatham, an Invoice comprising an Assortment of Scotch Cambric Handkerchiefs, and English made Shirts.

ROBERT RUTHERFURD.

Queen's Road  
Victoria, 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SIX Guavo Jelly, and Jams of every description; Pickles and Sauces, assorted; Durham Mustard; superior Mangoe Chittney; Portugal Dried Figs and Plums in Tin.

ALSO

Excellent York Hams Red Herrings in Tins, and some Prime Berkley and Cheddar Cheese.

Superior Seltzer Water in 2 doz. cases.  
ROBERT RUTHERFURD.  
Victoria, 17th March, 1846

SEDAN CHAIRS.

FOR SALE.—Four Sedan Chairs. Apply to  
McMURRAY & Co.  
Victoria, Queen's Road and  
Aberdeen Street 19th March, 1846,

C. MARKWICK.

McMURRAY & Co. hereby intimate to their friends and the public generally, that from this date they will not receive more CASH in payment for BREAD. The price of a 1 lb. loaf will be 4 Rupee.

McMurray & Co. are compelled to adopt this plan in consequence of the impossibility of disposing of the large quantity of very bad CASH that they receive daily.

The price to customers, who keep monthly accounts, will be the same as before, viz:—10 cents for the 1 lb. loaf.

Victoria, Queen's Road and  
Aberdeen Street, 19th March, 1845.

WILL sell by Public Auction on account of the undersigners.

A few Bales of white and grey Shirtings, at his Auction room Queen's Road, on Tuesday 24th March, at 11 o'clock.

Terms of Sale, Cash before delivery, and all lots to be cleared before 2 p. m. the next day.

Payment, Mexican Dollars or Rupees 229 to 100 Mexican, Spanish Dollars at par.  
Victoria, 20th March, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

DRINKER & HEYL, will sell by Public Auction on this day, Saturday 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Godowns of Messrs Bush & Co. for account of whom it may concern. A quantity of damaged Malwa Opium, also about 40 Bales Hainan Cotton.

Terms of Sale, Cash on delivery in Spanish Dollars, or Rupees 230 per \$100.

A QUANTITY OF GUN POWDER, for sale,  
Apply to,  
W. H. FRANKLYN.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR FRANKLYN begs to give notice that the Sale of that valuable estate in Aberdeen Street some time advertised, will take place at his sale Rooms, Queen's Road at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, on Wednesday next the 25th instant.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR FRANKLYN will sell on Tuesday next the 24th instant at 11 o'clock A. M. at his sale Rooms, Queen's Road. Six chests of Patna opium, slightly damaged, several hundred pieces of grey and white Shirtings, and sundry other articles.

ALSO.

On Friday at 11 A. M. Damaged Longcloths, Colored ditto, a large quantity of Glassware, Drills, Wines &c. &c.

Terms of sale, as per bills.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday the 23rd instant at 11 o'clock A. M. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Chinam's Hong.

16 Bales damaged white Shirting,  
20 Do do, grey Do.  
for the benefit of the concerned;  
Also a quantity of Manila Rope, and a variety of other Goods to be seen daily at the Godown.

Terms, Mexican Dollars, or Rupees at current rates.

McEWEN & Co. Auctioneers.  
Victoria, 21st March, 1846.

McEWEN & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday next 26th instant, the under-mentioned Household furniture &c. the property of a Lady about to leave China viz:

- 1 Mahogany dining Table,
- 2 Round Tables
- 2 Tables with marble tops.
- 2 Chests of drawers.
- 1 Sofa (English),
- 1 Rattan Couch.
- 2 Easy Chairs
- Ten Chairs with cushions and others.
- 1 Superior Fowling Piece in case
- 1 Guitar, and 1 musical Instrument (Chinese).
- 3 Beds with mattresses &c.
- Books, Saddles and Bridles Hats.
- Painted Candlesticks, Knives and Forks &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Wines; and remainder of Glassware &c. &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. at Chinam's Hong.

Terms of Sale, Mexican Dollars or Rupees.  
Victoria, 21st March 1846.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—Apply at this Office.

Office "Friend of China."

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.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished.  
Canton 16th March, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.

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

BUTLER'S Tasteless Seidlitz Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gelatinenses; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Coldcream; Liston'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; Suspensory Bandages; Hernia Trusses; Ear Syringes; Urethra do., Bone and Glass; Lavement Machines; Patent Lint; 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 CULLEN,  
M.R.C.S.L. L.A.I.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

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

HAVE for sale all kinds of Stores suitable for Ships; such as Canvas, Blocks, Rope, Twine, Beef, Pork, &c. &c. Also Stores suitable for families; Double Gloucester Cheese, Butter in small Kegs and Jars, York hams, Coffee, Chocolate. Preserved Meats and Sauces, Pickles and Pickled superior Bristol Tripe, Salmon, Tongues.

ALSO

Beer and Porter in Cask, Barclay and Perkins Stout in bottles, Allop's Beer.

Superior Port and Sherry, Madeira in wood and bottles, Vidonia, old Cognac, Whiskey in cask and bottle, Cask Brandy, Cherry Cordia, and a variety of other articles.  
Victoria, 20th December 1845.

SODA WATER

AND AERATED LEMONADE.

TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

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

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

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Woodsman's Buildings, 27th February, 1846.

NEW GENERAL STORE

AND COMMISSION ROOMS.

MR R. RUTHERFURD 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 Ledgers, 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.
- Byass's Beer and Porter.

Queen's Road, 11th March, 1846.

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 on Hong Kong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.

S. DRINKER.  
Wm. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

NOTICE.

DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their 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 Ceroets, Paint Oil, and Turpentins in cans, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received and offer 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 chestnut 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 Hogheads of Abbott's Pale Ale.  
Victoria, February 4th, 1846.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior Eagle Brand Paint Oil.

C. MARKWICK,  
Auctioneer

Pottinger Street,  
Victoria, 18th November, 1845.

McEWEN & Co.

GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents  
Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants.

And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chinam's 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.

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.

(From Hunt's Magazine for October.)

COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.

The state of commercial affairs has happily remained undisturbed by any political contre temps. The apprehensions that were excited by the bravados of Mexico have mostly died away, after effecting a sensible decline in stock securities. The general aspect of the commercial world is such as eminently to inspire confidence in a long period of commercial prosperity; accordingly, therefore, as the war fears subside, the disposition to embark in enterprises revives. Those which most demand the attention of capitalists, are they which increase the means of internal communication, from one end of our wide spread Union to the other. The most important of these, to New York, is the Erie railroad, and it has become a subject of earnest regard not only by all citizens of New York, but of all interested in the welfare of the great west. The Erie railroad connects the Hudson river with Lake Erie, running through 508 miles of a country containing 600,000 inhabitants; and possessed of no communication with the great markets of the Atlantic. To complete this road \$6,000,000 are required; \$3,000,000 to be subscribed within eighteen months after the passage of the law of the last session. The confidence of the public has at least been aroused in favor of the work; and some \$2,700,000 have been subscribed in the city of New York, and the subscriptions are in rapid progress of completion. This road will be to the trade of southern New York what the Erie canal was to the northern countries. That work cost some \$7,132,000. The Erie railroad combining as it does the power of carrying freight to an extent equal to that of the canal, and also by its speed and ample accommodations to monopolize the whole western trade, promises to be by far the most profitable work in the country to the stockholders, independently of the vast benefits it will confer upon the general trade of the city. The advantages that Boston has derived from the concentration of a vast network of railroads reaching west to Buffalo through New York, and east to Portland, Maine, and now in process of construction, north the river St. Lawrence, to connect with the new roads in process of construction across the peninsula of Upper Canada to Lake Huron, are manifest in the swelling tide of prosperity which her increasing population enjoys. A great fever of speculation has been excited in New-England by the evident wealth conferred by the possession of railroads, and that excitement is rapidly spreading through the state of New York, and will lead to the connection of the city with Albany, and the completion of the several lines necessary to put the lakes in communication with the city by winter as well as summer.

While these movements for the prosecution of the internal trade are in progress, the usual business of all sections of the country is likely to be affected by the recurrence of a deficient harvest in England. Such an event is by no means fraught with the consequence that once attended it; on the other hand, it is comparatively of small importance when viewed in connection with the great results of the failure of the harvest of 1837. When that event took place, a vast fabric of commercial credits extended over the face of the mercantile world. Prices every where were inordinately high, and enormous amounts of private obligations were outstanding, all dependant upon a small sum of coin in the vaults of the bank of England, which had been declining under the influence of speculation in the previous five years of good harvests. The failure of the harvest involving an extraordinary demand for specie in the payment of corn, sapped the whole foundation of the credits on which the value of property, the high level of prices, and the majority of individual obligations were based. The result was, a degree of distress which seldom before overtook the commercial world, and the billows of destruction, rolling a cross the ocean, overwhelmed as well the banks of India and New Holland as of the West Indies and the United States. No such state of affairs now exists, and consequently such results cannot follow. The revolution in the United States took place through the stringent action of the bank of England in 1836, before the failure of the harvest. That revolution was heightened in its effects, and prolonged in its influence by the new supplies given to it through the failure of the harvest. There are two ways by which the affairs of the world are influenced by the crops of England. The one is by the contraction of credits and the fall of prices. This however is only when it takes place in time of extended credits and of prices unusually high. This is not now the case. The other way is, that under the operation of the corn laws, a deficiency in the harvest causes the price of food to rise so high as to absorb for its purchase most of the earnings of a large portion of the people. The effect is, a greatly diminished purchase of goods, a consequent lessened manufacture, and a necessary discharge of work people. Hence, in time of dear food there is less work. The influence of this upon the United States has heretofore been a fall in cotton, the great staple export, while the increased wants of the flour and wheat in England have been

supplied from Europe. All these influences have now been greatly modified. First, in relation to the corn laws, the tariff of 1842 so far modifies the scale that the level of prices in a time of scarcity cannot be maintained so high as before. As thus during ten years, ending in 1843, 16,000,000 bushels were admitted at 6s. 8d. duty or 17 cents per bushel. To do this the price was necessarily maintained at 72s. or \$2.13 cents per bushel. To admit the same quantity of wheat at the same duty, will require, under the present tariff, that the price be maintained at 66s. or \$1.95 cents, a decline of 18 cents, or 9 per cent in the level of prices maintained by the new tariff in time of scarcity as compared with the old. The effect of this is to reduce the cost of wheat alone to the consumers £4,500,000 or \$22,500,000. Embracing the whole consumption of food, the reduction in the expense to the consumer, is at least \$50,000,000 in time of scarcity. To this extent, therefore, has the effect of a short harvest in diminishing the consumption of goods been modified, and in the same proportion the fall of cotton has been checked. It may also be taken into consideration that the foreign markets for English manufactures depend now less on those credits, hanging on the accounts of the bank than they formerly did, and therefore are not likely to be checked from the same cause, and the progress of those exports has been immense. On the other hand, we may observe that the position of the United States, in relation to the supply of England with breadstuffs, is very different from what it was when the harvest of England failed in 1837. Prices of farm produce were so high in the United States that wheat was actually imported from England hither in large amounts. At the same time as there had been no demand out of Europe for the space of five years, the granaries of the Baltic were well stocked and prices had fallen very low.

**EXPORTS OF BRITISH MACHINERY.**

The declared value of the British machinery and mill-work exported in 1844, from a parliamentary return, was £776,256. The following are the principal countries to which it was exported:—Russia, £158,137; Italy, £96,342; Germany, £92,851; France, £84,316; East Indies, £62,080; Spain, £54,681; Holland, £34,117; British West Indies, £24,102; United States, £32,223; Brazil, £19,984; Mauritius, £14,937.

**BRITISH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.**

In the year 1844, there were exported 22,552 tons of British hardware and cutlery, of the declared value of £2,176,087. Of this, the United States took 8,826 tons, value £287,088; British North American colonies, 1,952 tons, value £167,876; Germany, 1,263 tons, value £156,706; France, 1,062 tons, value £121,554; and East Indies and Ceylon, 1,182 tons, value £115,911.

**COMMERCE OF THE EAST INDIES.**

**INDIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING NINE YEARS.**

From a recent parliamentary return, we derive an account of the total value of exports and imports respectively from and unto the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, from 1834-5 to 1842-3, converted into sterling money, at the rate of 2s per sicca rupee:—

	1834-5.	1841-2.
Bengal,	£2,838,782	£5,639,046
Madras,	1,061,323	1,050,028
Bombay,	3,653,219	4,459,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>£7,553,324</b>	<b>£11,148,126</b>

The statements of imports for the following year had not been received from Madras; but the following are those from Bengal and Bombay, in 1842-3:—Bengal, £5,671,848; Bombay, £5,542,578. The imports into the two presidencies, therefore, are nearly equal.

	1834-35.	1841-42.
Bengal,	£4,586,367	£8,062,583
Madras,	1,667,239	2,244,270
Bombay,	3,303,515	5,170,696
<b>Total</b>	<b>£9,557,121</b>	<b>£15,517,549</b>

There is no return of the exports from Madras for 1842-43. Those from Bengal were £7,240,080; from Bombay, £5,273,986. It appears, from these returns, that, in eight years, the value of the total imports of India had increased by £3,594,702; and that of the total exports by £5,960,378.

**BRITISH TRADE IN COTTON MANUFACTURES.**

Cotton is the great staple product of the United States, and the leading manufacture of Great Britain. Burns's Commercial Glance, for the first six months of the present year, is published, and, as usual, it contains a large amount of important information, and forms an almost indispensable reference for the merchant and manufacturer concerned in the sale, purchase, or manufacture of the great staple of British industry. It exhibits the total exports of yarn, in the first six months of every year, from 1837, inclusive, to the present year. The exports of yarn, in the last six months, (54,692,551 lbs.) exhibit a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of 1844, (55,944,134 lbs.) of 351,583 lbs. The principal sources of the decrease are in the export to India, (decr., 3,400,000 lbs.) and Russia, (2,400,000 lbs.) On the other hand, the exports have increased to Holland, (1,800,000 lbs.) Belgium, the Hanse Towns, Naples, and Sicily, (1,200,000 lbs.) Sardinia, Tuscany, &c. On the other hand, there has been a vast increase in the exports of plain calicoes, viz.—from 276,722,671 yards in the first six months of 1844, to 300,038,150 in the corresponding period of this year—increase, 23,315,479 yards. Of this increase, 20,000,000 yards are due to China, 4,000,000 yards to Chili and Peru, 7,000,000 to the Cape, 10,000,000 to Colombia, and 2,000,000 each to the foreign West Indies, Malta, and the Ionian islands, Sardinia, &c., Turkey and the Levant; and 3,500,000 yards to the United States. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 11,000,000 yards in the export to India, and a large decrease in those to Egypt, India, &c.

**COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND.**

The English papers give, from an important document, just issued from the statistical department of the board of trade, under the signature of Mr G. R. Porter, amongst other interesting matter, the following data, for forming an estimate of the increasing prosperity of Great Britain. We only wish the "commercial prosperity" would produce as it should, a corresponding social progress—that the conscience of the British nation were thoroughly awakened to the importance of improving the condition of the famishing millions, who are the chief instruments of the nation's wealth.

The quantity of coffee entered for consumption

in the five months of the years 1843 to 1845, ending 30th June, was as follows:—In 1843, 12,748,350 lbs; 1844, 11,462,380 lbs; 1845, 14,596,401 lbs. Eggs—1843, 36,078,796; 1844, 32,789,360; 1845, 35,453,566. Sugar—1843, 1,694,688 cwt; 1844, 1,495,998 cwt; 1845, 2,000,933 cwt. Tea—1843, 16,586,036 lbs; 1844, 16,635,349 lbs; 1845, 18,169,551 lbs. Wine—1843, 1,947,164 gallons; 1844, 2,976,503 gallons; 1845, 2,874,500 gallons. The total value of manufactured goods exported, was, in 1843, £17,027,190; 1844, £19,490,710; 1845, £20,432,579. The number of vessels in the foreign trade, entered inwards, was, in 1843, 6,251 ships, 1,244,136 tons; in 1844, 6,930 ships, 1,180,286 tons; and in 1845, 6,424 ships, 1,532,788 tons. The number of vessels in the foreign trade, cleared outwards, was, in 1843, 8,418 ships, 1,521,936 tons; in 1844, 7,972 ships, 1,412,624 tons; and in 1845, 8,288 ships, 1,693,008 tons. The coasting trade, inwards, was, in 1843, 4,174,439 tons; in 1844, 4,326,334 tons; in 1845, 5,225,932 tons. Outwards, it was, in 1843, 4,360,984 tons; in 1844, 4,507,848 tons; and in 1845, 5,398,419 tons.

**COMMERCE BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.**

Commerce, in its usual acceptation, means the exchange of one thing for another—the exchange of what we have to spare for what we want, in what ever country it is produced. The origin of commerce must have been nearly coeval with the world. As pasturage and agriculture were the only employments of the first inhabitants, so cattle, flocks, and the fruits of the earth were the only objects of the first commerce, or that species of it called barter. It would appear that some progress had been made in manufactures in the ages before the flood. The building of a city or village by Cain, however insignificant the houses may have been, supposes the existence of some mechanical knowledge. The musical instruments, such as harps, and organs, the works in brass and in iron exhibited by the succeeding generations, confirm the belief that the arts were considerably advanced. The construction of Noah's ark a ship of three decks, covered over with pitch, and much larger than any modern effort of architecture, proves that many separate trades were at that period carried on. There must have been parties who supplied Noah and his three sons with the great quantity and variety of materials which they required, and this they would do in exchange for other commodities, and perhaps money. That enormous pile of building, the tower of Babel, was constructed of bricks, the process of making which appears to have been well understood. Some learned astronomers are of opinion that the celestial observations of the Chinese reach back to 2,249 years before the Christian era; and the celestial observations made at Babylon, contained in a calendar of above nineteen centuries, transmitted to Greece by Alexander, reach back to within fifteen years of those ascribed to the Chinese. The Indians appear to have had observations quite as early as the Babylonians.

Such of the descendants of Noah as lived near the water may be presumed to have made use of vessels built in imitation of the ark—if, as some think, that was first the floating vessel ever seen in the world—but on a smaller scale, for the purpose of crossing rivers. In the course of time the descendants of his son Japhet settled in "the isles of the Gentiles," by which are understood the islands at the east end of the Mediterranean sea, and those between Asia Minor and Greece, whence their colonies spread into Greece, Italy, and other western lands.

Sidon, which afterwards became so celebrated for the wonderful mercantile exertions of its inhabitants, was founded about 2,200 years before the Christian era. The neighbouring mountains, being covered with excellent cedar-trees, furnished the best and most durable timber for ship-building. The inhabitants of Sidon accordingly built numerous ships, and exported the produce of the adjoining country, and the various articles of their own manufacture, such as fine linen, embroidery, tapestry, metals, glass, both colored and figured, cut, or carved, and even mirrors. They were unrivalled by the inhabitants of the Mediterranean coasts in works of taste, elegance, and luxury. Their great and universally acknowledged pre-eminence in the arts, procured for the Phœnicians, whose principal seaport was Sidon, the honor of being esteemed, among the Greeks and other nations, as the inventors of commerce, ship building, navigation, the application of astronomy to nautical purposes, and particularly as the discoverers of several stars nearer to the north pole than any that were known to other nations; of naval war, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, measures and weights; to which it is probable they might have added money.

Egypt appears to have excelled all the neighboring countries in agriculture, and particularly in its abundant crops of corn. The fame of its fertility induced Abraham to remove thither with his numerous family, (Gen. xii. 10.)

The earliest accounts of bargain and sale reach no higher than the time of Abraham, and his transaction with Ephron. He is said to have weighed unto him "four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant (Gen. xiii. 16.) The word merchant implies that the standard of money was fixed by usage among merchants, who comprised a numerous and respectable class of the community. Manufactures were by this time so far advanced, that not only those more immediately connected with agriculture, such as flour ground from corn, wine, oil, butter, and also the most necessary articles of clothing and furniture, but even those of luxury and magnificence, were much in use, as appears by the ear-rings, bracelets of gold and of silver, and other precious things presented by Abraham's steward to Rebecca, (Gen. xxiv. 53.)

In the book of Job, whose author, in the opinion of the most learned commentators, resided in Arabia, and was contemporary with the sons of Abraham, much light is thrown upon the commerce, manufactures, and science of the age and country in which he lived. There is mention of gold, iron, brass, lead, crystal, jewels, the art of weaving, carriages, gold brought from Ophir, which implies commerce with a remote country, and topazes from

\* The Akka conveyed by the word Commerce, is represented in the sacred writings by the word trade; the Hebrew term, signifying literally trade or traffic.

Ethiopia; ship-building, so far improved that some ships were distinguished for the velocity of their motion; writing in a book, and engraving letters or writing on plates of lead and on stone with iron pens, and also seal engraving; fishing with hooks, and nets, spears; musical instruments, the harp and organ; astronomy, and names given to particular stars. These notices tend to prove that, although the patriarchal system of making pasturage the chief object of attention was still maintained by many of the greatest inhabitants, where the author of the book of Job resided, the sciences were actively cultivated, the useful and ornamental arts in an advanced state, and commerce prosecuted with diligence and success; and this at a period when, if the chronology of Job is correctly settled, the arts and sciences were scarcely so far advanced in Egypt, from whence, and from the other countries bordering upon the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, they afterwards gradually found their way into Greece.

The inhabitants of Arabia appear to have availed themselves, at a very early period, of their advantageous situation between the two fertile and opulent countries of India and Egypt, and to have obtained the exclusive monopoly of a very profitable carrying trade between those countries. They were a class of people who gave their whole attention to merchandise as a regular and established profession, and travelled with caravans between Arabia and Egypt, carrying upon the backs of camels the spices of India, the balm of Canaan, and the myrrh produced in their own country, or of a superior quality from the opposite coast of Abyssinia—all of which were in great demand among Egyptians for embalming the dead in their religious ceremonies, and for ministering to the pleasures of that superstitious and luxurious people. The merchants of one of these caravans bought Josheh from his brothers for twenty pieces of silver, that is about 2l. 11s. 8d. sterling, and carried him into Egypt. The southern Arabs were eminent traders, and enjoyed a large proportion, and in general the entire monopoly, of the trade between India and the western world, from the earliest ages, until the system of that important commerce was totally overturned, when the inhabitants of Europe discovered a direct route to India by the Cape of Good Hope.

At the period when Joseph's brethren visited Egypt, inns were established for the accommodation of travellers in that country and in the northern parts of Arabia. The more civilized southern parts of the peninsula would no doubt be furnished with caravanserais still more commodious.

During the residence of the Israelites in Egypt, manufactures of almost every description were carried to great perfection. Flax, fine linen, garments of cotton, rings and jewels of gold and silver, works in all kinds of materials, chariots for pleasure, and chariots for war, are all mentioned by Moses. They had extensive manufactories of bricks. Literature was in a flourishing state; and, in order to give an enlarged idea of the accomplishments of Moses, it is said he was "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." (Acts xii. 22.)

The expulsion of the Canaanites from a great part of their territories by the Israelites under Joshua, led to the gradual establishment of colonies in Cyprus, Rhodes, and several islands in the Egean sea; they penetrated into the Euxine or Black sea, and spreading along the shores of Sicily, Sardinia, Gaul, Spain, and Africa, established numerous trading places which gradually rose into more or less importance. At this period, mention is first made of Tyre as a strong or fortified city, whilst Sidon is dignified with the title of Great.

During the reign of David, king of Israel, that powerful monarch disposed of a part of the wealth obtained by his conquests in purchasing cedar-timber from Hiram, king of Tyre, with whom he kept up a friendly correspondence while he lived. He also hired Tyrian masons and carpenters for carrying on his works. Solomon, the son of David, cultivated the arts of peace and indulged his state for magnificence and luxury to a great extent. He employed the wealth collected by his father in works of architecture, and in strengthening and improving his kingdom. He built the famous temple and fortifications of Jerusalem, and many cities, among which was the celebrated Tadmor or Palmyra. From the king of Tyre he obtained cedar and fir, or cypress-timber, and large stones cut and prepared for building, which the Tyrians conveyed by water to the most convenient landing-place in Solomon's dominions. Hiram also sent a vast number of workmen to assist and instruct Solomon's people, none of whom had skill "to hew timber like the Sidonians." Solomon, in exchange, furnished the Tyrians with corn, wine, and oil, and received a balance in gold. Solomon and Hiram appear to have subsequently entered into a trading speculation or adventure upon a large scale. Tyrian shipwrights were accordingly sent to build vessels for both kings at Eziongeber, Solomon's port on the Red Sea, whether he himself went to animate them with his presence (2 Chron. viii. 17) These ships, conducted by Tyrian navigators, sailed in company to some rich countries called Ophir and Tarshish, regarding the position of which the learned have multiplied conjectures to little purpose. The voyage occupied three years; yet the returns in this new found trade were very great and profitable. This fleet took in apes, ebony, and parrots on the coast of Ethiopia, gold at Ophir, or the place of traffic whether the people of Ophir resorted; it traded on both sides of the Red Sea, on the coasts of Arabia and Ethiopia, in all parts of Ethiopia beyond the straits when it had entered the ocean; thence it passed up the Persian Gulf, and might visit the places of trade upon both its shores, and run up the Tigris or the Euphrates as far as those rivers were navigable.

After the reign of Solomon, the commerce of the Israelites seems to have very materially declined. An attempt was made by Jehoshaphat king of Judah, and Ahaziah, king of Israel, to effect its revival; but the ships which they had built at Eziongeber having been wrecked in the harbor, the undertaking was abandoned. It does not appear that they had any assistance from the Phœnicians in fitting out this fleet. Great efforts were made by the Egyptians to extend the commerce of their country, among which, not the least considerable, was the unsuccessful attempt to construct a canal from the Nile to the Arabian Gulf,

The rising prosperity of Tyre soon eclipsed the ancient and long-flourishing commercial city of Sidon. About 600 years before Christ her commercial splendor seemed to have been at its height, and is graphically described by Ezekiel (xxvii). The imports into Tyre were fine linen from Egypt, blue and purple from the isles of Elisha; silver, iron, tin, and lead from Tarshish; the south part of Spain; slaves and brazen vessels from Javan or Greece, Tubal, and Meshoch; horses, slaves bred to horsemanship, and mules from Togarmah; emeralds, purple, embroidery, fine linen, corals, and agates from Syria; corn, balm, honey, oil, and gums from the Israelites; wine and wool from Damascus; polished iron-ware, precious oil, and cinnamon from Dan, Javan, and Mezo; magnificent carpets from Dedan; sheep and goats from the pastoral tribes of Arabia; costly spices, some the produce of India, precious stones, and gold from the merchants of Sheba or Sabæa, and Romæ or Regma, countries in the south part of Arabia; blue cloths, embroidered works, rich apparel in corded cedar-chests, supposed to be original India packages, and other goods from Sheba, Ashur, and Chilmad, and from Haran, Caneh, and Eden, trading ports on the south coast of Arabia. The vast wealth that thus flowed into Tyre from all quarters brought with it too general concomitants—extravagance, dissipation, and relaxation of morals.

The subjection of Tyre, "the renowned city which was strong in the sea, whose merchants were princes, whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth," by Cyrus, and its subsequent overthrow by Alexander, after a determined and most formidable resistance, terminated alike the grandeur of that city and the history of ancient commerce, as far as they are alluded to in Scripture. (Anderson's *History of Commerce*; Vincent's *Commerce and Navigation of the India Ocean*; Heeren's *Researches*; Barnes's *Ancient commerce of Western Asia*, in *American Biblical Repository*, 1811) (*Hunt's Magazine*.)

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

**SHANGHAI.**

**IMPORTS.**

Per "Marion," Br. Barque, from Hongkong, arrived 12th February, 1846.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

44,417 pieces	Grey Shirtings
19,820 "	White do.
600 "	Long Ells
1,224 "	Woollens
160 "	Camlets
2 cases	Sewing Thread, value 197 \$.
2 "	Stationery, Personal stores.

Per "Dart," Am. Sc. from Hongkong, arrived 23d February, 1846.

**WOLCOTT & Co.**

980 pieces	Long Ells
2 "	Woollens
18 dozens	Champagne
27 pkgs.	Clocks.

Per "Esmeralda," Hamburg Barque, from Liverpool, arrived February, 1846.

**BOUSTEAD & Co.**

25,070 pieces	White Shirtings
17,367 "	Grey do.
42 "	Woollens
523 pairs	Blankets
610 pieces	Long Ells
130 "	Camlets
309 boxes	Window Glass
114 "	Lastings
1 case	Stationery.

Per "Janet-Winson," Br. Barque, from Clyde and Singapore, arrived 28th February, 1846.

**GILMAN & Co.**

19,102 pieces	Grey Shirtings
6,095 "	White do.
1,850 "	do Twills
550 "	Velvets
300 piculs	Saltpetre
212 "	Tin
205 "	Sandal wood
80 "	Hattans
1,184 "	Iron wire.

**EXPORTS.**

Per "Mary Anna Webb," Br. Barque, for Cork, sailed Feb'y 25, 1846.

**THOS. RIPLEY & Co.**

Tea Black, Congou	190,926 lbs
Souchong	23,943
	214,869
Green	
Gunpowder	39,715
Imperial	18,041
Hyson	3,762
Young Hyson	65,152
Twankey	59,025
Hyson Skin	15,013
	191,708

406,577

20 bales Taysam Raw Silk

2 1/2 picul Wax.

Per "Dart," Am. Sc. for Hongkong, sailed February, 1846.

**WOLCOTT & Co.**

Tea Congou	28,436 lbs.
Hyson Skin	7,130
Young Hyson	29,781
Hyson	2,218
Imperial	1,020
Gunpowder	1,821
	41,971

lbs. 70,407

12 bales Raw Silk

1 case Mercandize.

Per "Annie," Br. Barque, for Liverpool, sailed 15th February, 1846.

**PLATT, HARGREAVES & Co.**

Congou	157,625
Souchong	6,754
Fy. Pekoe	8,728
	173,107 lbs.

Per "Glentanner," Br. Barque, for Hongkong, sailed 5th March, 1846.

**PLATT, HARGREAVES & Co.**

710 tons Salt.