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

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

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship **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 34 days, from the date of leaving China. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company are also understood to ply between Colombo and Bombay, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

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

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

Information regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage can be obtained by application at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp's. Office; and Shippers of Cargo are requested to take notice, that no Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Pack'd in non-susceptible Coverings, as Wood, Matting, Tarr'd 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 Shortrele, 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 FRANK 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 LET.

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

D. LAPRAIK
No. 1 Wellington Terrace D'Aguiar Street.
Victoria, 24th October, 1845.

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.

TO LET.

A spacious bungalow on Cain's Road. Apply to

HUGHESDON & Co.
Victoria, 3rd, January, 1846.

TO LET.

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

HUGHESDON & Co.

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 Stoddard & 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 Gledstones, 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 JACOB is authorized to sign our firm by procuracy.

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

NOTICE.

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

R. OSWALD & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 27th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised to sign for our Firm by procuracy.

HEGAN & Co.
1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 10th April 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, 29th March, 1846.

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

J. N. A. GRISWOLD.
Canton, March 5th 1846.

CIRCULAR.

MR. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land and Shipping Agent, receives goods from alongside ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, 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.

NOTICE.

THE freight of Treasure per Steamer **CORSAIR** will in future be $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. delivered in Canton.

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Agent.

Victoria, Hongkong,
10th April 1846.

FOR SALE.

A Small LORCHA fitted as a pleasure Boat.

ALSO

A fine full toned Piano Forte. For particulars apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Queen's Road,
7th 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; Spaffle Bridles and fifty dozen superior half hose.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

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 Ellsler, Dumelatie, Carlotta Grisi &c. &c. Also a variety of color'd 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.

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

$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee day Games.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee night Games.

Victoria, 10th April 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'Aguiar. 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 "Briganza," 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 Mills 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 Christ in 3 doz. cases, Champagne (Perigal & Bradys) 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.

SODA WATER

AERATED LEMONADE, TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

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

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received ex Fremosa, a quantity of Zeta Chocolate in suitable packages which they offer for sale. 1 & 2 Wooman'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 Tenerife Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A N 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.

PONIES FOR SALE.

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

N. DUUS.

WAGHORN & Co's. AGENCY.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for Messrs Waghorn & Co., and is prepared to forward parcels to England and India by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam vessels which sail from this port on the 1st of every month.

N. DUUS.

Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible; claims on those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the highest bidders.

Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1839, are requested to send their address, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.

JNO: SMITH

Macao, 18th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.

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, 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 Soda Water Manufactory there.

Macao, 11th January, 1845.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.

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

BUTLER'S Tasteless Seidlitz Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gellatinosae; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Coldrawn; Linton's Healing Lotion; Rose Water, Granville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfumed Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb; Tooth Powder; Hydriodate of Potash; Carbonate of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powder; Chalybeate Salts; Quinins in Bottle and in Pill; Turkey Rhubarb; Balsamic Paste; Suspensory Bandages; Hernia Trusses; Ear Syringes; Urethra do.; Bone and Glass; Lavement Machines; Patent Lint; Specific Solution of Hydriodate of Potash; Sarsaparilla, etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Cutaneous Affections; Spirits of Wine; Sponges; Liquorice; Rowland's Toothache Drops; Hoffmann's Anodyne; Flesh Brushes; Soda Wafers; Medicine Chests, &c. &c.

EDWARD CULLEN,
M.D.C.S.L., L.A.L.

Table with columns: Chinese day, Day of week, Month, Year, Hour, Minute, Second, Wind, Barometer, Thermometer, etc. Includes data for March 1866.

ceived from Macao last April, the use of which has happily been successful. At this time the Colonel of the Chinese garrison of this city, Hsu-tai-jin requested that one of his daughters might be vaccinated, which was done, and finally another of his children and thirty of the soldiers and neighbours' children were vaccinated at his residence, in addition to which twenty children were vaccinated at the Hospital. It is hoped that in a few months, as the plan of vaccination becomes more known, its practice will be extensively sought after. Inoculation is much practised by the native physicians, indeed the greatest number of the children are inoculated; the mode followed is to push a piece of cotton impregnated with variolous lymph up the nostrils, or to dress the child with clothes that have been worn by a person affected with small pox, and in a few days the small pox develops itself. But the advantages of vaccination are so great over inoculation, that the former will eventually it is hoped find as much favour here as it has done in Canton, where it was introduced by the late Mr Pearson, and an establishment has for many years been kept up at the expense of the Hong-merchants, for vaccinating all who apply. To make known more fully the benefit of vaccination, the pamphlet originally drawn up by Mr Pearson, and translated into Chinese by Sir G. Staunton, was republished with some corrections and slight additions; and a large number of copies distributed in various parts of the surrounding country. It has been said that at Nanking there is an establishment for the performance of vaccination, but hitherto no definite intelligence has been obtained regarding it.

Previous to the arrival of the *Maseppa* at Shanghai, a report prevailed that the foreign factories at Canton and the shipping at Whampoa had been burned by the mob. The report was brought from Canton overland, and was very generally believed by the Chinese.

At Chusan the troops are in excellent health, only 35 men being in Hospital, and the cases not serious.

CANTON.

Business is inactive, and will continue so until after the arrival of the mail. The Regatta was to be held on the 13th, 14th and 15th; the Amateurs, in the absence of important duties, were preparing for a keen contest, and it was expected that the pulling and sailing matches would even be better than usual.

Wotung Leekee, a Chinese Merchant, gives a series of entertainments on a grand scale; the first on Saturday last. All the foreign Merchants and a number of his countrymen are invited; the principals of houses on one day, and the Juniors on the following day. After dinner they are to be entertained with theatrical exhibitions. The Actors are a chosen band from Peking; and as none of them receive less than a tael and a half per diem, they may be looked upon as the stars of the East.

The approach of the summer months renders a place of residence at Macao or Hongkong almost indispensable, and we regret, though we are not surprised to hear, that several parties who have been wavering in their choice of the two places, have fixed upon Macao. The preference of the Portuguese settlement to a British colony by British Merchants requires little comment—it is a very clear evidence of our prostrate condition—and carries with it a rebuke, which though our rulers, are too hardened to perceive, is not the less severe and merited. It is less than a year since the last British mercantile establishment was closed at Macao; the measures of Sir John Davis, made some pause, before they incurred the expense of an establishment in Hongkong, it being clear that the local commerce was gradually decreasing. Their anticipations have been but too well realized, and they return to live under the once despised government of a Portuguese possession in preference to a colony under the laws of their own country, and ruled by a person, whose literary pursuits, it was to be presumed, would at least have enabled him to distinguish between rule and mis-rule. It may appear incredible, but it is asserted that even now, after being forsaken by nearly all the foreign Merchants, Macao as a place of trade is superior to Hongkong where so many Merchants have congregated. In explanation of this, it may be said that, the Chinese buyers have no confidence in Hongkong. When they come to the place, they hear of a monopoly of the very articles they wish to purchase, and are informed by the Monopolists, that if they purchase opium, it does not matter in how large a quantity, from the foreign Merchants they are liable to be severely punished. The evils of the place are thus exaggerated, and the stranger carries his vessel and his traffic to Macao.

The monopolies are doubly injurious—directly they effect the Native shop-keeper who has to contend against them—indirectly they effect the foreign Merchant, whose customers are driven away by reports cunningly circulated by men to whose characters no particular allusion is necessary—again, the interests of the whole community who hold property, or have a calling by which they earn a livelihood, is directly injured by the cause referred to.

In corroboration of our opinion upon the subject, we mention that respectable Chinese have called and enquired whether it was true that they could purchase opium from foreign Merchants in quantities not less than one chest, and on being informed that they could, they appeared incredulous. We have been told that on the arrival of trading Junks, the holders of the retail farms were in the habit of boarding and exhibiting a paper bearing some official stamp, by which the strangers were lead to believe that they were not permitted to purchase certain articles of Indian produce, except from the parties holding the monopoly—no limitation being made as to quantity.

The Chinese in Canton have it rumored, that a British ship of war lately fired into a fort at the Bogue, and that the guns from the fort blew her out of the water! The report pleases the patriots of course—and it will not do to contradict it.

We hear a fresh instance of the intelligence of the enlightened nation who—of the point of the beyond—made a treaty, which would do more for the most liberal commercial system of the west.

The steamer "Corsair" was engaged to bring down some teas for a vessel filling up in this harbour. The "Corsair" was entered at the Consulate and the usual tonnage dues paid. The Hoppo objected to the teas being put on board, Steamers not been named in the Treaty or Supplementary treaty. We would have supposed that the term vessel includes all the varieties, whether propelled by sails, or by steam, or by both; whether rigged as ships, brigs, or schooners. Such, however, was not the opinion of the sapient Hoppo, and on the matter being referred to Keying that "enlightened statesman" he entirely agreed with his subordinate officer. This is a return to the old system of cavilling, and unless it is decidedly opposed at the first, there is no knowing where it is to end. The Chinese find they have not got a Pottinger to deal with.

WOOSUNG REGATTA.

On 23rd March, we had the pleasure of witnessing the long expected Regatta at Woosung; which considering the unpropitious state of the weather came off with great spirit, and eclat. It was attended by all the elite of Shanghai.

After the various sports of the day, the Company sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, where all the delicacies, in and out of season, were provided. Covers were laid for 70; the utmost unanimity prevailed, and dancing was kept up till an early hour next morning, when the party retired to recruit for the approaching amusements of the day.

The splendidly contested Races came off as follows.

Boats double banked for a purse contains \$50. 1 Spoiled Child "Folkestone," 2 Teaser "Fernate," 3 Belang "Corsair," 4 Shamrock "Wm Hughes."

2ND RACE.—Ladies Cup. Four oared Gigs, (Amateurs) 1 Secret Gents of Shanghai, 2 Phaeton Woosung Captains, This was indeed a beautiful race. On starting the boats went away nearly together. The Secret slightly leading; they raced neck and neck to the turn, when the Secret went ahead after this had it all her own way home, and won by 3 lengths. Both boat's crews came in quite fresh.

The prize for this race was most magnificently chased and embossed cup, which was presented to the fortunate winners by a young lady present in a neat and appropriate speech.

THIRD RACE—Prize \$40. Four oared gigs; Seamen. 1 Paddy from Cork "Corsair," 2 Phantom "Wm Hughes," 3 Blaney "Fernate."

The Paddy took the lead, and kept it, winning by two lengths; same distance separating the 2nd and 3rd boats.

FOURTH RACE—Prize \$50. Five oared gigs; Seamen. 1 Phantom "Wm Hughes," 2 Blaney "Fernate," 3 Thirth "Folkestone."

This was a pretty race, the Phantom winning by a boats length.

FIFTH RACE—Prize \$60. Six oared Gigs. 1 Oh! K. "Black Dog," 2 Barbara Allen "Don Juan," 3 Domine Dabbs "Corsair," 4 Pussidone "Time."

The above boats came in as above placed.

GRAND SAILING MATCH. For all classes of Boats—4 Prizes, viz:—\$50, \$70, \$60, \$50

Rover "Corsair," Shearlock "Wm Hughes," Levent do, Beauty "Petrel."

The following boats also started, but were not placed by the umpire.

Spoiled Child "Folkestone," Teaser "Fernate," Matchless "Coreya," Belamy "Corsair," Time "Time," Cerberus "Black Dog"

The boats started with a nice breeze, and after some pretty management came in as above.

GRAND FINALE. Four Prizes, \$70, \$60, \$50, \$40. For any boats that have started during this Regatta.

1st Spoiled Child "Folkestone," 2nd Phantom "Wm Hughes," 3rd Oh! K. "Black Dog," 4th Paddy from Cork "Fernate."

Several other boats started, but were not placed, the pace throughout being too good for them.

This was a splendid race, and the start of so many boats was capably managed; Phantom took the lead, closely followed by Paddy and the "Baby" Oh! K. well up, they remained in that position to the turn, when Spoiled Child came out and challenged the leading boat. A capital race then ensued, the young'un passing the Girth in the last hundred yards and winning in good style. After the distribution of the various prizes, the Company partook of the hospitality prepared for them, and the evening went off with wit and spirit, enlivened by songs of no mean order.

[Communicated.]

COMMERCIAL WITH BORNEO.—The Singapore Free Press of June 26 contains the following paragraph, relating to the English efforts to open a commercial intercourse with Borneo:

The H.C. steamer *Phlegathon* returned to Singapore on the 24th Jan. from Borneo, with Capt. Bethune, H.N. and crew. We have not heard the results of this second visit of Captain Bethune to Borneo, but we believe that it was found that such were in the greatest abundance and of excellent quality. The *Hope of Borneo* reported that an American Captain had paid him a visit, the Com-

mander of which wished him to enter into a treaty, but his Royal Highness, according to his own account, declined complying with the request.

We are sorry to say that this account of the Rajah is confirmed by Captain Percival's account of the interview. Captain F. was in command of the Constitution and had orders from our government to attempt the negotiation of a treaty with the natives. His official report to our government has just been published. The following paragraphs contain the important parts of it. They are from a despatch of his Lieutenant Mr Chaplin.

Coast of Borneo, 9th April, 1845. Sir: Pursuant to your instructions of the 7th instant, I left the ship, with the boats under my command, and proceeded to Moorro point, which I reached at 7 A. M. of the 8th instant, thence to the city of Borneo, arriving there at 2 P. M. of the same day.

Near the entrance of the city we were met by a messenger from the Sultan, who was directed to conduct us to the palace; and on entering the town two salutes were fired in honor of our arrival.

Proceeding directly to the palace, I was received by the Sultan in a spacious and airy apartment, filled with a large concourse of people of rank; the dais, or raised portion of the floor, upon which the throne stood, was reserved for the principal officers of state, myself, and our interpreter. The Sultan rose as I entered, offered his hand to be shaken, and desired me to be seated. I now informed him, through the interpreter, that we were come to his country from the Sultan of America. (I used this term as being the most comprehensive one) to bring him from that personage a cordial greeting, assurances of friendship, and his desire to cultivate a more intimate intercourse; that America was an extensive country, with a numerous marine of both war and merchant vessels, and a great variety of articles of commerce; that, of the latter, we had supplies on board, intended as a present to his Majesty; that in opening a trade with Borneo, we had no desire to acquire a title to any portion of his Majesty's dominions, but simply an open and fair trade for our merchant vessels, protection to their crews, immunity from exorbitant exactions, and a guarantee to that effect in the form of a treaty, the terms and stipulations of which should be made conformable to the views of the Sultans of both countries.

To this speech, carefully conveyed to his Majesty in detached sentences by our interpreter, he replied through his chief minister, that it met his approbation, but that within a very short period he had granted to the English government the exclusive right of trade in Borneo proper, and now he could do nothing for America.

To this I replied that it was not the custom of maritime nations to grant exclusive rights of trade to any particular one; that in so doing a nation fettered its own industry, deprived its citizens of many advantages in the arts and agriculture; that the Divine hands, for a wise purpose, had not bestowed the fruit of the earth equally and alike upon every country and climate; and that when it was too late the "Sultan" might have cause to regret so ruinous a policy.

His reply to this seemed to have been made with a view of closing the door to any thing in the shape of a treaty. It was that Mr Brooke was now the English Rajah of Borneo proper, and that nothing could be done without reference to him.

The next object of importance in your instructions was, to ascertain whether we might obtain, by purchase or otherwise, the right to use certain mines of coal, said to exist in the island. But all negotiation on this point was cut short by the Sultan's informing me that, within three weeks past, an English war steamer had visited Borneo, with a special agent of the Queen of England, who had purchased the exclusive right to all the coal within the dominions of the "Sultan."

Captain Percival states further that while he was at Singapore the object of his expedition was known, and that this Mr Brooke and Capt. Bethune at once left for Borneo in a steamer, so as to anticipate, if possible, his negotiations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. APRIL. 9, H.M.S. *Dadalus*, McQuhae, Foo-chow. 10, *Sylph*, Macdonald, East Coast. 10, *Osprey*, Young, Shanghai. 10, *Starling*, Cheyne, Whampoa. 12, *Emerald* (Ham) Tollens, Shanghai, 31 March. 12, *Maseppa*, McFarlane, Woosung & Chusan. 13, *Areatus* (A.M.) Elwell, Boston, 30 October.

PASSENGERS. Per *Esmeralda*, J. M. Smith Esq., and Lady.

American Ship *Areatus* spoke on Lat. 10° 20' N. Long 131° 52' E. Bark *Lima* from Pulo Penang for China, reported a having stopped at Celebes to recruit his crew, all of whom had been sick—left his 2nd officer, and 4 men sick at Celebes.

Maseppa spoke Brig *Gem* in Yangtze kiang, 72 days from Bombay to China—*Popsy* and *Pearl* off Lamyet—*Sapphire* and *Torrington* had arrived at Chusan.

SAILED. APRIL. 8, *St. Benito* (Sp.), Gonzales, Manila. 9, *Vishnu* (Balley) Harberber, Bally. 11, *Bengalen*, Fisher, Liverpool. 12, *Emerald*, (Ham.) Tollens, Whampoa. 13, *A. Apur*, Durham, Singapore & Calcutta. 13, *Starling*, Cheyne, South S. Islands & Sydney.

REPORTS. *Osprey*, Young, Whampoa. *Asia*, King, Whampoa. *Mor*, Allen, Bombay.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent. Includes entries for March and April.

SAILED.

MARCH, 21, Mischief, Calcutta. 22, Sarah, Macao. 22, Sophia Fraser, Amoy. 23, Nauveau Tropic, (French) China. 23, Anonyma, Calcutta.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot. H.M.S. Dardalus, Captain MacQuhae. H. M. Str. Vulture, Captain Macdougall. H. C. Str. Pluto, Lieut. Airy. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King. H. M. S. Mindon, 2nd Master in charge Osmer Hospital and Store Ship.

Areatus (Am.) Elwell, Bush and Co. Anita, King, Dent and Co. Bonanjee Hormusjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. Colon (Sp), Urbicta, J. Matheson and Co. Corsair (steam), Soames, W. H. Franklyn. Deina, Pruen, 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, Tibbitts, Nye, Parkin and Co. Linnet, Youngusband and Co. Mazappa, McFarlane, J. Matheson and Co. Mary, Suwerkrop, Captain. Mor, Alsten, J. Matheson and Co. Osprey, Young, Lindsay and Co. Privateer, Martell, Bush and Co. Sylph Macdonald, J. Matheson and Co. St. Antonio (P. schr), Ordeo. Wanderer, Priest, Ordeo.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Backinghamshire, McGregor, D & M R-and Co. Bevil, Furlay, Hansen. Esmeralda (Ham.), Tollens, Boustead and Co. Euphrates, Gifford, Jamieson, How and Co. Gilmore, Lindsay and Co. Governor Doherty, Wilson, P. F. Cama and Co. Isabella, Grey, Gilman and Co. Junsjee Jeejeebhoy, Connor, J. Matheson and Co. Juven Corin, D & M Rustomjee and Co. Lady Howden, McEacharn, Gilman and Co. Meloe (Fr), Durand, Reynvaan and Co. Masdew, Chape, C. G. Lungruna. Princess Royal, Douly, Lindsay and Co. Stahart, Dixon, Hormusjee Framjee. Starling, Cheyne, Captain. Shah Alum, Dumayne, J. D. Rustomjee. Wild I. ish Girl, Buckton, Captain.

VESSELS AT MACAO.

Amelia (Fr), J. A. Durran, Jr. Falcon, Bellany, J. Matheson and Co. Harrie, 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, A. Heard and Co. Uniao (Sp), J. Salado. Vioz (Sp), Burdenove, J. Matheson and Co. Vixen, Milne, 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. New Lintin, Chase, Russell and Co.

FOR SALE.

THE teak built and copper bottomed Cutter "EMMA," measuring about 14 tons, at present lying at Canton. For particulars apply to S. E. PATTULLO. Canton, 10th April, 1846.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to ARCH: MELVILLE. Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO LET.

THAT commodious House, (lately occupied by Mr Gabriel as the British Hotel) situate in Stanley and Graham Streets. For particulars apply to C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.

A CARD.

R. A. BRANE Shipping General and Commission Agent and Auctioneer, CHUSAN.

BEGS to acquaint the merchants and others of China &c. &c. that he has commenced business in the above capacity; and in soliciting their patronage, assures them, that his best endeavours on all occasions shall be to promote their interest. From his long experience in mercantile houses, his having been two and a half years on the island, and doing business on moderate charges, he trusts to insure success. Respectable reference can be given if required. Chusan, 3rd April 1846.

SADDLERY.

JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by the undersigned, an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Snaffle and Weymouth Bridles, Double and single Head Reins, Head Stalls, Stirrups and Stirrup Leathers. The above are from one of the first London houses, of a superior quality, and will be sold at very moderate prices. F. FUNCK. Victoria, 9th April, 1846.

AN Invoice of lead piping "ex "Earl Powis," for sale by the undersigned. HOLMES & BIGHAM. Victoria, 13th April, 1846.

FOR SALE.

MARGAUX and Lafite Cherts, in one dozen cases. ROBERT RUTHERFURD, Queen's Road, Victoria, 13th April, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF COAL. ON Saturday next, the 18th of April 1846, in the premises, (occupied by Lourenco Pereira, Esq.) Feitoria, Jon. Serra, has been requested to put up for sale, to the highest bidders, by Public Auction, on account of the French Government, by order of Ch. LEBRETON BACOVA, Esq. About 4 to 500 tons of Coal. The whole will be put up in convenient lots. Macao, 9th April, 1846.

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

JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by F. FUNCK. Allsort's Pale India Ale in three dozen cases. A few sets of Parkside and other Jugs. Blue and black Cachmerets 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 LEMONADES direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery. Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished. Canton 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

ONE Bay Manila Poney, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman; apply to G. DEWAR, at Mr MAO KNIGHT'S Brook Cottage. West Point, 9th April 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL,

KEYING 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 Keying 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. Billiards can be engaged in airy and spacious rooms with a water frontage, at the following rates, viz:— Day Games 1/2 Rupee. Night do. 1/2 do.

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

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business at Victoria 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 Cheroots, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, 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.

FOR SALE.

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

McEWEN & Co.

GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents. Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chinama 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 this office. Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

LINGUISTS Reports and Navy Bills for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China," 24th Dec., 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper. Comptrolers 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 Tandi of imports, and exports, for coasting houses.

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. }

HISTORY OF PANICS.

(From the Liverpool Journal.) There is no creature upon earth so unreasoning as an animal as a man in a panic; and in mercy to them and their victims, it is worth while contrasting the circumstances of former ones with the present, marking their points of difference, and noticing where they assimilate.

The years 1824 and 1825 were years of great speculation, coupled with a high price of wheat. The average being, in

Table with 3 columns: Dec, 1824, March, 1825, Dec, 1825. Rows: 63s. 6d., 69s. 1d., 64s. 4d. per qr.

Whatever induced that speculative spirit, cheap food, it is clear, had little to do with it.

In the early part of 1824, the cheapness of money, partly owing to the reduction of the old Four per Cents, stimulated speculation more particularly amongst that class of society accustomed to live on annuities, and the appetite was pandered to by the great loanmongers in the city. The South American States borrowed, through them, to the extent of £11,000,000, which entailed a loss of nearly the whole of the sum subscribed.

Mr Porter estimates that £5,000,000 sterling were sunk in mining speculations in South America, the greater part of which may be considered lost. And yet so infatuated were the public at that time, that, on January 11th, 1825, the following premiums were paid for that description of stock:—

Table with 2 columns: Share, Prices. Rows: Anglo Mexican, Brazilian, Columbian, Real del Monte, United Mexican.

In the early part of 1824, reports were circulated of a deficiency in the cotton crop, of silk and other articles of foreign produce, and speculation ran riot in all descriptions of staple articles.

In the fall of 1825 (the crash came in December of that year,) five or six London bankers stopped payment, and sixty-three in the country. The high prices of produce had produced their natural result—a drain of bullion; increased distrust prevailed in consequence of the bankruptcy of the bankers, and the Bank of England was only saved from suspending specie payments by the accidental finding of a box of old one pound notes, their specie being reduced, on 24th Dec., to £1,027,000.

In the fall of 1834, the average price of wheat was 40s 6d per quarter, and on the first of January, 1836, 30s, the lowest point it reached; at this time the Bank had upwards of £7,000,000 of bullion, and the Exchanges were favourable to the import of the precious metals.

During the years 1833, 34, and 35, while the prices of provisions progressively fell, the demand for manufactures for home consumption and export steadily increased. No stocks accumulated either of the raw or manufactured article; the prices of all commodities were fairly remunerative, but un-influenced in any perceptible degree by undue speculation. During the latter part of this time money was plentiful at from 2 to 3 per cent, the Bank having loaned largely to discount brokers.

In 1835 the Government of the United States paid off the last portion of its national debt. This honourable act so raised the character of American citizens, that, coupled with the cheapness of money, loans upon the credit of the individual States for internal improvements, upon the security of banks, canals, railroads, public buildings, &c., were negotiated with the greatest facility. And probably not less than 20 to 25 millions were raised in this way during 1835 and 1836. The result of these loans is well known.

During these years numerous joint-stock banks were established, who by imprudent credits added to the speculative fever, and between 300 and 400 joint-stock companies, with a nominal capital of upwards of £200,000,000—for every undertaking, from manufacturing asphalt—catching whales up to making railways—were created. Gambling in the shares of these various and dissimilar undertakings was carried to an enormous extent, and prices of all stocks bore a premium.

The prices of foreign produce rose, more particularly in those articles imported from America and China. Cotton rose from 25 to 40 per cent; silk 40 to 50 per cent.

The fatal facility of credit was so great, that the Bank of England discounted to an unprecedented extent the paper of the four or five great houses that almost monopolized the American trade.

In August, 1836, the bank raised its rate to 5 per cent. Prices began to fall—the panic increased. In Nov. the joint-stock banks began to break; and the bank, having only £4,000,000 in specie, tried the dangerous experiment of propping some of them up. In Feb., 1837, the great American houses got into difficulties, and the Bank of England, who had given them unlimited credit, and was deeply involved, had to keep them up until they had got out of their great difficulties. In June, 1837, after keeping the commercial world in a state of mistrust for 6 months, the American houses were allowed to go down; and, after a severe panic of a month, the great source of mistrust having been removed, things began to revive, and, by December, the stock of bullion had increased to £5,172,000. The two important staples, cotton and silk, that had been sustained by the unlimited credit given to a few first-rate buyers, fell in price about 50 per cent in the summer of 1837, or rather below their level in 1834.

The bullion in the Bank of England. In 1825 was £1,027,000. In 1836 £5,172,000. In 1845 £12,720,000. Providence, after afflicting this country with bad and un-favourable harvests for a series of years, favoured us with most prolific ones in 1842, 43, and 44; the price of wheat fell to 45s per quarter and trade, which had been in a state of depression greater than ever was known, revived, commencing with the home demand. Food had been so dear that the labouring population of the United Kingdom had not been able to clothe themselves for the three years prior to 1842. The cheapening of food consequent on the good harvest enabled them to become customers to the manufacturers; the increased prosperity in the manufacturing districts stimulated the traffic in the existing railways, and a general advance in their receipts naturally caused a corresponding one in the price of their stock, and as naturally created, on the part of the proprietary, who had and were profiting by such investment, a desire to increase their investments in that description of security. This desire was participated in, at first, very partially by the general public—hardly at all by what is called the monetary interest in London—until the latter end of 1843. From that time the public at large became innoculated with the prevailing desire to speculate in these securities; and the continuance of cheap food, the absence of all speculation in foreign loans and American projects, combined with the low prices of all the great staple articles of import, and the favourable nature of the exchanges, leading to an immense accumulation of bullion in the coffers of the Bank, tended to throw, and did throw, the whole current of that speculative feeling (which, in the former panics, embraced anything and everything,) upon railway enterprise.

Scheme succeeded scheme, in rapid succession, from the autumn of 1843, till the mania culminated in October, 1845, when according to the Times and Mr Spackman, there were 118 lines of railway in progress of execution, and 1,263 companies projected, with nominal capitals amounting to upwards of £500,000,000 sterling. But if we take the Liverpool list, published by Hall and Co., we find that at no time has the number of railway companies in operation, making or projected, whose shares were saleable in this the largest and wildest market in the kingdom, for these securities numbered 209, divided thus:—

Table with 2 columns: Description, Number. Rows: Railways in operation, New railways in progress, Bills passed, 1844, Railway bills passed, 1845, Decision deferred, Have been before Parliament, New railways for next session, Total.

Making every allowance for accidental omissions, it is very evident that buying and selling, speculation and gambling, have been confined to little more than 200 lines, 34 of which were in operation, and that, however many prospectuses may have been issued, the real risk consists in the loss that may be sustained on that number.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, there can be no doubt of the present fact, that something more than a panic, an absolute collapse, has taken place in the share market, and that it is affecting more and more other departments of trade.

It becomes the duty, therefore, of all parties interested in the public weal, to examine and elucidate the causes that have produced this "great fact." And we think the best way to do this is, to compare the general state of the country now, with its corresponding state in previous panics in the money market—showing the bulison in the Bank—the price of wheat, and of the staple articles of produce in each separate period.

The panic of 1825 we consider to have been created by over-speculation in foreign loans, mines, and foreign produce.

The panic of 1836 and 37 was created by the money interest, headed by that great sinner, the Bank of England, assisted by the newly-formed Joint-Stock Banks, giving unlimited credit to foreign adventurers, and overgrown mercantile houses, and was prolonged by the endemics to throw the loss off their own shoulders upon the community at large.

The present panic differs from both, in its being confined entirely to one particular locality, to one particular object—the locality being the United Kingdom; the object, the facilitating internal communication by an immense extension of railway system. Former panics have been caused by speculation in unproductive investments; this has this distinguishing feature, that it is caused by excessive speculation in the most profitable investment of modern times. We predict, that it will be a short as it is sharp.

TYPGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

There are sometimes faults in judgment as well as errors arising from inadvertence or haste, and they are generally most perplexing to young beginners who commit their writings to the press in trembling anxiety for their appearance and general reception. Editors and old writers long in traces, soon overcome their sensitiveness to such mistakes, and though they may feel sometimes annoyed by them, often smile at the perversion of the sense rendered, or rejoice when by any lucky accident the meaning may be fortunately preserved. In the publication of a book, where sufficient time ought to be allowed for revision and correction, such errors are inexcusable; but, in the daily issue of a newspaper, where chance happens to all compositors, and "time waits for no man"—in the hurry of getting out the news, aided by the "happening in" of interlopers, the bad chirography of correspondents, and countless other vexations too numerous for record, it is wonderful that they do not occur more frequently, and are not more prominent in their kind. As they inevitably happen, however, they serve as a test of the temper of writers, and of the patience of editors.

But these same typographical errors are sometimes inexpressibly ludicrous, and made so by the mere change of a single letter. It was not long since that an editor of a country paper undertook to say something to his readers about dozing in church, having on a previous Sunday, observed very many of the congregation fast asleep. Addressing to the nodding of heads which he saw around him, he ended the paragraph thus: "Scarcely was the exordium of the pastor's sermon concluded, when Deacon G. and Deacon T. with twenty or thirty others in a straight line from the pulpit had gone to the land of nod." The compositor mistook a couple of letters, and the last three monetary figures were so perverted as to read

the "hand of God!" The paragraph was read and re-read as soon as the paper was issued, without being distinctly understood, when a mesmerizer who had been present in the church; undertook to construe the passage to his own advantage, by saying that the sleep was magnetic and that he had sent the deacons &c. off on a journey to the celestial regions. The rise took, and the man's next lecture was fully attended! Mistakes in print nevertheless, often strike unlucky blows. The London Examiner, in commenting upon similar blunders, remarks to the effect that the omission of a t makes the mortal the moral, and the immortal poet stands praised as the immortal poet, instancing having read a short time ago a lamentation on "the frightful increase of morality in the metropolis," and having seen a treatise on "the blessed immortality of the soul;" we have met, it says, with the glory of conquerors turned into gory by the dropping of the conquering; our loyalty has been shocked by the announcement of a "most reasonable attempt on the life of a sovereign;" but, worst of all, we lately saw the Duke of Buckingham described, through the dropping of the d's letter, as "the Farmer's Friend."

The Philadelphia Gazette once announced "a day of fasting (!) and prayer in the Presbyterian churches attached to the old school Synod of New Jersey. The New York Sun corrected the error, and soon afterwards had the following paragraph.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—Isaac T. Hopkins has been appointed agent in behalf of discharged prisoners, by the association for the reform of "Poisons!"

During the delivery of a late course of lectures on Ancient Egypt by George R. Gliddon Esq., before the Lowell Institute, we understood to give in the Transcript, an abstract of each lecture, and took particular pains in the examination of the proof, when a ludicrous error would have been given to the public had it not been for timely correction. The sentence ran "Amunoph 3d of Egypt termed Memnon, which name was also mingled with Homer's Memnon, Hesiod's Demi God" &c. Judge of our mute astonishment on finding the compositor had rendered the two last words as Herod's demijohn!!! Only a week since, the Boston Courier—a journal usually of exceeding correctness,—in giving to its readers, Mr. Hillard's speech on the presentation of a handsome edition of Shakespeare to Mr. Murdoch, the elocutionist, made the speaker appear to say that "the human race was the noblest of instruments" a many-toned instrument truly, but it was the voice of which Mr. H. spoke! Very lately, the New York Herald announced that "the oration of Samson was performed for the tenth time in Boston," and a southern paper in noticing the amicable termination of a quarrel which it was feared might end in a duel, said the whole affair had been adjusted "horribly—honourably being doubtless intended."

The Christian Mirror of a late date gives the following delicious "errors of the press." "In reporting a speech it says, we wrote—"your ancestors worshipped Thor and woden." The printer amended, by substituting "stone and wooden." He had read respecting "idols of wood and stone," and did not doubt that we had perpetrated an error. We wrote, "assembled at the house of Cornelius"—it was printed, "assembled at the house of correction!"

We might go on to a much greater extent, with the enumeration of such and even more palpable errors, but time and space fail us and we pass to the blunders of sense which are sometimes committed, our limits obliging us even here to give but one amusing illustration, and for this we go out of the country to the great press of London.

Among the blunders in which the loyal "reporters," of the Queen's sojourn in Scotland fell, was one more than ordinarily absurd. Learning that her Majesty had observed the labors of the "shearers," and being ignorant that in Scotland the word is applied to reapers, the reporters not only asserted that her Majesty had been present at a sheep shearing, (late in the month of September!) but, that they had actually witnessed the process themselves on the occasion.

To enhance the absurdity, the 'Illustrated News,' of the next Saturday, gave an accurate illustration of the scene, from a drawing made at the time, by their own artist!

So much for errors of the both accidental and intentional.—(Boston Transcript.)

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—The foreign correspondent of the Atlas relates the following nocturnal adventure occurring to an exhilarated party of Americans after keeping our Yankee Festival.

A most martial exploit was achieved on Thanks giving day, or rather night, by a round dozen of Americans, who emerged into the Rue St. Honore, about two o'clock in the morning, after a supper at the Trois Freres Provencaux, at which absent friends had been freely toasted. They determined to carry by storm, the post of the municipal guard, opposite the Palais Royal, and advanced towards it in close order, charging canes and umbrellas. To the "Que Vive" of the astonished sentinel, the leader replied, La France, and as in their character of Frenchmen, en avant was the word, the next moment found them in possession of the guard house, to the great discomfort of the sleeping soldiers who did not enter into the joke. The joy of the captors was of short duration for the door which they had opened was shut by the sentry outside. Retreat was impossible, and they were forced to yield themselves prisoners at discretion, and submit to the judgment of the officer of the guard. Luckily for them, he was not disposed to consider it an emute, and they were merely sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve hours, in the vicin, or guard-house cell, where they had an opportunity of reflecting on the vanity of glory.

"Et puis nous y pouvois prendre, Quo tel est pris qui croit prendre."

In relation to the Doctor's Prison in the Soc de Clichy, Paris, the same writer makes the following statement; Foreigners can be arrested for all debts over 60 francs, provided the creditor is a native. The imprisonment ceases after two years, if the debt does not exceed 500 francs—after 4 years when below 1000 francs, and so on. Creditors are obliged to pay in advance the prison allowance of 30 francs per month, although several in the prison spend a thousand.—They have their apartments, servants,

&c. and live in great style. The prisons have almost always some American occupants, generally young men, who have been ruined by the pleasures of Paris, and the facility of obtaining credit. A Mr. Swan is said to have passed twenty-three years at Saint Pelagie, from which he was taken on the 29th of July 1830, highly incensed that he was not permitted to remain.

(From the Christian Watchman, Sept. 26.)

CHINA.—Rev. J. L. Shuck, with a number of other missionaries having recently removed from Hongkong to Canton, writes as follows.

Dr. Devan and myself are now permanent residents of this mighty city. Canton contains one million of immortal souls, speaking one dialect, and accessible to missionary effort. With ten native preachers, we are laying plans for most vigorous operations—it is indeed in truth a glorious field. The late American Treaty renders us AND OUR CONVERTS SECURE. The people eagerly receive our books, receive us politely, crowd our chapels, and listen with attention to our message. It is said that the Emperor has publicly sanctioned the introduction of Christianity into the empire. The present Governor of Canton province, who resides in this city, is a gentleman of uncommon abilities and good feeling. He signed the treaties made with China by England, France, and the United States. When on a visit of state to Hongkong, I presented him with a copy of the New Testament in Chinese; he received it politely, and also a few tracts in Chinese, on the principles of Christianity; and on his return to Canton sent me a splendid fan with his own autograph upon it.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS

Says the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, "We do not want a man to subscribe to our journal who has a soul so small as to ring out the change of 'Stop my paper,' should we happen to admit an article that does not exactly accord with his views. We wish this understood. More than that—if we can find out individuals disposed to cavil at our course, he cannot have our paper at any price. We claim the right to exercise the liberty of the press, so long as it is done for good and justifiable motives."

There is sound sense as well as noble independence in these sentiments, and we honor the man who acts in accordance with them. It is not to be expected that an editor can express everybody's opinions, in such a way as to please everybody's taste. But suppose he could do it, and made that his highest rule of action, what confidence could the public repose in his honesty? It is the duty of editors, as it is of all others, to please all men, when it can be done "for their good to edification," but not otherwise. What sort of an opinion does that man form of the principles and conscience, and self-respect of an editor, who undertakes to operate upon him by the threat, "Stop my paper?" Does such a man judge the editor by himself? Is he so ready to be flattered, or bribed, or bullied, out of his opinions, that he naturally tries the effect of it on others? Suppose this doctrine to prevail so that every editor who dared to have a soul of his own, was driven from the field to give place to a craven spirit, drivelling crew, whose highest aim should be to please everybody, would that be a public benefit? That is the tendency of the 'stop my paper' argument,—an argument which appeals to no honorable or manly feeling, but only to cupidity, to meanness, and to cowardice; and which could excite no emotion but of contempt or pity towards him who uses it. An editor may be just towards his liab to err as other men of equal information and wisdom, but having so many more opportunities, and exposures, he has some claim to leniency. And at must be remembered too, that if he is fit for his station, he will be likely to have a degree of self-respect, at least respect for his position, and for his readers, which, although he might receive a kind, a frank, fraternal appeal, or even a paternal expostulation or admonition, would incline him to treat with very little ceremony, men who could approach him with no argument but a threat, and that too of the meanest character. He must have very little confidence in the power of truth and honesty who would be frightened out of his course by threats of this sort.

Our course has been to express opinions freely, yet kindly; to do it if possible so as to give no just cause of offence, and to suffer others to do the same, and if any class of persons cannot bear this, we part company with them without much regret. That editor must have a small subscription list, or a small soul, who cannot afford to lose the favor of such people for the noble gratification of telling an important truth to the rest of his readers. We express ourselves with the more freedom because this argument has not often been applied to us, and when it has been it has been treated "like the idle wind which we respect not." A editor whose only hold upon his readers is that he skillfully and pleasantly echoes their opinions, may probably fear such an argument.—(Ibid Oct. 10.)

A MISSIONARY APPOINTED.—"The foreign Missionary Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, at their regular monthly meeting, held Sept. 1st, rays the Religious Herald, "appointed Samuel C. Clopton licentiate, a missionary to China. Bro. C. is a graduate of Columbian College, and is one of the Southern students who left Newton on account of the adoption of the Circular by the Boston Board. He is highly esteemed for his intelligence, prudence and piety. We doubt not that by God's blessing he will become a laborious and useful missionary among the heathen"—(Ibid)

FOREIGN MISSIONS. The father of modern missions to the heathen is William Carey; a man who lived to see the field of Christian enterprise, into which he was the first to enter, extended to every great division of the globe, and hundreds of missions engaged, each in gathering a few sheaves of the immense harvest. Mr. Carey died at Serampore, India, June 9, 1834, in the 73rd year of his age. He was at first a poor boy, who learned the trade of a shoemaker, but by the force of native talent and industrious self-cultivation, he rose to the situation of village school-master, and afterwards became pastor of a small Baptist congregation in Moulton, England, with a

salary of ten or eleven pounds per year. By still continuing to keep school, and occasionally laboring at his trade, he supplied the deficiency of his revenue as to maintain his family.

But this obscure situation could not fetter his vigorous intellect, or limit his benevolent desires. He had an uncommon aptitude for the acquisition of languages, and a capacious and far-reaching mind, that could embrace large designs and future results. Moreover his heart was so warmed and enlightened by Divine grace as to glow with ardent desire for the conversion of those millions of heathen of whom heretofore the Christian world had been negligent.—By dint of talking, praying, preaching and printing on this subject, he kindled the zeal of many of his brethren in the same cause. Such noble co-adjutors as Fuller, Ryland, Sotcliffe and Pearce gathered round him; and on the 2nd of Oct. 1792, in the back parlor of a private residence, a Baptist missionary society was founded.—This was the earliest protestant institution for the conversion of heathen nations in modern times, and the progenitor of all our missionary societies. Mr. Carey offered himself for the first missionary, and sailed for Calcutta in 1793. The missionary establishment at Serampore, which has been a well of life to many in India, was found by his persevering efforts, and there, at the end of forty years, death found him still laboring in the vineyard, still ardent and happy in his work.—(Ibid Oct. 24.)

WELLINGTON AND SOULT.—1814, 1843.

None of M. Guizot's colleagues displayed more spirit at the close of the debate, than old Marshal Soult; and we scarcely know of a more singular parallel in parliamentary history, than that which the respective positions of the two oldest and greatest soldiers in Europe present at this moment, . . . both contending for the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries, whose respective armies each has led, and might again lead to the field, and both devoting the unextinguishable energy of their brave and honorable lives to the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Two warriors stood on the battle plain, Engaged in the mighty shock That thrilled through the Gallic Despot's reign, From the broad Garonne to the winding Seine, And burst the bonds of deliver'd Spain On the Pyrenean Rock.

The one retreated, with lion glare Still keeping his foes at bay; The other stooped down from his mountain lair, With eagle and swift flames streaming fair, Like the standard that ornaments the realm of air On her scattered and panting prey.

The thunders of war have ceased, and Time Has wrapped in his circling zone The scenes of blood, and the deeds of crime Which polluted each city, and soil, and clime, From the Pharaoh's tombs and Nilotic slime, To the Scythian's icy throne.

Where are these warriors now? No more Opposed in the battle strife; Their voices are heard like that voice of yore, Which rebuked the storm on Gennesaret's shore, And amidst the wind and the water's roar, Redeemed the apostle's life.

These heroes twain of the olden war Now bid the Destroyer cease; Unyoked the steeds of his iron car, And looking to regions beyond the jar Of furious faction, adore the star Of universal Peace.

(Old number of the London Times)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From the Hongkong Register Extra, April 11)

Calcutta, 23d February, 1846. We have now the pleasure to advise you of the second government Opium sale of the season which is just concluded. It consisted of 3,165 chests Patna and 800 chests Benares which realised the following extravagant prices:

Table with 3 columns: Highest, Lowest, Average. Rows for Patna and Benares.

The Patna as usual was sold in two divisions and the first bid was C. Rs. 1,510 at which 2 lots only were sold. It immediately declined to Rs. 1,490 at which a European speculator took 50 lots, and this bid was followed by another for a similar quantity, which sent up the price to C. Rs. 1,510 but a decline immediately followed and the division closed at prices varying from C. Rs. 1,455 to 1,480.

The Benares opened at C. Rs. 1,250 gradually declined to C. Rs. 1,320 at which a large bid was taken it went up to C. Rs. 1,335 and closed at C. Rs. 1,335.

The second division of Patna commenced at C. Rs. 1,465 at which rate nearly the whole of it was sold, only a few lots having been taken at C. Rs. 1,470.

There has been such extraordinary gambling upon this sale that it is difficult to say what quantity has been purchased on shippers account and what quantity has gone into the Bazaar, but we should say that no more than 1,000 chests of the Patna is for shipment and perhaps 500 chests of Benares, shippers having gone more upon the latter in consequence of its being comparatively cheaper.

The stock of Opium in the godowns this evening including to-day's sale is, Patna 3,336 chests Benares 1,373 chests, total 5,434 chests.

The following clippers are on the berth for China and Singapore:—"Rob Roy," "Dhur," "Cowasjee Family" and "Red Rover," but if they start immediately, they will have to fill up with Cotton.

Exchange on China is nominal at C. Rs. 210 to 212 and likely to advance a little in consequence of Opium ruling so high.

It was yesterday officially announced in the Government Gazette that we are to have nine monthly sales of Opium next year commencing in November.

MANILA.

(From the New Weekly General Price Current, Manila, 24th March.)

IMPORTS. Correct Goods.—The demand for colored Goods has continued pretty brisk during the week, and there have been several sales at about the prices quoted in our last number.—The demand however has been chiefly for the new imports, per "Dardo," "Flecha" and "22," old Goods being less enquired for.

Of Plain Cottons we have heard various sales. Grey Shirtings - at \$2 to \$2 1/2. White do. - at \$2 to \$2 1/2. Jaconet Manilla, at \$2 to \$2 1/2 per piece of 20 yds [10 inches].

For the next fortnight there will be very little business doing owing to the Holy Week holidays which commence on the 6th of next month.

EXPORTS.

Spices.—No demand whatever for current quality and none of very little, yet stayed of the new crop.—Neither coconuts nor gambias effected yet, and prices nominal. Hides.—Several arrivals.—No alteration in price since our last. Sarsaparilla.—Not more offering than last week. Sarsaparilla.—As usual. Sarsaparilla.—The next delivery, about 3,000 boxes, on the 2nd April.—None of the last delivery are sold at 2 1/2 per cwt. Sarsaparilla.—No operations for want of bills on Europe. On China in demand, 1 per cent. premium asked. On Sarsaparilla at 2 1/2. Sarsaparilla.—None to be had. Nominal freight 2 1/2 per ton.

(From the Singapore Free Press, March 26.)

EASTERN ARTICLES.

Arrack, Batavia.—Remains the same as noticed last week.

Aniseed.—Seldom inquired for, last sale at Drs. 7 1/2 per picul.

Alum.—Recent quotations by the Junks are selling in small lots at about quotations.

Beeswax.—Supplies of 111 piculs from Campar and 9 piculs from Sarawak—but no sales have been reported. Previous to the arrivals of these imports a lot of good clean was sold at \$36 1/2 per picul.

Butelnut.—Inquired for by the junk traders but no supplies have come in since our last.

Cloves, Bourbon.—None in the Market and wanted. Cloves are selling at high rates in China.

Campbor, China.—No further arrivals since our last and no sales have yet taken place. Quotations nominal.

Cassia.—No supplies from China and very little expected.

Coffee.—The only arrival is 550 piculs from Campar which remain in the hand of importers.

Cotton.—Sales have been confined to a few bales the Junk traders waiting until their pieces are sold.

Cotton Goods.—Benigal and Madras Piece Goods.—Continued very dull and difficult of sale at low prices.

Gambier.—Selling at \$1.50 to 1.55 per picul.

Gambouge.—It still wanted and the present high rates likely to be maintained.

Gold Dust.—Arrivals by Native Boats and sales at quotations. Shipped per "Anonyms" to Calcutta 200 buncals.

Gunnies.—No export demand and only saleable in small lots for immediate use Stock large.

Hides, Buffalo.—Limited imports and sales at quotations.

Opium.—The market continues very dull. "Patna" is nominally \$66. A few chests "Benares" have been sold at \$615 and holder generally are firm. No demand for "Malwa" or "Turkey."

By the "Rob Roy" we have received particulars of the second sale which took place on the 23rd February,—

Table with 4 columns: chests, highest, Lower, AVer. Rows for Behar and Benares.

Pepper, black.—Rho and Singapore.—Arrivals sell readily at \$4.10 per picul. Some demand exists for "white."

Rice.—Arrivals from Arracan but no sales reported. Sales of 750 piculs Bali at \$4 1/2 per coyan. A lot of Moonghy has been sold at \$2 per bag.

Sugar.—No transaction have taken place since our last. The quality of the productions of Singapore is favorable reported upon and No. 1 valued at \$5 per picul, which is about 50 cents higher than the first quality of Siam imported this season.

Sago, Pearl.—We have no transactions to report. There has been a good demand for "Flour" and sales made of about 2,000 piculs at \$2.00 a 2-5 per picul with bags.

Cigars, Manila.—We hear of sales of No. 3 at \$10 and No. 4 offering by second hands at \$8 per m. Advices from India represent the markets of Bombay and Calcutta, the chief outlet from this, as being overstocked and prices declining. From the large quantities shipped within the last few months these markets are likely to continue overstocked for some time to come and prices can hardly be supported here.

Tea, Junk.—No sales of consequence have yet taken place but importers evince much anxiety to quit their stocks.

Tin Straits.—Arrivals command \$17 and Pehang \$17.10 per picul.

Tobacco.—Generally dull. Sales of 125 piculs Bali, of good quality, at \$8 per picul.

Wheat.—No sale reported and heavy stocks.

EXCHANGES.

No transactions have been reported.

TONNAGE.

To England much wanted.

LATEST DATES.

From England, 24th January, via Ceylon.

From Bombay, 11th February via Ceylon.

From Calcutta, 2nd March per "Rob Roy."

From China, 7th March, per "Anomyia"

From Manila, 7th March, per "Quid Pro Quo."

From Batavia, 1st March, per steamer "Bromo."

SHANGHAI.

IMPORTS.

Per "Thomatin," British B. from Liverpool, arrived March, 1846.

38,800 pieces Grey Shirtings

510 " " Twills

700 " " White "

2,546 " " Shirtings

480 pairs Blankets

390 pieces Woollens &c 656 changes

1,146 " " Long Ells, 6,840 changes

250 " " Coloured Cottons

498 " " Prints

144 " " Velvetens

24 piculs Cotton Yarn

300 " " " for exportation

1 box Towels &c

84 piculs Soap

8 cases Glassware

320 dozens Beer

141 pieces Cotton Flannels

293 in No. Handkerchiefs.

Per "Ospray," Br. Sc. from Hobart Town, arrived 18th March, 1846.

43 cases Gun

4 " " Skins.

Per "Sisters," Br. Sc. from Hobart Town, arrived 18th March, 1846.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

In Ballast.

Note.—Particulars of the "Guednor's" and "Dido's" Imports not received.

EXPORTS.

Per "Torrington," Br. Sc. for Hongkong, sailed February, 1846.

29,120 pieces Grey Shirtings

3,190 " " White "

98 " " Woollens "

12 bales Raw Silk.

Per "Marion," Br. Ship, for London, sailed 14th March, 1846.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Tea Congou - - - 305,184 lbs.

Green, Twankay 33,081

Hyson - - - 2,046

Young Hyson - 15,011

Imperial - - - 2,403

Gumpowder - - 5,350 57,902

lbs. 263,036

389 bales Raw Silk.

Per "Sisters," Br. Sc. for Chusan, sailed 21st March, 1846.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

299 bags Saltpetre.

Note.—Particulars of the "Matilda's," "Dido's," and "Janet Wilson's" exports not received.

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