

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship **LADY MARY WOOD**, will leave this for the above places on Saturday, 25th inst. unless detained by Authority.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Specie until 4 P. M., of the day previous to sailing. 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 84 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 Comp's. Office; and Shippers of Cargo are requested to take notice, that no Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed 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, 2nd April, 1846.

TO LET.

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

TO LET.

TWO Convenient Houses in Gough Street, with Verandahs, each containing nine Rooms, exclusive of outhouses, enquire of
ROWLAND REES,
Pottinger Street.
Victoria, 6th December, 1845.

TO LET.

A House in Gough Street. Apply to,
JOHN CARR.

TO LET.

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

TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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 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'Agular Street.
Victoria, 24th October, 1845.

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; at \$ 15 per month. Apply to
BURD, LANGE & Co.,
Queen's Road, March 27th, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Commercial Business of the undersigned will from this date be continued, under the style of "Senn Van Basel & Co."
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
Canton, March 1st, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE PERKINS is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, 27th March 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.

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

MR. ROGER JACSON is authorized to sign our firm by procreation.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th March, 1846.

BILLS on London, drawn under Messrs Baring Brothers & Co's Credit, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD.
Canton, March 6th 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, with them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.
Queen's Road February, 17th 1846.

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

FOR SALE.

A Small LORCHA fitted as a pleasure Boat.

A fine full toned Piano Forte. For particulars apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Queen's Road,
7th April, 1846.

SALE OF PICTURES.

ON view at the sale Rooms of Mr FRANKLYN, a choice collection of beautifully colored engravings in gilt frames, comprising all the principal favorites of the Ballet, Tagliioni, Cerrito, Duvernay, Fanny Elssler, Dumelatie, Carlotta Grisi &c. &c. Also a variety of colored engravings, French, without frames. The whole will be sold by Auction on an early day of which notice will be given.

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.

FOR SALE.

TWO Manila Ponies, broken to saddle and harness. Also a Palanquin Ghurry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to
BURD, LANGE & Co.
Victoria, 27th March, 1846.

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

BILLIARDS.

HOLMES & BIGHAM beg respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that they have opened a Billiard Room with a first rate, "Thurston's" Slate Table on their premises 2 doors East of the House occupied by Gen. D'Agular. Gentlemen honoring them with their patronage will meet with every attention.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that he has just received by the "Braganza" a splendid assortment of ladies French Silk and Gauze dresses, Barege cachemire, Glacé broché, Barege satin, Labrador, Veloutine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goulfrées, and Mille-raies, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest and most distinguished lot of goods that has yet been received in Hongkong. Also gentlemen's Black Silk and Satin Cravats and Waistcoatings of superior quality.

FOR SALE.

JOHANNISBERGER in 1 dozen cases, Hockheimer in 1 " " Cutlers Claret in 3 doz. cases, Champagne (Perigal & Brady's) " Port, Cockburn and Campbells in pint, bottles Brandy in 1 doz. cases, Beer and Porter in bottle.
ROBERT RUTHERFURD.
Queen's Road
Victoria, 31st March, 1846.

SUMMER CLOTHS.

ROBERT RUTHERFURD has received several pieces of Merino, Alpaca, and Neapolitan cloths, suitable for Ladies riding habits, and Gentlemen's Dress coats.
Queen's Road,
Victoria, 7 April, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED.

JAMES JELLIES, Scotch Marmalade, Preserves, Tart Fruits, Pickles, Mango chutney, &c. &c. ALSO, Welch Salmon Yarmouth Herrings and Anchovy paste in excellent condition.
ROBERT RUTHERFURD.
Queen's Road
Victoria, 7 April, 1846.

SODA WATER

AERATED LEMONADE.
To be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
No 1 and 2 Wynn's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street.
SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a Premium, a quantity of Zulu Choccolate in its native packages which they offer for sale.
1 & 2 Wynn's Buildings,
Queen's Road, 31st March 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.** at Victoria, and **DUUS, RAWLE & Co.** at Shanghai.
S. B. RAWLE.
N. DUUS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

ROMAN CEMENT.

FOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feby. 1846.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Teneriffe Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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.

JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by
F. FUNCK.

Allsop's Pale India Ale in three dozen cases. A few sets of Parkside and other Jugs. Blue and black Cachmeretts for summer clothing, and an invoice of fine Smyrna sponges.
Opposite the Commissariat,
April 8th 1846.

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.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER AND **AERATED LEMONADE** of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

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, 11th January, 1845.

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

BUTLER'S Tasteless Sulfate Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Marsaparilla, 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 Coldcream; Lister's Healing Lotion; Rose Water, Grenville'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 Liniments; Hornia Trusses; Ear Syringes; Urethra do.; Bone and Glass; Laxament Machines; Patent Lint; Specific Solution of Hydriodate of Potash, Sarsaparilla, etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Catarrhus Affections; Spirits of Wine; Sponges; Lycopodium; Rowland's Toothache Drops; Wallman's Anodyne; White Crutcher; Soda Water; Medicine Chests, &c. &c.
EDWARD COLLEN,
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The tenant will have a few taxes to pay; Love, honor, and, heaviest item, obey; As for the good will, the landlord's inclined To have that, if agreeable, settled in kind; Indeed if he could such a matter arrange, He'd be highly delighted to take in exchange, Provided true title by prudence be shown, Any heart unnumbered and free as his own, So, ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget, An excellent bachelor's heart's to be let.

NOTICE.

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

LATEST DATES.

England	Jany. 24	Batavia	Feb. 23
United States	Jany. 1	Singapore	March 14
Calcutta	Feb. 8	Manila	March 1
Bombay	Feb. 11	Chusan	Feb. —
Madras	Feb. 13	Shanghai	Mar. 11
Sydney	Jany. 24		

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1846.

We call attention to the *Corsair's* advertisement. It is seldom that such a favorable opportunity presents itself for a trip to the Holy City. We think the Owner of the *Corsair* has adopted a good plan in having dinner on board. It saves the passengers a great deal of trouble in providing for their wants during the trip; and we can safely say that the cooking on board is very good, the servants attentive, and the wines and beer quite correct.

The change in the atmosphere during the past week, reminds that we are entering upon another summer, and suggests the necessity for avoiding exposure to the sun.

The Ice ship is now due; and for the next six months, Ice may be classed among the comforts of life, and in cases of fever, sometimes the preserver of life itself.

Sir John Davis's interview with Keying was a very short one; nor do the particulars appear to have become known. We hear that His Excellency met Keying alone—neither party having an Interpreter.

The government paper is silent on the subject; from which we presume that His Excellency means to keep the matter quiet. Next time the Asmodeus of the MATL dines with the Nabobs at the temple of Budha, Canton, he will be able to throw some light on the subject.

MANILA.

We have been favored with a copy of the correspondence between the British Merchants resident at that port, and Mr. Farren, H. M. Consul. The subject of dispute is the certificate he is required to furnish the Shippers of Sugars claiming to be admitted for British consumption at the reduced duties on the produce of free labour. Mr. Farren is very diffuse in his epistolary communications. It would be vain to follow him through his exceedingly long letters, as he appears to have been chiefly anxious to display that amount of general knowledge, of the views of the British government in making a differential duty in favour of Sugar produced by free labour, which must be familiar to every Englishman in Manila who can read his own language. The merits of the question have been left nearly untouched. Namely, is it necessary in the Philippine Islands to require any other proof of production than the simple affirmation of the grower, and the declaration of the Shipper that the Sugar in the bona fide production of the soil. In his two letters, Mr. Farren has indulged in personal observations upon firms and the partners of firms, which are in exceeding bad taste. We have no means of knowing what figure Mr. Farren fills in the social world of Manila, but we certainly were surprised to see allusions to such a subject in official letters of laborious composition. It was not without indignation that we read of Mr. Farren's attempt to sow discord between the foreign Merchants and the Chief of the Manila Custom House—this we look upon as a most unchristianlike and mischievous attempt to injure those he is bound to protect, and one that must shake confidence in his prudence, of not in his principles as a public man.

We do not know what opinions that Gentleman may hold on the subject, but we think Mr. Farren's duties at Manila are abundantly evident—they are to facilitate British commercial interests, taking care that Sugar, being declared of local growth, has not previously been imported from the Brazils, or other sugar countries having slaves, and thus tending to perpetuate slave labour. Were Manila as near to the coast of South America, as she is to that of China, it is possible that the saving in duty, might induce reckless men to engage in an illicit trade—or if not illicit, in trade based on false certificates, and therefore disreputable.—Such a contingency does not require to be guarded against, as there is not a single place to the eastward of the Cape, with the exception of one inconsiderable Island, where Sugar is raised by slaves. The only countries from whence Manila could be supplied with Sugar are, China, Cochinchina, Siam, and Batavia; but as their Sugars are also admitted at the low

duty, no sane man would first carry them to Manila. Mr. Farren admits that at present, there are no causes to apprehend a supply of Slave labour sugar finding its way to England via Manila; he fears, however, that ultimately Sooloo will export Sugar, and as Slavery is permitted there, the unclean thing might find its way to the tables of the fastidious people of Great Britain, whose fathers consumed Slave grown Sugar without scruple. But there is not the slightest reason to think, that the people of Sooloo will ever be in a position to export Sugar, or even to supply their own demands. They are too fond of piratical pursuits, pearl fisheries and other congenial occupations, ever to become husbandmen. Sooloo is a mere bugbear, upon which the Consul has raised imaginary dangers. Sooloo may do to ring the change upon in Exeter Hall and the other resorts of inconsiderate zeal, and hollow hypocrisy. If Mr. Farren wishes to strengthen his untenable position, by rousing the jealousy of his government on the subject of Slavery in Sooloo, we apprehend that he will be disappointed. At all events, it would be time to guard against it, when the plantations were actually in progress.

Mr. Macgregor, British Consul at Canton, and the Gentleman who holds a similar appointment at Batavia, are also required to grant certificates of the growth of Sugar; and this is done on the application of the Shipper, who affirms to its being the growth of the country. Sugar is the staple of the agriculture of the Philippines, as tea is the staple of that of China. In shipping teas from China it is not necessary to have a certificate of growth—were such required, however, we presume that the Shippers declaration would be deemed satisfactory. At Manila the Consul is quite unreasonable; the Merchant, in addition to his own books, the bill of lading, and the custom house entries, has also to produce before the Consul the books of the person from whom the Sugar was bought, and all this annoyance and trouble serves no good purpose, as no man doubts as to the Sugar's having been grown on the Islands. If any thing could add to Mr. Farren's absurdities—as exhibited in his letters—it is the fact of his demanding that the Clayer of the Sugar—that being a separate calling from the planter—produce his books, kept in Chinese or Spanish, neither of which languages the Consul is acquainted with. The farce of an examination is gone through; the Consul having in his happy state of ignorance looked over an old book of house expences. Were Mr. Farren to carry out his own principle, he would trace the Sugar back to the farm, and compel the Shipper to prove that it was actually grown on the Island, and not imported from Sooloo or some other place, in a raw state. As the farmers are chiefly in a very small way; quite uneducated; and even ignorant of Spanish, their books have been dispensed with. The Refiner has to prove identity, though he does not grow Sugar any more than Barclay and Perkins grown barley.

This matter has been referred to Lord Aberdeen, and we hear that the result will be known in another month or two. In the meantime the vexatious proceedings of the Consul have caused a good deal of excitement among his countrymen. We cannot see that the service in which Mr. Farren is engaged actually requires any other than the declaration of the Merchant that the Sugar has been shipped; also the Master's bill of lading. If the Consul is not satisfied with this, it is only fair that he should make further enquiries without troubling the Shipper; though we are really at a loss to discover what more it is requisite for him to know. The demand for an inspection of the books of purchaser and seller is a piece of inquisitorial impudence, and a man who can be guilty of such an impropriety, must be ignorant of the many duties required of a Consul, nor can he be possessed of that tact and aptitude in acquiring knowledge which at times hides deficiencies.

Anything more undignified, than Mr. Farren's two letters to the Merchants we have seldom read. Where a plain business letter was to have been looked for, we find long rambling commentaries, with a redundancy of that petty quibbling, supposed to be the peculiar privilege of the less respectable members of the legal profession. Mr. Farren indulges in innuendoes; hints it means that have been taken to injure him publicly and privately; but acknowledges the kindness he has received from his countrymen in Manila, at the time he put them to great trouble and inconvenience. We would really advise this Gentleman to take another view of the case. His countrymen have not the slightest desire to injure him. They are only disgusted at the system of petty oppression which he has introduced, and if they seek redress from home, it is because he has left them no other alternative.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- 10, Arratoon Apear, Dnrham, Camsingmoon.
- 10, Bengalee, Fisher, Whampoa.
- 10, Denis (Schr.), Proun, Naxos.

SAILED.

- 9, H. M. Brig Waterline, Commander Clifton, Chusan and Shanghai.
- 10, Argos, Ganton, London.
- 10, Glatteer, Brock, Manila.

REPORTS.

- St. Beate (Sp.) Gonzalez, Manila.
- Mr. Alton, Bombay.
- Wanderer, Proun Whampoa.
- Vishnu (Balley) Harberbier, Bally.

SHIPS LOADING AT WHAMPOA.

- Stalhart, Dixon, Bombay, with Sugar.
- Starling, Cheyne, Sydney New South Wales.
- Helena (Am), Eyre, New York.
- Lucas (Am), Miller, New York.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

- H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot.
- H. M. Str. Vulure, Captain Macdougall.
- 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.
- Arratoon Apear, Dnrham G. Livingston and Co
- Anita, King, Dent and Co
- Bonanjee Hormusjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co
- Bengalee, Fisher, Lindsay and Co
- Colon (Sp), Urticita, J. Matheson and Co
- Corsair (steam), Soames, W. H. Franklyn
- Derna, Proun, Dent and Co
- Earl Powis, Mossop, Fischer, Willis and Co
- Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co
- Island Queen, Priestman, Dent and Co
- John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co
- Lark, Tibbits, Nye, Parkin and Co
- Linael, —, Youngusband and Co
- Mary, Suwerkrop, Captain
- Mor, Alsten, J. Matheson and Co
- Pricateer, Martell, Bush and Co
- St. Antonio (P. schr), —, —
- Vishnu (Balley), Harberbier, Burd, Lange and Co
- Wanderer, Priest, Order

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

- Buckinghamshire, McGregor, D. & M. R. and Co
- Devil, Farley, Hansen
- Euphrates, Gifford, Jamieson, How and Co
- Gilmore, —, Lindsay and Co
- Governor Doherty, Wilson, P. F. Cama and Co
- Isabella, Grey, Gilman and Co
- Jamsetjee Seejeebhoy, Connor, J. Matheson and Co
- Joven Corina, —, D. & M. Rustonjee and Co
- Lady Howden, McEacharn, Gilman and Co
- Meloe (Fr), Durand, Reynvaan and Co
- Masdeu, Chape, —, —
- Princess Royal, Douty, —, —
- Stalhart, Dixon, —, —
- Starling, Cheyne, —, —
- Shah Allum, Dumayne, J. D. Rustonjee
- Wild Irish Girl, Buckton, Captain

VESSELS AT MACAO.

- Amelia (Fr), —, J. A. Durran, Jr
- Falcon, Bellamy, J. Matheson and Co
- Harriet, —, C. Sapoorjee Lungrah
- Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva
- Lady Hayes, Langley, J. Matheson and Co
- Lyra, —, J. A. Durran
- Preciosa (Sp), Pardo, Gilman and Co
- Snipe, Endicott, —, —
- Uniao (Sp), —, A. Heard and Co
- Velo (Sp), Bordenove, —, —
- Vizen, Milne, J. Salado
- J. Matheson and Co

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

- U. S. S. Vincennes, Captain Paulding.
- Don Juan, Harding, Augustine Heard and Co
- Great Britain, Endicott, Russell and Co
- Helena, Eyre, J. N. A. Griswold
- Lucas, Miller, Olyphant and Co
- New Lintin, Chase, Russell and Co

STEAM.

THE splendid Steamer CORSAIR will start for Macao at 3 p. m. to day, and return at 6 a. m. on Monday. Dinner provided in the Saloon free of expence; no charge for Servants. Saloon 10 Dollars. Fore Cabin 6 Dollars. Parties intending to go are requested to procure tickets at the Steam Packet Office to prevent delay.

Victoria, 11th April 1846.

NOTICE.

THE freight of Treasure per Steamer CORSAIR will in future be 1/2 per Cent. delivered in Canton.

W. H. FRANKLYN, Agent.

Victoria, Hongkong, 10th April 1846.

FOR SALE.

BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hds., and quarter casks. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Victoria, 10th April 1846.

PONIES FOR SALE.

FOR Sale two ponies.—One has been accustomed to carry a Lady. Apply to N. DUUS.

FOR SALE.

ONE Bay Manila Pony, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman; apply to G. Dzwan, at Mr Mac Knicker's Brook Cottage. West Point, 9th April 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL.

KEATING HOUSE, Queen's Road, Victoria.

MICHAEL GABRIEL has the honour to announce to his friends and the public, that he has taken those spacious and commodious premises known as Keating House, where he intends to carry on the business of a Hotel keeper, and he begs to assure those parties who may be pleased to patronize his new establishment, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to insure to them the greatest comfort and attention. Rooms can be engaged in day and spacious ranges with a water lounge, at the following rates.

- Day Rooms 1 Rupee.
- Night do. 1/2 do.

NOTICE.

HOLMES & BIGHAM beg leave to announce to the public that they have reduced the prices of their Billiard Table; for the future the charges will be

- 1 Rupee day Games.
- 1 Rupee night Games.

Victoria, 10th April 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ALLSOPS Pale Ale, in wood and bottle. Port, Sherry and Madeira. Still and sparkling Moselle. A good cheap Claret for summer use.

ALSO

Twilled flannel and Orleans cloth of black, blue and other colours; an article expressly for summer Coats. A variety of fancy goods; and all kinds of Ships stores, as Canvas, Rope &c. Horse clothing. Snaffle Bridles and fifty dozen superior half hose.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. H. FRANKLYN will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday next the 14th Inst, at 11 o'clock precisely for benefit of the concerned, White and Grey Shirting, Two cases Embossed Cottons, and a variety of other articles.

Terms at Sale.

Victoria, 10th April 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. W. H. FRANKLYN will sell by Public Auction at his rooms on Tuesday evening, 14th Inst, at half past 7 o'clock precisely without the slightest reserve to close consignments a choice lot of Wines consisting of

Port, Sherry, Champagne, Hock, Sauterne, Moselle, and a few quarter casks of superior Sherry.

Victoria, 10th April 1846.

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

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 Vitoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.

S. DRINKER. Wm. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 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.

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 Cigarettes, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in casks, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c. 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.

JUST IMPORTED.

AND For Sale by C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer, Pottinger Street. A few Hogheads of Abbotta's Pale Ale. Victoria, February 4th, 1846.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few Bars 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 & Chuan'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.

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

DISCOUNTS Received and New Books for sale at the Office. Office "Friend of China," 24th Dec., 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.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper. Comptrolers cheques 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.

AMERICA.

(From the Glasgow Constitutional, Jan. 14.)

The Courier and Inquirer contains the following note from its correspondent at Washington, upon the supposed Oregon question:— "Washington, Sunday Night, Dec. 14, 1845.

Mr Buchanan, on Friday last, had an interview of several hours with Mr Pakenham, but it is not known, though it is surmised, that the Oregon question was brought in some form under consideration. It is stated on authority in which I place reliance, that Lord Aberdeen is not entirely satisfied with the tone and manner in which the negotiation has been conducted by Mr Pakenham, nor with its having been abruptly brought to a close, and that he has intimated as much to our Minister at London, and probably to Mr Pakenham, through despatches brought by the Cambria."

In the Senate, on the 17th ult., General Cass moved the adoption of the resolutions—to wit, instructions to the committee on naval affairs, to inquire into the condition of the navy, and to the military committee to institute a similar inquiry into the condition of the land defences, and to the militia committee respecting its re-organization, all of which inquiries were to be considered with the view of an efficient preparation, by land and sea, against the dangers apprehended of a foreign invasion. General Cass said, it was impossible to read the annual message of the President, and the commentaries of the public press, without the apprehension that a crisis is arriving which will demand the cordial co-operation of the whole country. The President tells us in his Message that negotiations are closed; that the claims of the two nations have failed to be settled by arbitration. The influence of England with the European powers, from which an arbitrator would have had to be chosen, had doubtless decided our authorities against the process; that we had better hold on than submit to a Royal arbitrator. Conceding his entire and cordial adhesion to the views of the President, in the present attitude between the two nations, arising from their conflicting claims, what are we to do? Shall we recede, or stand still, or go on? No recede was not to be thought of at this state of the question. There was nothing to be gained from a national pusillanimity—we cannot purchase present peace at the expense of the national honour. It would be "sowing the wind, and reaping the whirlwind."

No! He (General Cass) would now repeat what he had expressed heretofore, that it was better to fight for the first inch of Oregon than the last—better to meet the enemy at the threshold, than await his approach to the hearthstone. And, however separated now by party differences or by space, all parties throughout the Union, to its extremities, he knew would be united in defence of the national rights. Our destiny is onward—its western movement cannot be resisted; you might as well attempt to stay the waves of the Pacific as the tide of our emigration setting in that direction. We cannot recede—we cannot stand still—our claim must be maintained or abandoned. Our hardy population of Oregon demanded the support of the Government, or they would establish a government of their own. We had an explicit and able memorial upon this very subject last week, setting forth that the memorialists were tired of waiting for you and would cast off all diplomatic chicanery and national pusillanimity, and set up for themselves. It was impossible that a people under two distinct governments at the same time, as are the people of Oregon, could under the existing state of things, long remain so. This joint government was not designed for a civilized and growing community, nor adapted to them, and if continued could not fail to lead to bloodshed and intestine war. If we can neither, therefore, retrace our steps nor check them, we must go on. We must give the twelve months' notice, and prepare for the alternative that awaits their expiration. Peaceful in its character as will be the notice required, if at the termination of the time designated, if it shall be required, and Great Britain persists in her claim, it must amount at once to a declaration of war—it must at once bring on the struggle. It was to be hoped that England would yield, rightfully and honourably, in order to the peaceful settlement of this question. But will she? It was safest to act upon the conclusion that she will not. When did she, in any case where she had fastened upon a claim to territory or power, relinquish it of her own accord? Never. She had exhibited no symptoms of relaxation of her hold upon Oregon. It afforded no pleasure to review her ambitious policy; but we could not shut our eyes to the fact, that she had been prosecuting, and is now pushing, a systematic attack upon our institutions. And yet we had been charged as an ambitious and grasping nation. To this we can reply that we have made but three acquisitions of territory (Florida, Louisiana, and Texas) all of contiguous territory, and all peacefully, and with the assent of the possessors and the inhabitants, and our latest acquisition and best (Texas) was a proud example of the moral power of our republican system. It was our latest acquisition, but he hoped not our last. He would go for all future extensions of our general area where they could be rightfully made. There was nothing to fear from the extension of our borders. The spirit of our institutions, and the temper of our people, were better than fleets and armies at security of internal concord; and if this administration could secure the peace-

ble acquisition of California, it would receive the lasting gratitude of the people. We must give the twelve months' notice, and if England persists in her claims, war must inevitably follow; and it will be a war in which all the strength and prejudices of both nations will be brought into force. Let us show then make adequate preparation. Let us show to the world that we are a united people, anxious for peace, yet prepared for war. Let us show to our constituents that we are ready for duty; and that we meet the assumptions of England, not in a spirit of deprecation, but in a tone of firmness and self-reliance. Let us show to the world that republics are jealous of their rights, and prepared to defend them as well as monarchies.

Mr Magnia followed against the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr Allen hoped the resolution would be adopted without a solitary vote against them, and asked if we were so much afraid of Great Britain as to hesitate upon an inquiry into the state of our national defences.

Mr Archer forcibly depicted the horrors which might ensue to the sea-board from the steam-ships of Great Britain.

The discussion was going on when the report left.

The last packet brings a speech of an individual calling himself General Cass. Of course, all generals must talk "cannon fire;" though, in America, the republican taste runs out ridiculously enough into the shape of all kinds of titulars—and she is thick-sown with honourables, and similar fooleries—majors who serve out bear, and colonels who rub down the heels of one's horse, brigadiers driving stage-coaches, and generals with the pen behind their ear—one knows not exactly in what position of existence this martial personage is to be found.

But the General has adopted the war style in all its effrontery:—"America must go on; her march is destiny; she must conquer; Nature has said, she must command;"—and this rhodomontade is the morality of the republic! "We must have California," cries another braggadocio—California being a province of Mexico, and Mexico being at peace with the United States. "We must have Cuba," says another heroic booby—Cuba being a Spanish colony, and Spain being at peace with the United States. "We must have everything that we can seize," is the general chorus of the American multitude. Thus, we have, in this perfection of Governments—in this purest legislation—in this model state of the "rights of man,"—the most barefaced, broad, and unqualified declaration of the "wrongs of man" that the world ever witnessed. Even Napoleon, in asserting the principle, had the decency to cloak it under the pretext of injuries suffered, or safety to be obtained. Yet, for the attempt to put his principle in practice, Napoleon was cast into the dungeon when he died, and France was trampled by the armies of Europe.—Britannia.

(From the Times.)

It is the misfortune, if not the vice, of democratic institutions, that they encourage, where they ought to restrain, the passions of unprincipled men. That pressure from without, which acts beneficially but at rare intervals upon the solid power of a well-constituted state, being at once the index of the people's will and the consequence of the people's necessities—this pressure, when driven against the fluctuating forces of a republican Government, is apt to overwhelm them altogether, and by hasty deliberations, that should be slow and cautious to a premature conclusion, is certain to plunge the country into a disastrous confusion, and possibly into lasting ruin. In this anarchic tendency of democratic institutions, the true cause is to be found of much that is objectionable in the Message of the President of the United States. And to the like origin may be attributed the inflammatory harangues that are now resounding throughout America on the subject of the Oregon boundary.

The speech of General Cass in the Senate of Washington, is doubtless a faithful expression of the feelings of a certain party in the United States—a party which, if it be as strong in wealth and talent as in numbers, may succeed, as it now threatens, in destroying the peace of Europe. The voice of General Cass is the echo of the war cry raised by the wandering settlers of the far west, who would fain secure to themselves the undivided possession of a country yet virgin to the arms of civilization. His supporters are, like himself, the licentious demagogues of a faction, who are as careless as they are ignorant of the true interests of their country. What has America to expect from war? It cannot be that the waters and the valleys of the Columbia are a prize of worth enough in themselves to outweigh the blessings of peace, and of so great commercial importance as to justify the sacrifice of all the foreign trade of the entire country. It is not credible that the partisans of war are really impressed with a conviction that the national honour is involved in the present dispute between England and America. No man who regards the length of time—some forty years—it has been pending, can pretend for a moment to believe the honour of either country to be seriously at stake. If, then, it be not the mere acquisition of the land, nor the vindication of the nation's dignity, to what third cause shall we look for the motives of the war-party in the United States? Let General Cass himself explain his own views and those of the faction he represents:—

"Our destiny is onward—its westward movement cannot be resisted; you might as well attempt to stay the waves of the Pacific as the tide of our emigration setting in that direction. We cannot recede—we cannot stand still—our claim must be maintained or abandoned. Our hardy population of Oregon demanded the support of the Government, or they would establish a government of their own. We had an explicit and able memorial upon this very subject last week, setting forth that the memorialists were tired of waiting for you, and would cast off all diplomatic chicanery and national pusillanimity, and set up for themselves."

That, then, is the policy of what is called the democratic portion of the Union—territorial, greenback, copperhead, immigration, west, south, &c. &c. and the whole aim of the North American continent becomes one great republican conspiracy.

But General Cass, whilst he boldly avows the aggressive system, justifies it as regards Great Britain on the ground of her own ambitious policy. Describing her as a county whose sway extends over a fifth of the population of the globe, and whose dominion covers an eighth of its surface, he charges her with having torn all these vast possessions from the original owners by the sword. It is not with such politicians as General Cass that we would argue the still vexed question of the rights of colonization. It is not to historians such as he seems to be that we care to justify the cause of England in remote regions of the earth. But were we so inclined, we might demand as a preliminary to the argument an answer to this one question:—In what corner of that continent which Europe is now told to regard as the natural inheritance of the American citizen dwell the primeval national of America, the "original owners" of the soil? Are they east or west of the Rocky Mountains? In Oregon, or Texas, or California, or perhaps, in the southern states among the slaves of the cotton-grower and sugar-planter? They are no where; exterminated, annihilated, driven forth from their forests and their prairies, first debauched, then slaughtered, by the ancestors and fellow-citizens of General Cass. An if he will venture to turn his views from the country of his birth and pride, and look upon the boundless plains of India, we will show him a far different result of British government, and, if he likes the word, of British "aggression." There let him look around and see the natives of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the roots of the Himalayas, wherever our dominion extends and our influence can be felt, wherever the advantages of British protection are not counteracted by the oppression of their own princes, peaceful, contented, happy, improved in every quality both of body and mind. Then let him contrast the fate of the North American Indian under the rule of the United States with that of the Hindoo under British dominion, and learn to restrain the fury of his declamation within the bounds of truth and justice.

That England will persist in her claims, General Cass may be well assured. England has already made immense concessions for the sake of arriving at an amicable settlement, and would, we doubt not, still be disinclined to stickle for a few miles of desert, more or less; but since the 4th of April last nothing has occurred to change the resolution then so firmly expressed by the Ministers of the Crown in both Houses, and General Cass may rest assured that no inch of British territory will be surrendered to the noisy clamour of a faction in the United States, however amenable England may prove herself to any just claims that America may set forward through her negotiators, or establish in arbitration.

On the hand, is war the inevitable result of our persisting in claims which have been recognised, in some measure at least, for a period of forty years?—No. The republic of America is not sunk so low as to be driven into hostilities by the declamations of such men as General Cass. There are still among her citizens many to whom her honour is dear, and her best interests not unknown. To them we look to guide the excited passions of the people. Even Mr Polk, unequivocal as is the declaration of his opinion on the question of Oregon, is not, we believe, prepared to go to war for so worthless a possession. His message contains some sound commercial views; and though he may have thought it expedient to pay a tribute in words to the great democratic elements of the constitution he is called to wield, it does not follow that, in action, he will forget—that England is the best customer of America.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received some extracts from a file of Sandwich Island papers, published in English at Honolulu Oahu, to the 1st of September. Judging from these papers, the island are making rapid advances in civilization, as they contain a large number of commercial advertisements, and abundance of that free discussion which indicates a state of society that has interests to preserve. We also find that the Hawaiians have Legislative Chambers, Ministers of State, and a court in which etiquette is preserved with as much precision as St James's.

Among the extracts alluded to is a report made to the legislature by Mr Wylie, the minister of foreign affairs, in which will be found the rise and progress of the island independence, with several passages from the correspondence of the British government with our consul, General Miller. We have also a petition from certain native chiefs, who, jealous of the location and terprise of foreigners, protested against strangers being allowed to take the oath of allegiance to King Kamehameha IV., with the negative answer made by Majesty's ministers to those representations. We have then the correspondence that took place between Mr Secretary of State Wylie and Mr Hooper, Acting Commissioner of the United States, who undertook to amend the relations, on the ground that American subjects had been induced to transfer their allegiance to the said Kamehameha, and that the law courts of the realm refused to listen to his complaints.

As an additional specimen of the march of the Sandwich Island mind, we should not omit to say that the Coast newsman has abundant employment in recording the dinner and fetes given by the King, with the name of the personages honoured by invitations to the royal table. Alas! not should we forget that Honolulu Oahu has both a Court of Chancery and an Insolvent Debtor's Court.—Glasgow Constitutional, Jan. 14.

PERSONS LIABLE TO BE DRAWN FOR THE MILITIA.

As it is now certain that a ballot, after the usual manner, will ere long be taken for persons to serve in the Militia, we will briefly state the leading circumstances which render people liable and non-liable to be drawn:—

- 1. No person under the age of 18, or over the age of 45, is liable, whether he has property or not.
2. Any party who has once been drawn cannot be drawn a second time.
3. Any person having two children in family, provided he is not worth £100.

4. Any individual having £100, however large his family may be, is liable to be drawn. If disqualified by lameness or otherwise, he must find a substitute.

5. Personal disqualifications on the part of individuals not worth £100, will render them non-liable, if certified to by the sergeant.

It is understood by those connect with the Militia, that Government have not determined upon enrolling that body through any fear of war, but with a view of affording the Canadas, New Zealand, and other portions of the colonies, additional military force.—London Sun.

MR. MACAULAY'S LETTER.

While in common with every friend to peace in England and Europe we rejoice in the failure of the Whig abortion Cabinet, we cannot allow Lord Grey to have what we call the credit, and what the clubists call the discredit, of the achievement. Of Mr Macaulay's letter, on which the Whig accusation, or, as we say, eulogium, is founded, our opinion is on record. We consider it to have been conceived in the worst possible spirit, and published in the worst possible taste, and so we hesitated not to state immediately on its appearance. It seems, however, that strong as our grounds for this opinion were, much stronger really existed, if we are to credit the Edinburgh Evening Post. That journal unhesitatingly declares that the original letter contains the following sentence suppressed in the publication:—"Lord Grey is the most capricious, the most wayward, and the most arrogant of mankind!" Can this be true? We ask Mr M'Farlane, does the letter contain such a passage? We quarrel not with him for publishing the letter himself, because that is a matter purely between him and Mr Macaulay. If Mr Macaulay complains, we can very well fancy this answer—"Sir, I have just as good a right to publish a private letter as you had to divulge a private conversation;" and no doubt, in Whig ethics, this would be so. But we do ask, since this letter was published at all why was it garbled? How can we tell that it does not contain an equally graphic sketch of some of the other visitors at Chesham Place? We should, above all things, desire to see the "brilliant essayist's" eulogium on the rest of his colleagues. It is quite clear, if Lord Grey could have overcome his Foreign Office objection, that Mr Macaulay would have sat in the Cabinet; ay, and taken "any office or no office," co-operating with "the most arrogant, the most wayward, and the most capricious of mankind," for the good of the country—all for the good of the country! The noble-souled creature is capable of any sacrifice. And he looks it. We maintain he looks it, let old Daniel undervalue his beauty as he may. After this, we really submit that we are entitled to "the sketches." Seriously, however, this matter must not rest where it is. If the sentence quoted by the Edinburgh paper is not contained in the letter, M'Farlane is bound to say so, out of pure justice to Mr Macaulay, even though Lord Grey should forfeit the panegyric. But, if the sentence so quoted really does form a part of that letter, what an awful scene does it open to the country! But we positively cannot bring ourselves to believe, either that Mr Macaulay ever penned such a sentence, or that he entertains such an opinion of the noble Lord. It is utterly impossible that he could have contemplated sitting in the same Cabinet with such a man! It is monstrous to suppose that he could have consented to see the colonies of England consigned to the care of "the most arrogant, the most wayward, and the most capricious of mankind!" His duty to Lord John Russell, to his Sovereign, and to his country, all forbid such a supposition. Mr Macaulay had not to learn Lord Grey's character in Chesham Place. He knew him long, and had official opportunities of studying that character. We repeat, therefore, it to be utterly impossible that, if such was his opinion, he could ever have countenanced Lord John Russell's committing England's dearest interests to his "arrogance, his waywardness, or his caprice." We await with impatience, but at the same time with confidence, Mr Macaulay's indignant denial of the imputation.

We now turn to the letter, as published, which we have a right to assume to be genuine, because it has not been disclaimed. That letter intimates that Lord Grey's obstinacy prevented the formation of the Whig Government. We positively deny the fact. We have good reason for so doing. It fell to pieces from its own inherent feebleness. It was an abortion—an abortion without life. Lord Grey's secession had just as little instrumentality in the destruction of the Government as it had in 1830, when he was suffered to secede without a murmur. Lord Grey shall not be made the scape-goat if we can help it. Let him answer to his party and his country for his real errors; but we say, and we say advisedly,—to assert that he was the cause of the country's not having what Mr Macaulay mis-calls "a Liberal Government" is pure invention. If we are asked, whether we deny that Lord Grey refused to sit in a Cabinet where Lord Palmerston was also to sit as Foreign Minister, our answer is, we do no such thing. On the contrary, we admit it. Lord Grey acted like an honest man. He thought Lord Palmerston in such an office would have risked the peace of Europe; and, so thinking, he declined from the appointment. Lord Grey may have been mistaken, but he acted on his conscientious conviction, and he deserves credit, and not obloquy. We say this with perfect disinterestedness. We differ from Lord Grey in politics, and never interchanged a word with him in our lives. We are now going to surprise Mr Macaulay, and, no doubt, the country also. We assert then, plainly, that Lord Grey was not alone in his opinions. On the contrary, every man of the embryo Cabinet, with perhaps one exception, shared in those opinions! If that be so, with what face can any man assert that Lord Grey broke up the Government? And is it not so? We ask the question plainly, both of Lord Grey and Lord John Russell. Will they contradict us? We shall wait.—Glasgow Constitutional, Jan. 14.