PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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

england, calcutta, madras, ceylon, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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

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 Compts. 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, Tarred Cloth, &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1846.

TO LET.

House in Pottinger Street opposite A 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. 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 Apply to TURNER & Co. and Stables complete.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.

THREE Houses situate in Wellington 1 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 Messis. Macvican & Co. and France JAMSETJEE Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to

FLETCHER & Co.—Houghong. or DIROM, GRAY & Co.-Canton. Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

TO BE LET. THAT Commodious Horse, now occupied by Mr Gabriel; as the "British Hotel," situated in Stanley and Graham Streets.

Possession can be given on the 4th of March.
1846. For further particulars apply to
C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.

Pottinger Street, Victoria, 13th Febr. 1846

TO LET. THE upper part of a commedicum tast will built I dwelling House containing mens recess with servents rooms, and outbooks with emblacy. For further particular apply to,

D. LAPRAIK: No. 1 Wellington Terrace D'Aguiller Street. Victoria, 24th October, 1865

TO LET. THE HOUSE in Concer's Rand betaly excepted I by Phillips Moon & Co. Apply in HUGHESDON & Co.

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

TO LET. CEVERAL 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.

R. GEORGE PERKINS is this day admitted VL 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 Studdart & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads

DENT & Co. Apply to NOTICE.

THE undersiged have received authority from I 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 Messre Bienkin, Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hhds, from Worthington and Robinson.

Hongkong, 15th January 1846.

FOR SALE. T the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & A Co Allsops Pale Ale in bottle; Barclay's Porter in boule, Superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1846.

FOR SALE. THE undermentioned Wines from the House of 1 Gledstanes, King & Co. London. Port in cases of 3 dozen

Madeira ""3 Champagne, y, I

Apply to LINDSAY & Co. Victoria, 26th January, 1846.

FOR SALE. WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & Co's. superior Madeira, in Hhos, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co. casks, and in cases. Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

AR. Roger Jacson is authorized to sign our III firm by procuration. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Ca.

Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE. IR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised IL to sign for our Firm by procuration. HEGAN & Co.

1st January, 1846.

No fice-THE undersigned beg to notify, that they have I formed a partnership for the transaction of a general Commission and Agency business at Cantop, under the firm of Carlowers, Harrows & Co.

RICHARD CARLOWITZ BERNHARD HARKORT. Canton, 1st January, 1846,

NOTICE

MR JOSEPH L ROBERTS is a partner in AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

Cauton, 200h March, 1946.

DILLE de London, drawa usaber Messon Baring D Brothers & Co's Credits, in seems to sell purchasers, for sale by, N. A. GRISWOLD.

Caston, March 9th 1866.

IR. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land If and Shipping Agent, making goods from shopping the partitions there are the most make, and terms to dry and some godynam, who has by Public or propose who as expansed. A carmy of public on view at the show excess. Queen's Road February, 17th 1865.

QUANTITY OF GEN POWLER for mix. W. IL PRANKLY'N.

FOR SALE.

Small LORCHA fitted as a pleasure

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, Taglioni, 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.

CAUNDERS 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. L. Also a Palanquin Ghurry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to

BURD, LANGF & Co. Victoria, 27th March, 1846.

TOLMES & BIGHAM have for sale, Gold and 🚺 Silver skeleton and plain lever Watches, Pistols in cases, Wiltshire Cheese and Comberland 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 ches

ready firted 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, "Thurstons" Slate Table on their premises 2 doors East of the House occupied by Gen. D'Aguilar. Gentlemen honoring them with their patronage will meet with every attention.

E. CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Li. 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, Barego satin, Labrador, Veloudine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates gouffrees, and Mille raies, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest and most distingué 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.

OHANNISBERGER in I dozen cases, in 1 , , , in 3 doz. cases, Hockheimer Cotlers Claret Champagne (Perigel & Bradys) " Port, Cockburn and Campbells in pint, bottles Brandy in I dez. cases, Beer and Porter in bottle.

> ROBERT RUTHERFURD. Queen's Road

Victoria, Alst March, 1846.

SUMMER CLOTHS.

DOBERT RUTHERFURD has received so-It veral pieces of Meriso, Alpana, and Neopoliten cloths, suitable for Ladies riding habits, and Gentlemen's Dress couls. Queen's Road,

Victoria, 7 April. 1845

JUST RECEIVED AMB. JELLIES, Scotch Marmalade, Preserves. J Tan Proin, Pickes, Mangne chiclory, &c. &c.

Welch Lalison Yarmoulh liferrings and Anchory pasta in excellent ennético. **ROBERT RUTHERFURD.** 

Quee's Raid Victoria, 7 April, 1848.

SODA WATER

ERATED LENONADE No be obtained at the minufactory of the under-

SMITH & DAINGLOW. No 1 and 2 Western's Buildings, carrier of Pro-Lugar Scrut.

CMITH & BRINGLOW have recovered on Pro-O'ciam, a quantity of Zons Churchen in sumble packages which they after the fails.

1 & 2 Waterman's Establish Quence Boat Ites March 1866. NOTICE.

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

S. B. RAWLE.

N. DUUS Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

ROMÂN CEMENT. TOR 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 QUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also D a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Tenorifie 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.

A N assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables. A Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvass, and several Spars for lower and RAWLE, DUUS & Co. topmasts. Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

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

PHE 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 arrangments 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 Chiaa, 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. TUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by F. FUNCK.

Allsop's Pale India Ale in three dozon 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.

Canton 16th March, 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 ÆRATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Porfumery. Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished.

FOR SALE. CODA WATER AND AERATED LEMONA. DE of superior quality at Messrs, HUNTER & BARTON's Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, Abrated Chalybeato Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic proporties).

AGENT AT CANTON, ACHOOK, Comprador. 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.

Horo, Carron

Nota Water Manufactory there, Macao, 11th January, 1815. DISPENSARY, CANTON. THE POLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES, &c. ARE

OR BALK AT THE DISPENSARY, 4 FRENCH

DUTLER'S Tasteless Solditz Powders; Con-Desertated Decection of Bermparille, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gelationnes; Castor Oil Capsules; Congentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chlorula of Lime; Summehic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Coldbown; Liston's Honling Lation; Rose Water, Granville's Loison; Prepared Chalk; Perfumed Challe Rails; Lip Salve; Ammuic Syrup of Linu. barb; Tooth Poudar; flydriadata of Polash; Carbonste of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powler; Chalybeata Salus; Quimna to Pottle and in Fills: Tarkey Chabards Balannia Paste; Suspenmery Landages; klomia Trusses, Cas Syringes, Liethra do., Bone and Class; Lavement Machines; Patent Line; Specific induling of Flydriculate of Pomeb, Sarragarilla, etc. for Risconnation and Chronic Citaneous Affections; Spirits of Wine; Spenges; Liquidies; Rowland's Toothache Grops; Holf-

man's kambans; blech Crusien, Sons Waren;

Medicine Ches. e. dec. dec. EDWARD CELLEY. M.M.C.S.L., LAL.

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(From the China Mail, April 9.)

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant Thomas Wade, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment of Foot, having been placed at the dissal of Government by the Honourable the Major-General Commanding, His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint him to the Office of Interpreter to the Supreme Court of Hongkong, pending Her Majesty's pleasure. By order,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 6th April, 1846.

An Ordinance for Her Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any Ship or Vessel at a distance of not more

ANNO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. 2 of 1846. By His Excellency, Sir JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Baronet, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects trading to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, with the advice

of the Legislative Council of Hongkong. dinance No. 3 of 1844, entitled "An Ordinance to restrain Masters of Merchant Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects from leaving Seamen and others in a destitute state in the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and from refusing to carry distressed Seamen from thence to Hongkong or to England; and also to provide for the good conduct of Seamen within the same."

Ous black rock about 60 feet high, with reefs about it: S. 32° W. from it 1.45 mile is a reef with only eight feet over it at low water; when upon it the summit of Mat-soo-shan bears N 14° W. Between the Sea Dog and Mat-soo-shan are two other rocks which are never covered; and upon the eastern side of Mat-soo-shan is an islet with reefs extending two cables easterly.

Anchomes (as bas been absented) will be found. An Ordinance to amend the Orthe good conduct of Seamen within the same." [24th March, 1846.]

the Form of Bond as hereafter contained be substituted for the Form of Bond prescrib- N. W. point of the Island and find shelter in the ed by the said Ordinance No 3 of 1844; Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Conneil Road taken in the room of the room of the Legislative Conneil L

place of that prescribed by the said within the point in six fathoms.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1844 That is to say:

Know all men by these Presents, that

Masters of the Vessel the

Masters of the Vessel the

Toung the S. Eastern horn of a within the point in six fathoms.

Junks or fishing boats may be municate with the Min.

Entrance to the River Min.

Merchants resident at held and firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in

F., Sand Peak S. 59. W., Sharp Peak N. 71. W., the full sum of One Thousand lawful current Dol- and Rees Rock is in line with the Southern Peak lars of the Currency of the Colony of Hongkong, on Square Peak Island. to be paid to her said Majesty, her Heirs and Suc. Rees Rock is low and difficult for a stranger to cessors, for which payment to be well and truly get hold of, unless from the marthead. There are, made we hind curselves, and each of us for himself, however, other leading marks which, unless the Sealed with our Seals, this

Whereas the midin bound have agreed to execute this Obligation as Sareties for the within board

Now the Condition of this Obligation is anch that if the within carred Master of the Vessel the

ascressed, do not within One Year Good the contract to the breaken is two miles berrol behind any of the Correct the specific and the

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nations to receive and have the sold reseal the [[1842] the channel with of it has more water,

such distressed Seamen as may be sent on board thereof for conveyance to Hongkong er to Great Britain, by any of Her Majesty's Con sals in China; and if no person formerly a Seaman of the said Vessel, or no Subject of Her Majesty, conveyed in the said Vessel the

the Dominions of the Emperor of China, shall prior to the departure of the said Vessel from the said Dominions, be found desti ute or requiring public relief therein; and also if the within obligers shall forthwith discharge all or any sums of money which may be awarded by way of satisfaction (in the manner provided by the Ordinances in pursuance of which this Bond is entered into) to any person or persons by any competent Tribunal, for any injury sustained within One Year from the date hereof, from the Crew of the said Vessel the or any one or more of them; and

also, if the within obligers shall forthwith on demand discharge and pay all costs and expenses hecessary for conveying to Great Britain all destitute Seamen belonging to, and unlawfully left behind said vessel in the said Dominions,-then this Obli gation shall be void and of no effect, but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and delivered at in the presence of A. B.

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS.

Governor, &c., &c. Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 24th day of March, 1846.

ADOLPHUS E. SHELLEY,

Clerk of Councils. REMARKS UPON THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER MIN

The White Dog Group will afford shelter to vessels in the N.E. monsoon; but by far the best place for making the entrance to the River is from Chang-che-san and Mat-soo-shan On the west side of the latter, vessels will find shelter in either monsoon; and as they will have only seven miles to go to reach the bar, they will be better enabled to choose their time.

These Islands, viz: the White Dog Group, Mat soo-san, Chang-che-san, together with the Sea Dog, form admirable leading marks for making the Coast, and are thus described by Captain Kellett: -

THE WHITE DOGS .- " The White Dogs, called by the Chinese Pik kiuen, consist of two large and one smaller islet. To the N.E. one and a half miles is a rock upon which the sea breaks; An. chorage for ships of any draught may be had under the Western Island in the N.E. Monsoon; as the water decreases gradually towards the Island, large vessels may approach as convenient, bearing in mind that there is 18 feet rise and fall."

H. M. S. Cornwallis anchored here for five days with strong N. Easterly winds, and rode easy. The bearings from her anchorage were as follows: -West Point of N. W. Island N. 1 W. . . . N. N. E 5 in 8 fathoms. Village .

Smallest Island E & S. One cable off the western point of Village Bay. on the south side of West Island, is a rock which shews at half tide. The channel between the Islands is safe. The S.W. end of West Island is in Latitude 25° 58',1 N. and in Longitude 119" 57' E. The summit of the Island, which is nearly level,

598 feet above the sea.

Fresh water may be obtained in small quantities. Vessels bound for the Min should start from here with the ebb tide.

Pilots may be obtained; but it must be borne in mind that the Bintang was run on shore by one of them either through ignorance or wilfullness.

MAT-SOO-SHAN. - Mat soo shan lies due north of the western White Dog, and between the two (N. 140 E. from the latter) is the Sea Dog., a precipitious black rock about 60 feet high, with reefs about it: S. 32° W. from it 1.45 mile is a reef with only

Anchorage (as has been observed) will be found in both monsoons on the western side of Mat-soo 1. WHEREAS it is expedient that shan; but in the S W. monsoon vessels must choose such a berth as will enable them to run round the

Bond taken in thereof, That in all cases hereafter, kable peaks, the highest is elevated 1030 feet above parsonne of this where any bond shall be taken or the sea, and is in Latitude 20° 14' N. and Longi-Ordinance or of No. 3 of 1844, to executed in pursuance of this or the tude 120° 1." E. The bay on the south side of be in the form said Ordinance No. 3 of 1844, the this Island affords good shelter in the N. E. mon-be in the form said Ordinance No. 3 of 1844, the this Island affords good shelter in the N. E. mon-be in the form and terms of condi-soon. Vessels entering from the northward may tion shall be substituted and used in round the S. Eastern horn of it close, and anchor

Junks or fishing boats may be had here to com-

Entrance to the River Min.—To the eastward

Britsh of the north horn of the channel at the entrance of are river is a reef which shows only at low water; the

in the whole, one and every of our Heirs, Execu. hills are obscured, will form good marks to enable tors, and Administrators, firmly by these presents. a seaman to ascertain his position. On the north sale of the siver is a remarkable sharp peak; and a square (or double peak) on the south; nearer than the latter Round Lifand will be seen, and to the southward of it a sharp, sandy peak, bearing about S. 68° W. This latter is the only peak that can be mutaken for the sharp peak on the north side, and the bearings of the White Dogs will at once obviate the mintake if referred to.

> mela aloue, describer on search recens at the entrance; nearly to mid channel to a could be a single seasons has only 9 feet over

in the Decision of the Eco is, and at other periods 13 feet peror of China, or which the Hawkest Mides from The leading court in, to pass upon the north side the Court of China; and also, middle the expect of of our to being Reco Block in line with Square One Year aformaid, makin the levels aforemed on Pool, beauting N. Sto W. At present hower,

and it to be preferred, the leading mark for which is to bring Rees Rock in one with the first point under and to the right of Square Peak, bearing W. N. W.

Having entered, steer so as to pass one mile north of Rees Rock; the breakers will shew on each side of the channel if it be near low water and there is any swell; by skirting the northern side the deepest water will be found; and it is necessary to take great care that the vessel is not set across the channel, as the tide rushes across with great force between the sand banks, the ebb setting to the northward and flood southerly.

The course from Rees Rock is N. 68. W., and in going up keep the two islets (called the Brothers) on the face of Hoo-keanga in one, which will carry you in mid channel until you are abreast Sharp Peak Point, when a N. W. by W. course may be shaped for Temple Point which is upon the north bank of the river, and will be known by the trees and Joss house upon it

In the channel without Rees Rock the depth of water is 24 and 3 fathoms; between Rees Rock and Sharp Peak Point there is a hole with 5 and 6 fathoms where vessels may stop a tide and find tolerable shelter; Sharp Peak Point should not be passed nearer than a cable; the bay west of it is shoal, and under the Peak the two fathoms line extends nearly one mile from the shore.

The mud also extends S. Easterly from Hoo-keanga nearly 12 miles. Vessels beating in this passage must therefore keep the lead going.

From the West Brother the mud extends westerly one mile, and upon its north edge is a patch of rocks which are covered at quarter flood; The West Brother bears from them S. 74. E., and the Temple N 12° E.

S. 170 W from the Temple 32 cables is a knoll with 21 fathoms on it. Sharp Peak seen over the lower part of Woga Point will place you on it.

From the Temple to Ken-pai-man is not quite two miles W. by S. At the entrance of the pas sage are two islets; pass between them and keep over towards the south shora to avoid a rock which lies W. by S. & S. from the northern islet, The channel is not quite two cables wide, and should only be attempted at slack tide, as the chow-chow water renders a vessel unmanageable.

To the westward of Ken pai Point is a rock having 13 feet over it at low water; the bearings upon it are Keh-pai Point N. 66. E., fort on the north shore N. 320 E., ferry house S. 48. W, highest hill over Ken. Point 30° E. Ken-pai Poi t in one with the north end of Passage Island (the northern islet at the entrance) bearing N. 560 E. will place you south of it, which is the best side to pass, as the channel this side is 11 cables wide, while between the rock and the tail of the spit to the westward, the distance is only half a cuble. Having passed the point keep the southern shore close on board to avoid the middle ground, the channel hereabouts being sometimes under two cables; when abreast of the ferry house which is 14 miles above Ken-pai, and on the right'er southern hank, edge over to the northern shore, passing Wedge Islet at a cable's length; there are two rocky points thove it which are covered at high water, and extend a cable from the embankment.

The Rock and sudden turn in the Ken-pai pass, render the navigation exceedingly awkward; if vessels wait for the last quarter flood they will be enabled to run up on the northern shore.

Above the Ferry-house and upon the same side of the River is Tree Point, the shore on that side between them being shoal too; a half tide rock henrs from the Tree Point N. 9 W. 41 cables, when on it the Ferry-house is in line with Ken-pao

This Reach runs S W. by S and N. E. by N; at the distance of 6 miles from Ken-pai, the river narrows again to 31 cables, the hills rising abruptly on either side.

The town of Min-gan is on the left bank of the river one mile within the strait, the river continues narrow for three miles, and the depth of water being generally above twenty fathoms, vessels, un-less with a leading wind, should keep a boat a hend as the tide is apt to set you on either shore, Rather more than half a mile above Min-gan and on the same side of the river, is an Islet crowned

At the upper end of narrows, are two Islets upon the right bank; in going up leave them upon your port hand, passing close to the northern point of the outside one which is steep to, but there is a sunken rock on which the Spiteful struck & of a cable from its N. Westein shore; W. N. W. from the Island two cables is a shoul patch of nine feet at

Having passed the island keep along the right bank, gradually hauling up for the Pagoda of Sosing tah, S. 12 E. from it rather more than two cables is a sunken rock which to opposite the sandy

bay above the Pagoda. The river is only navigable for vessels 4 of a mile above the Pagoda.

There is a sand 4 a mile to the N. E. of the Pagoda. goda and 4 of a cable from the shore.

The navigation of the river might be greatly facilitated and at a small expense. The following are what appear to me necessary :-

1st-An tron basket high enough to be seen at all times of tide on the reef to the Eastward of the north Horn at the entrace.

2nd.—A buoy on the Knoll at the entrance.
3rd—Rees Flock to be raised higher, and a mark

on the land under Square Peak (which may ensity be made by paint or white wash) which brought in line with the rock will lead vessels through the channel to the southward of the Knoll, and obviate the necessity of compass bearings.

RICHARD COLLINSON.

Captain.

TO BE LET.

To be Let, as a very desirable rate. A song little boose in a healthy Estate: Tis a bachelor's heart, and the agent is Chance,

Affection the rent, to be paul in advance, The owner, as yet, has lived in it alone, So the fixtures are not of much value, but scon "Twill be furnished by Cupid himself, if a wife Take a lease for the term of her natural life, So, ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget, An excellent bachelor's heart's to be let.

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 frue title by prudence be shewn, Any heart unencumbered 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.

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# 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 In shipping teas from China it is not necessary board. It saves the passengers a great deal to have a certificate of growth—were such reof trouble in providing for their wants during quired, however, we presume that the Shippers 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.

ject; from which we presume that His Excel- Shipper to prove that it was actually grown on lency means to keep the matter quiet. Next the Island, and not imported from Sooloo or time the Asmodeus of the MAIL dines with the Nabobs at the temple of Budha, Canton, he will be able to throw some light on the subject.

## MANIL 1.

We have been favored with a copy of the correspondence between the British Merchants resident at that port, and M1. 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 Malina who can read his own language. The merits of the question have been left nearly untouched. Namely, is it necessary in the Philipine 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 confiednce in his prudence, of not in his principles as a public

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 perp 'uate slave labour. Were Mania as near to the coast of South America, as she is to that 10, Denis (Schr.,) Person, Namon. 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 contingence does not require to be guarded against, as there is not a sugle place to the eastward of the Cape, with the exception of one ine usiderable Island, where Sugar is raised by slaves. The only countries from whence Manila could be supplied with Sugar are, China, Cochin-China, Siam, and Batavin; but as their Sugars are also admitted at the low

duty, no saue man would first carry them to Manila. Mr. Parren admits that at present, there are no causes to apprehend a supply of Slave labour sugar finding its way to England via Manile; he fears, however, that ultimately Socioo will export Sugar, and as Slavery is permitted there, the unclean thing might find its way it the tables of the fastidious people of Great Britain, whose fathers consumed Slave grown Sugar without scruple, But there is not the slighted reason to think, that the people of Socio 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 imagi nary dangers. Sooloo may do to ring the change upon in Exeter Hall and the other resorts of inconsiderate zeal, and hollow hypocrisy. Mr. Farren wishes to strengthen his untenable position, by rousing the jealousy of his govern-ment 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 Philipines, as tea is the staple of that of China. 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 planterproduce 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 government paper is silent on the sub- the Sugar back to the farm, and compel the 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 know 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 guiltyof such an impropriety, must be ignorant of the many duties required of a Consul, nor can be 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 redundace 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 edvise this Gentleman to take a 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 INTELLIGINGE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL,

19, Arreless Aprer, Derbass, Cessingston.

10, Burner, Fabri, Whimpa.

SAILED.

9. Hannyon, Cameron, London. 10, H. M. Brig Waterries, Commander Citiest. Charan and Shearbas.

10, Region, Quinco, Lovien. 10. Gieserer, Brock Musik

REPORTS. St. Regio [39.3 Georgies, Manile. Mr. Alex. Bester. Waster, Print Waster Yoke (Baker ) Harbertan, Baller,

SHIPS LOXDING AT WHAMPOA. Staikart, 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. Vulture, Captain Macdougal.

H. G. 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, Durham G. Livingston and Co Anita, King, Dent and Co Anita, King, Dent and Co Bomanjee Hormusjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co Lindsay and Co. Bengalee, Fisher, Colon (Sp), Urbieta, Corsair (steam), Soames, Deina, Pruen, J. Matheson and Co W. H Franklyn Dent and to Earl Powis, Mossop, Fischer, Willis and Co Gazelle (Am), Chase, Island Queen, Priestman, J. Matheson and Co Dent and Co Dent and Co John Barry, Clarke, Nye, Patkin and Co Lark, Tibbits, Younghusband and Co

Linnel, —, Mary, Suwerktop, Captain Mor, Alsten, J. Matheson and Co Bush and Co Privateer, Vartell, St. Antonio (P. schr), . Vishnu (Balley), Harberbier, Burd, Lange and Co

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Wanderer, Priest,

Buckinghamshire, McGregor, D. & M. R. and Co Devil, Furley, Hansen Jamieson, How and Co Euphrales, Gifford, Lindsay and Co Gilmore, ——, Governor Doherty, Wilson, P. F. Cama and Co Gilman and Co Isabella, Grey. Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Conner, J. Matheson and Co D & M. Rustomjee and Co Joven Corini. ---Gilman and Co Lady Howden. McEacharn, Reynvaan and Co Meloe (Fr), Durand, Masdew, Chape, Princess Royal, Douty. Lindsay and Co Hormusjee Framjee Stalkart, Dixon, Captain Starling, Cheyne, J. D. Rustomjee. Shah Allum, Dumayne,

VESSELS AT MACAO. J. A. Durran, Jr Amelia (Fr), J Matheson and Co Falcon, Bellamy, Harrier, Isabella Robertson, Kelly, Lady Hayes, Langley, Precioza (Sp), Pardo, Snipe, Endicott, União (Sp), -Veloz (Sp), Bordenove, Vixen, Milne,

Wild I, ish Girl, Buckton,

C. Sapoorjee Lungrah F. J. de Paiva J. Matheson and Co J. A. Durran Gilman and Co A. Heard and Co J. Salado J. Matheson and Co

Captain

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

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

STEAM.

THE splendid Steamer CORSAIR will start for Macno 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.

Fore Cabin 6 Dollars. Saloon 10 Dollars. Parties intending to go are requested to procure tickets at the Steam Packet Office to prevent de-

NOTICE.

Victoria, 11th April 1846.

THE freight of Treasure per Steamer I CORSAIR will in future be ! per Cent. delivered in Caston.

W. H. FRANKLYN,

Agent.

Victoria, Hongkong, 10th April 1946.

FOR SALE. BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhds., and quarter casks. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Victoria, 10th April 1810.

PONIES FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE

INE Bay Manila Pacey, scitable for a Lady or Gentleman; apply to G. Dawan, at Mr Man Krient's Brook Catage. West Point 9th April 1845.

> BRITISH HOTEL. Kerms Hour, Queen's Road, Victoria,

SICHAEL GABRIEL has the boncar to an-Meanes to his friends and the public, that he his tiles these spacious and commodition premino known as Keying Hause where he intimle to carry on the business of a Hout keeper, and he Leys to coming those parties who may be pleased to paidmigs bis new establishment, that coching chill by wanting on his part to impre to them the greatest compart and attention.

Elimete cas be engaged in eary and maximus record with a water from the at the following rates,

Night da

I Bijec.

NOTICE.

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

1 Rupee day Games. A Rupee night Games.

Victoria, 10th April 1846. FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A LLSOPS Pale Ale, in wood and bottle.
Port, Sherry and Madeira.

Still and spatkling Moselle. A good cheap Claret for summer use.

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.

JR. W. H. FRANKLYN will sell by Public 11 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 J 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 Vitcoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.

S. DRINKER. WM. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1946. BOOTS! BOOTS!!! BOOTS!!!

MHE Subscribers have just received and offer for 1 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 Cherocts, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in caus, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

GOLD PENS.

TUST Received, and for sale, a few superior Gold Pens, in Silver Cuses.

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, Parrullel Rulers, Office Inkstands, &c. &c.

DRINKER & HEYL

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND For Sale by C. MARKWICK, Austioneer, Puttinger Street. A few Hogsheads of Abbotts' Pale Ale. Victoria, February 4th, 1846.

FOR SALE.

DY the undersigned a few Jars of superior Engtab Paint Oil.

C. MARKWICK. Auctionger;

Pottinger Street. Vietoria, 19th November, 1845.

MCEWEN & Co.

TENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents I Wine Egge and Spirit Merchania.

And Austineers Gueen's Rand & Chiasas Hong, Supply Ships, Pamilies and foreign residents at the consular posts, with all descriptions of Stutes, Salt provisions, Wine, Beer and Spirits upon mor derate terms.

Also day and consonient storage for goods. Victoria, lit Indiany, 1516.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the re-

Cities "Veignet of China." ! Viewicus, Link Ciclatur, 1915. (

William Resours and Near Bress for enter Li as the Office.

Office Friend of China, 28th Dors, 1411.

TOR 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" 1 25th October, 1845.

HOR 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.

AMERICA.

(From the Glasgow Constitutional, Jany. 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 approhended 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 arbifrator. 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

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 lastbetter 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

at the expense of the national honcur. It would

must go on. We must give the twelvemonths' potice, and prepare for the alternative that awaits their expiration. Praceful in its character as will be the actice 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 ferritory or power, relinquish it of her own accord? Never. She had axhibited 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 in-titutions. And yet we had been charged as an ambitious and grasping nation. To this, we can reply that we have made but three ecquisitions of permony (Florida, Louisiana, and Texas,) all of contiguous territory, and all practicity, and with the assent of the presenters and the inhalicants, and our latest acquisition and less (Texas) was a press example of the moral power of our republican resten. It was our latest acquirition, but he heped not our last. He would go for all fulure extensions of our general area where they could be registedly made. There was posting to feet free the rece-sion of our borders. The spirit of our institution, and the temper of our people, were better than flow and arrive to escurity of intered concerd; and if this eliministrates could exceed the persons.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ble acquistion of California, it would receive the ROUTE.

TOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lad-twelve months' notice, and if England persists in her claims, war must inevitably follow; and it with be a wer in which all the strength and prejudices of both nations will be brought into force. Let us 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 contituents that we are ready for duty; and that we meet the assumptions of England, not in a spirit | rights of colonization. It is not to historians such of deprecation, but in a tope of firmness and selfreliance. Let us show to the world that republics are jealous of their rights, and prepared to defend them as well as monarchies.

Mr Magnum followed against the adoption of the

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 hesiate upon an inquiry into the state of our national

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 Frace 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 wellconstituted state, being at once the index of the pcople's will and the consequence of the people's necessities—this pressure, when driven against the fluctuating forces of a republican Government, is ant to overwhelm them altogether, and by hastering deliberations, that should be slow and cautious to a premature conclusion, is certain to plunge the country into a dissastrous confusion, and possibly into lasting rain. 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 houndary.

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 outbalance 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 partizans 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 t me-some forty years-it has been pendies, cas presend for a moment to believe the bosput of cither country to be seriously at stake. If, then, it be not the mere acquisition of the land, nor the risdication of the nation's dignity, to what third cause shall we look for the motives of the war-carry in the United States! Let General Case himself excluse his own ricus and those of the faction be crorescals :--

" Our descipt in covered—its westward morement cannot be recived; you might as well allowed to stay the waves of the Peride as the tide of our enigration white it in that dentities. We careed mends—we came shad still—our claim most be maintained or electroned. Our barry population of Oregon demanded the support of the Correspond of the Correspond of their sum. We had an explicit and which memorial une the very subject has week, which first that the manufacture were limited whether for who, and would could all diplomatic channers and record ! Initia to be detwo panicipanis, and set up for themselves."

This then is the pelicy of what is called the set of 43, is basic, whether deposits a parties of the Union-territorials. " Any party which has greaten, accordance, isomografies, west, early, 45, 45, 45 leave, a second line. each, excide whatevery of the Nath American : minera because one great expediency confederacy. | provided for 10 that words \$1/10.

But General Cass, whilst he boldly avows the aggressive system, justifies it as regards Great Bri tein 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 pos sesions from the original owners by the sword. It is not with such politicians as General Cass that we would argue the still rexed question of the 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 eugar-planter? They are no where ; exterminated, annihilated, driven forth from their forests and their prairies, first debauched, then slaughtered, by the ancestors and fellowcitizens 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, Ge neral Cass may be well assured. England has al ready made immense concessions for the sake of arriving at an amicable settlement, and would, we doubt not, still be disinclined to stickle fer a few miles of desert, more or less; but since the 4th of A pril 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 assurred that no inch of British territory wil be surrendered to the noisy clamour of a faction in the United States, however amenable England may proze 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 American 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 Uro gon, 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 folllow that, in action, he will forget-that England is the bes customer of America.

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have received some extracts from a file of Sandwich Island papers, published in English at Honolulu Onhu, 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 that the Hawaiians have Legislative Chambers, Mr Macaulay's indignant denied of the imputation. Ministers of State, and a court in which etiquette is preserved with as much precision at St James's.

A. mg the extracts alluded to is a report made to the legislature by Mr Wylie, the minister of that Lord Grey's obstinacy prevented the formation progress of the island independence, with several fact. We have good reason for so doing. It fell passages from the correspondence of the British to pieces from its own inherent feebleness. It was government with our consul, General Miller. We an abortion -an abortion without life. Lord Grey's have also a petition from certain native chiefs, who, jealous of the location and terprise of foreigners, protested against strangers being allowed to when he was suffered to secede without a murmur. take the cath of allegiance to King Kamehameha IV., with the negative answer made by Majeste's ministers to those representations. We have then the correspondence that took place between Mr Secretary of State Wylie and Mr Hooper, Acting the country's not having what Mr Macaulay mis-Commissioner of the United States, who undertook

their allegiouse to the said Kamehameha, and that

Sandwich Island mine, we would not omit to save that the Court newsman has abundant employment. in recording the dinger and letter given by the King. with the name of the persueages borocred by inrituicus to the royal table. Alas! not should we forget that Hoselula Othi has both a Court of Chancery and an Insulvent Deltor's Court .- Glasgre Cristicational, Juny 14.

#### PERSONS LIABLE TO BE DRAWN FOR THE MILITER.

As it is now costnio that a ballot, nice the month maker, will ere long be taken for purpose to serve in the Mining we will briefly state the leading cirersuciances which topies people liable and non-

1. No present under the age of 19, or over the en of 60, in basic, whether he into proposty or not. Any party who has suce been drawn cannot

I. Any person having two children in exempt:

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

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

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

#### MR. NACAULAY'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 grapic sketch of some of the other visiters at Chesham Place? We should, above all things, desire to see the 6 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 way ward, 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 oaper is not con ained 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 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 penued 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 Mac. aulty 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 society that has interests to preserve. We also find imputionce, but at the same time with contidence.

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 foreign affairs, in which will be found the rise and of the Whig Government. We positively deny the secession had just as little instrumentality in the destruction of the Government as it had in 1830, 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 calle "a Liberal Government" is pure invention. to seement to relations, on the ground that If we are asked, whether we deny that Lord Groy American serious best been induced to transfer | refused to sit in a Cabinet where Lord Palmerston was also to sit as Foreign Minister, our answer is, the law essets of the ratios refused to listen to his we do no such thing. On the contrary, we admit complaints in Lord Grey acted like an honest man. He As an additional specimen of the march of the | thought Lord Palmerston in such an office would have risked the peace of Europe; and, so thinking, he dimented from the appointment. Lord Gree may have been mistaken, but he acted on his conscientions conviction, and he deserved credit, and not oblogry. We my this with perfect disinterest. edness. We differ from Earl Grey in politics, and sever interchanged a word with him in our lives. We are now going to surprise Mr Macnalay, and, no doubt, the country also Wa assert then, plainly, that Lord Grey was not alme in his opinions. (no the contrary, every man of the embryo Cabinet. with perhaps one exception, shared in those opiaions ! t If this be so, with what fice can any man quent that Land Grey broke up the Government? And is it not so? We sak the question plainly. both of Last Crop and Lord John Russell Will they contradict gal We shall wait—Glassmo Conditational, Jany. 1/L.

> Edited, Printed and Published by Iran Cana. At The Prime of China and Honghong Gazette, Printing Office, Count breaker. Victoria, Minerora, 1916.