

THE FRIEND AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No 87.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 9TH, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4, all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8, \$5, and \$3, 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. Reputations one third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$2; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

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

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship BRAGANZA will leave this for the above places on Tuesday, the 20th of May.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Specie until 4 P. M., of Monday the 25th. 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 50 days, and CALCUTTA in 34 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, and Dombay Steam Navigation Company, are also understood to ply, the former between COLOMBO and the latter between GALLE, and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of 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.

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.

Until further notice the Rates of Freight will be—

FOR MEASUREMENTS GOODS.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, per Ton of 40 Cubic Feet, \$120 Sp.
And for SPECIE.
TO MADRAS and CALCUTTA 2 percent.
CEYLON 14 "
SINGAPORE and PENANG 1 "

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.

Further particulars regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage may be obtained by application at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1846.

TO LET.
A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Shorttete, 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.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to

ARCH: MELVILLE.
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO LET.
TWO Houses on the south side of Gough Street. Apply to

GEO. STRACHAN.

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.
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.

TO LET.
THE Bungalow in Caine's Road lately occupied by C. Hughson Esq. containing Drawing, Dining and Sitting Rooms; six Bed rooms with dressing and Bathing rooms attached. Servants with offices and Stabling complete. Rent only \$50 per month. Apply to

E. SPRING,
Ravensburg Cottage,
Stauanton Street.

TO LET.
THE spacious and convenient two storied House Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rate extremely moderate. For further particulars apply to

F. SPRING,
Ravensburg Cottage,
Stauanton Street.

TO LET.
TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

D. LAPRAK, 1 Wellington Terrace,
D'Aguilar Street,
Victoria 5th May 1846.

FOR SALE.
MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FRAMER JAMESON 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.

NOTICE.
THE Commercial Business of the undersigned I will from this date be continued, under the style of "Senn Van Basel & Co."

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL,
Canton, March 1st, 1846.

FOR SALE.
MADEIRA in Pipes, Hogheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stoddart & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbot's Pale Ale in Hogheads. 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.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of London.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Victoria, 22d April 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. Alsops 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 Gladstones, 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, COSSAT & Co.'s superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

MR. ROBER JACSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

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

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

HEGAN & Co.
1st January, 1846.

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

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

NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th March, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have removed from Hongkong to Canton.

Canton, 1st May 1846. REISS & Co.

FOR SALE.
MADEIRA in Pipes and Hhds. Also, Superior Malmsey in quarter casks. Apply to

BELL & Co, at Canton, or here to ARCH MELVILLE
Victoria, 29th April, 1836.

CIRCULAR.
MR. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land and Shipping Agent, receives goods from alongside ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, sells them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.

Queen's Road February, 17th 1846.

NOTICE.
THE Steamer CORSAIR having obtained a full supply of coals, will in future run regularly between Hongkong and Canton leaving on the following days.

From Canton, ... Wednesdays and Saturdays.
From Hongkong, ... Mondays and Fridays.

FARES.—Saloon \$12. Fore cabin \$6; no charge for Servants.

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Agent.

JUST landed ex Earl Powis from Liverpool, and on sale by the undersigned:—

Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, China Cables from 1 inch to 12 inches, Sheathing Copper, fine rounds of Beef and On Tongues.

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Queen's Road, 17th April, 1846.

A QUANTITY of GUN POWDER, for sale. Apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN.

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, Saddle Bridles and fifty dozen superior half hose.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

FOR SALE.
TWO Manila Saddles, broken to saddle and harness.

Also a Palanquin Gurry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to

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

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

An Invoice of lead piping ex "Earl Powis," for sale by the undersigned.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.
Victoria, 18th April, 1846.

FOR Sale by the undersigned:
Alsops Beer in bottle.
Byass's do. do.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.
Victoria, 22nd April 1846.

E. CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that he has just received by the "Braganza" splendid assortment of ladies French Silk and Gauze dresses, Bangs in cases, Alacé broché, Barge suit, Labrador, Veloutine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goulottes, and Millie rices, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest, and most distinguished lot of goods that has yet been received in Hongkong.

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

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 bidder.

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.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission Business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUES & Co. at Victoria, and DUES, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.

S. B. RAWLE,
N. DUES.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

ROMAN CEMENT.
FOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feb'y, 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, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, A Europe Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Saps for lower and topmasts.

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

FOR SALE.
100 Piculs Camphor; packed ready for shipment.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

SUMMER WINES.
FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhenish and French Wines at moderate prices.

Graffenberger ... Dessert wine.
Hockheimer ... Lattiger.
Geisseheimer ... St Julian.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 21st April 1846.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Superior Sperm Candles.

Window Glasses, 16x11, 16x16, and 24x16.
Dutch Lard.

Gin, Claret and Porter.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Queen's Road, 5th May 1846.

ZINC.
AN Invoice for sale by the undersigned.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.

FOR SALE a bay Pony. Apply to

Ms. DUES.

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

Macao, 11th January, 1846.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to announce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 DANISH HONG CANTON.

WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.
SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished.

Canton 16th March, 1846.

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

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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

AGENT AT CANTON,
ACHOOK, Comprodor, No. 3 Imperial Hong, Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.

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

BUTLER'S Tickles Scillitis Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Senecapilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gela-tinosae; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Colddraws; Liston's Healing Lotion; Rose Water, Grenville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfumed Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb; Tooth Powder; Hydrate of Potash; Carb-onate of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powder; Chalybeate Salts; Quinine in Bottle and in Pills; Turkey Rhubarb; Balsamic Paste; Suppuratory Bandages; Herma's Trousse; Ear Syringes; Uthra-da; Bole and Glass; Lament Machines; Patent Lint; Specific Solution of Hydrochlorate of Potash; Senecapilla, &c. for Rheumatism and Chronic Catarrhus Affectans; Spirits of Wine; Spices; Liquors; Rowland's Toothache Drops; Medi-cine's Abolition; Flesh Brush; SOLA WAZER, Medicine Chests, &c. &c.

EDWARD GULLEN,
M.R.G.S.I., L.A.I.

RETURN OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE at the Port of FOO-CHOW-FOO, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845.

ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.									
Name of Vessel	Date of Entry	Tonnage	No. of Crew	Where from	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo		Date of Clearance	Tonnage	Where Bound	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo			
						£	s. d.					£	s. d.		
Litherland	June 16	805½	21	Shanghai	Ten & Merchandise	2,153	5 0	June 23	305½	Cork	Ten & Merchandise	2,202	11 5		
Wave	June 16	264	25	Amoy	Piece Goods	4,142	1 8	Aug. 7	103	Amoy	Piece Goods	1,900	10 5		
Bianca	July 20	103	24	Hongkong	Piece Goods	28,166	17 5	Aug. 15	264	Shanghai	Piece Goods	29,162	17 5		
Princess Royal	Sept. 5	249 ½	12	Hongkong	Piece Goods	87,680	12 11	Sept. 15	259 ½	Hongkong	Gen. Merchandise	35,456	1 8		
Angloa	Dec. 15	108½	20	East Coast	Ballast			Dec. 28	108½	Hongkong	Tea	638	18 10		
Total Import						£72,147	17 0	Total Export						£68,469	18 4

AMERICAN.						RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.									
Name of Vessel	Date of Entry	Tonnage	Where from	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo		Date of Clearance	Tonnage	Where Bound	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo				
					£	s. d.					£	s. d.			
Petrel	Sept. 7	98	Hongkong	Gen. Merchandise	4,285	16 2	Sept. 27	98	Hongkong	Wood	20	0 0			
Thom Perkins	Sept. 8	256	Manila	D.	6,334	8 8	Oct. 17	256	D.	Ten & Crokery	714	11 8			
Wissahickon	Nov. 29	166	Shanghai	Cotton	943	8 8	Dec. 5	166	D.	Flint Stones	41	13 4			
Total Import						£11,513	12 10	Total Export						£776	5 0

Foo-chow-foo, 10th February, 1846.

(From the China Mail, May 7.)

L.S. VICTORIA, R.
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS to Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Baron, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Our Subjects trading to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, Our Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over Our Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies; or in his absence to Our Lieutenant Governor, or the Officer Administering the Government of Our said Island and its Dependencies, for the time being, Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Twenty-first day January, 1846, in the Ninth year of Our Reign.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provision for permitting and regulating Appeals to Us in Our Privy Council from the Supreme Court of Justice of Our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies. Now We do hereby direct and appoint that it shall be lawful for any Civil Suit or Action depending in the Supreme Court of Justice of Our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, to appeal to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, in Our or their Privy Council, against any final Judgment, Decree, or Sentence, or against any Rule or Order made in any such Civil Suit or Action, and having the effect of a final or definitive Sentence, and which appeals shall be made subject to the Rules and limitations following that is to say—

First, Every such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence, from which an appeal shall be admitted to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors as aforesaid, shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of a Sum or Matter at issue above the Amount or Value of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, or shall involve directly or indirectly the title to property or to some Civil right exceeding the Value of Five Hundred Pounds Sterling.

Secondly, The person or persons feeling aggrieved by such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence, shall, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been pronounced, made, or given, apply to the said Supreme Court by Petition for leave to appeal therefrom to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, in Our or their Privy Council.

Thirdly, If parties who are or are adjudged to pay any Sum of Money or to perform any duty, the said Supreme Court shall direct that the Judgment, Decree, or Sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, if the party or parties appellant shall give security for the immediate performance of any Judgment, Decree, or Sentence, which may be pronounced or made by Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, in Our or their Privy Council, upon any such Appeal; and until such security be given the execution of the Judgment, Decree, Order or Sentence appealed from shall be stayed.

Fourthly, Provided nevertheless, that if the party or parties appellant shall establish to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court that real and substantial justice requires that, pending such Appeal, execution should be stayed, it shall be lawful for such Supreme Court to Order the execution of such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence to be stayed pending such Appeal, if the party or parties appellant shall give security for the immediate performance of any Judgment, Decree, or Sentence, which may be pronounced or made by Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, in Our or their Privy Council, upon any such Appeal.

Fifthly, In all cases security shall be given by the party or parties appellant for the prosecution of the Appeal; and for the payment of all such Costs as may be awarded by Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, to the party or parties respondent.

Sixthly, The Court from whence any such Appeal as aforesaid shall be brought, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, determine the nature, amount, and sufficiency of the several securities to be taken as aforesaid.

Seventhly, Provided nevertheless, that in any case where the subject of litigation shall consist of immovable property and the Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence appealed from shall not change, affect, or relate to the actual occupation thereof, no security shall be demanded, either from the Party or Parties Respondent, or from the Party or Parties Appellant, for the performance of the Judgment or Sentence to be pronounced or made upon such Appeal; but if such Judgment, Decree, Order, or Sentence shall change, affect, or relate to the occupation of any such property, then such security, shall not be given, unless the party or parties appellant shall be ready to give security for the recovery of the said property, or of the intermediate profit, upon any such Appeal, which may probably be made in the occupation thereof.

Eighthly, In any case where the subject of litigation shall be a debt or other claim, or of

any personal debt or demand, the security to be demanded, either from the Party or Parties Respondent, or from the Party or Parties Appellant, for the performance of the Judgment or Sentence to be pronounced or made upon such Appeal, shall be a Bond to be entered into, in the amount or value of such subject of litigation, by one or more sufficient surety or sureties, or such security shall be given, by way of mortgage or voluntary condemnation of or upon some immovable property situate and being within such Island, and being of the full value of such subject of litigation, over and above the amount of all mortgages and charges of whatever nature upon, or affecting the same.

Ninthly, The security to be given by the Party or Parties Appellant for the prosecution of the Appeal, and for the payment of Costs shall in no case exceed the sum of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, and shall be given either by such Surety or Sureties, or by such Mortgage or Voluntary condemnation as aforesaid.

Tenthly, If the security to be given by the Party or Parties Appellant for the prosecution of the Appeal, and for the payment of Costs as may be awarded, shall in manner aforesaid be completed within three months from the date of the Petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Supreme Court shall make an order allowing such Appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to proceed and prosecute his, her, or their Appeal to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, in Our or their Privy Council, in such manner and under such rules as are observed in Appeals made to Us in Our Privy Council from Our Plantations or Colonies.

Eleventhly, Provided nevertheless, that any person or persons feeling aggrieved by any order which may be made, or by any proceedings of the said Supreme Court, respecting the security to be taken upon any such Appeal as aforesaid, shall be at liberty to petition to Us in Our Privy Council, to apply for redress in the premises.

Provided always, and We do further ordain, direct, and declare, that nothing herein contained doth or shall extend to take away or abridge the undoubted right or authority of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, to admit and receive any Appeal from any Judgment, Decree, Sentence, or Order of the said Supreme Court on the humble petition of any person or persons aggrieved thereby, in any case in which, and subject to any conditions or restrictions upon and under which, to admit and receive to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, so to admit and receive any such Appeal. And We do further direct and ordain, that in all cases of Appeal allowed by the said Supreme Court, or by Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, such Court shall, on the application and at the costs of the Party or Parties Appellant, certify and transmit to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in Our or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all Proceedings, Evidence, Judgment, Decrees, and Order had or made in such cases so appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matter of Appeal, such copies to be certified under the Seal of the said Court; And We do further ordain and direct, that the said Supreme Court shall in all cases of Appeal to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, conform to, execute, and carry into immediate effect, such Judgments and Orders as We, Our Heirs, and Successors, in Our or their Privy Council, shall make thereupon, in such manner as any original Judgment or Decree of the said Supreme Court can or may be executed,

(True Copy)
 By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,
Colonial Secretary.
 Colonial Office, Victoria,
 Hongkong, 5th May, 1846.

LATEST DATES.			
England	Feb. 24	Batavia	April 1
United States	Jan. 31	Singapore	April 10
Alabama	Mar. 19	Manila	March 28
Bombay	Mar. 19	Calcutta	May 2
Madras	Mar. 14	Sourabaya	April 28
Bydney	Jan. 24		

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.
 VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1846.

Acquire revenue officers, charged with piracy, are residing in the house of their Master. The cruiser is manned with another crew, and they have now a European policeman on board.

The official returns of the trade of the five ports for 1845 are at length published. Shang-

hai and Foo-chow-foo will appear in our next, and with the other returns which have not already been published in our Overland paper, they will be given in a supplement to the paper of this month.

The trade of Foo-chow-foo for the year is quiet insignificant. The gross amount of import is £72,147.17, of which £67,820.1.4 was carried away by the ships which brought it. So that the actual sales of British goods was £4,327.15.8. The exports, in the aggregate, being £688.4.3. The Americans appear to have been more successful at this port. They imported in three vessels goods in value £11,513.18.10, of which £4,285.16.2 from Hongkong, was probably on a British account; and their exports were £276.5.

The returns from Shanghai exhibit a great increase—though scarcely greater than was anticipated. The imports for 1845 are £1,082,307 against £61,835 the previous year; the exports £1,259,091 against £487,528. In cotton goods the imports exceeded those of Canton, the respective quantities being, Shanghai 1,288,375 pieces, Canton 875,020. In 1844 Shanghai imported 426,566 pieces of cotton fabrics, there is the reverse an increase on the year upwards of eight hundred and fifty thousand pieces.

Before the departure of the mail we will endeavour to draw up correct statistical returns of the foreign trade of China as compared with that of previous years.

Last week a correspondent, under the signature of An Englishman, expressed strongly his disapproval of the wholesale manner in which the Hongkong Stipendiary Magistrates inflict corporal punishment upon the Chinese. The most trifling offence involves a sentence to fifty or a hundred strokes of the rattan. We are told by naval officers that the rattan is a much more severe instrument of torture than the cat. We have never seen the cat used, nor would we voluntarily have witnessed the disgusting exhibition of a human being writhing under the rattan. It was not a matter of choice, however. Last winter about an hour before sun-set, (the usual hour for Europeans to take exercise,) we were surprised, not to say disgusted, at a spectacle, which for the sake of decency it is to be hoped is not often to be seen even in Hongkong. In the Queen's road, between the foot of Pottinger and Cochrane streets, a poor wretch was tied up to the door post of a public house, next to the temporary station of the police, stripped, and his back lacerated with the rattan. We ask not what crime the man had committed—but the punishment may have been merited—but the hour and the place of its infliction were alike offensive. When we hear that criminals are executed on the public promenades of Europe, and at the hours when they are most crowded, we will have some precedent for Hongkong magisterial proceedings, but at present—thank God—there is none.

Our correspondent has written us a second letter, which we decline, or at least defer making public. We have however enquired into the circumstances connected with the scourging of upwards of thirty men two weeks ago, for not having registration tickets.

An Englishman did not exaggerate this atrocious affair. The number of men flogged was precisely thirty-two; but the number who did not end with the flogging—they were handed over to the tender mercies of the Cowloon Mandarin, and it is but too probable, that the flogging in Hongkong was but the prelude to the tragedy that followed.

We are not aware of any local law which authorizes the Stipendiary Magistrates of Hongkong, first to punish, and then to send their victims to be tried by another tribunal. It is true, that by the treaty with China, we are bound to give up criminals who may have sought an asylum in the colony, when the Chinese apply for them. But this voluntary surrender of men, whose only crime in the eyes of their own Magistrates, is the fact of their having been in Hongkong at all, appears a piece of Magisterial complaisance which requires some explanation.

The origin of the petty squabbles which lead to such consequences as this. A policeman saw a Chinese carrying a piece of timber which he supposed to have been stolen, probably it was, but even that is doubtful. On the arrival of the policeman and his prisoner at the native houses lately built near Spring

Gardens, some Chinamen threw stones, and the policeman was obliged to abandon his captive. A strong body of police was sent down and all the male inhabitants of the houses captured and sent before the Magistrate. Of the number, fifty four were without tickets, and they were scourged and sent to Cowloon as already mentioned.

These we believe to be the plain truths of the case—the offence and the punishment are stated without any exaggeration.

It is for the public to say whether this is just—whether it is politic. It is for Sir John Davis to consider whether such things do, or do not, damage the reputation of the government.

Hongkong is, or ought to be, a thoroughfare for the native traders between Canton and the north; also a calling place for Junks to sail from Macao and the northern ports. Hongkong, from its contiguity to China and the villages on the branches of the Canton river and the islands of its estuary, ought to be a place of free ingress and egress to market people and small dealers. If this system of flogging is persisted in, no native boat will dare to visit us at all, or if they do, the crew will not land, and their purchases and sales will be restricted to their operations with the Mandarin Acquai, who carries the commerce of the colony at his belt.

We are bound to confess that the registration system is in part a failure. We were in favour of it, and we certainly still think that it might be beneficial to the colony, but it must be worked differently. Such as it is made an apology for services. Such as we describe, it is injurious rather than beneficial, and so long as it permits the Stipendiary Magistrates to surrender men to their brother Magistrates of the Celestial empire, it is a disgrace to the colony, and gives rise to the most unpleasant suspicions between our Magistrates and those of China. There should be no community of feeling—no negotiations except such as are provided for by treaty.

EXPEDITION TO BORNEO OF H. M. S. DIDD.

(Second Notice.)

We left Mr Brooke at the end of 1840 in possession of the Governorship of Sarawak. His Journal describes the difficulties he had to contend with from the pressure without as well as within. The neighbouring tribes were plundering his villages and he had to make war upon them. The courts of Justice had to be remodelled, to the great disgust of the Chiefs of Sarawak, who could not understand the principle of equal Justice for all. The Governor was successful in his measures; and after an expedition against a Dyak chief, in July we find him on his way to Borneo Proper in order to effect a reconciliation believe his friend Mula Hassan, heir to the throne, and the ruling Sultan. It was also desirable also that the Sultan should confirm Mr Brooke in his office at Sarawak. The mission was entirely successful. The Sultan and his heir were reconciled—Mr Brooke was confirmed in his appointment—and we ought to mention a third object of the expedition, the recovery of some Jars belonging to the ships *Tana* and *Lord Melbourne*, which was also effected.

Last month we were informed that the Sultan had murdered his kinsman and made war upon Mr Brooke; and as we will hear more of his crimes and his punishment shortly we introduce him as sketched by Mr Brooke four years ago.

It may here draw a brief sketch of the principal passages of this most primitive court, beginning with its worthy head, the Sultan.

The Sultan is a man past fifty years of age, short and plump in person, with a countenance which expresses very obviously the imbecility of his mind. His right hand is furnished with an extra diminutive thumb, the natural member being crooked and deformed. His countenance, however, seems to be a chaos of confusion; without acuteness, without dignity, and without good sense. He can neither read nor write; he is guided by the last speaker; and his advisors, as might be expected, are of the most ignorant and uneducated of his countrymen; and his proceedings, from their ignorance and their greediness. He is always talking, and generally joking; and the most serious subjects never get a moment's consecutive attention. The favourable side of his character, is that he is not interested and g-d-od-natured; by no means cruel; and, in a certain way, generous, though suspicious to a high degree. It is to be feared, indeed, it cannot be said that he resembles a European, and is evinced in a thousand instances. The presents I made him were unquestionably handsome; but he was not content without begging from me the share I had reserved for the other Europeans; and afterwards, through Mr Williamson, solicited more trifles, such as sugar, peaches, and the like. To crown all, he was incessantly asking what was left in the vessel; and when told the truth, that I was stripped as bare as a tree, he immediately returned to the charge. In the middle of the night, when our boat came up with some girls for him, he slipped out his royal sword, and he put on his white pagoda; there were five of us at the helm, but he did not know what he was doing; and, personally, he did not believe very ill towards me, only darning me occasionally. In regard to the Sarawak mission, he cannot be said to have been very ready, on the strength of his thousand dollars, and my generosity, to give me a list of things which amounted to 100 dollars value. I may note on other feature which marks the Sultan as a man of a different order, and which is urged, with the earnestness of a child, that I would send the schooner before the month Ramban (during the first of the year), remarking, "What shall I do of the first without lost sugar and dates? What effect the exaggerated promises of Mr de Souza must have had on such a simple-minded man; and what the evil influence of such a prince on the colony, need not be stated; for, like other fools, he is difficult to guide, and he will not be guided unless whoever it promises any immediate advantage. I will only add, that during my intercourse of six days, he had given me the impression, that he had not been deceived, and, at any rate, that Sater and had been deceived by the head of the little bit he might probably originally have possessed."

Of Penguen Manna, the De Gadong and the Sultan's son-in-law, I know little; and he is, in secret, a most distinguished opposer of mine; but I believe he, as well as most, are desirous of being good friends with the English, and will readily listen to any suggestion which will tend to their trade. He seemed to me a shrewd, cunning man, so is Nakoda.

Penguen Uaya is a man of middle age, short, active, and intelligent; and I may add, that a Sarawak Mulla Hassan will throw himself into the arms of the English, from his partiality, and from the hope of a better order of things.

SUMMER COATING.
 JUST received a few pieces of Brown Holland
 fabric, also upon to vast and limitless a theme
 at all interesting, he proceeded to say, in presenting
 a narrative of the Legation of the United States
 with which he was connected, that they landed on
 the 22nd February, 1844, at Macao, a town upon
 the rocky promontory about a mile in width, which
 stretches into the bay which receives the Heavens
 river, a very fertile soil, containing 20,000 inhabitants,
 and bearing to the empire of China about the same
 proportion that a small town on Cape Sable, at the
 southern extremity of Florida, would bear to
 the United States. He said the town was an ancient
 Portuguese settlement, the Portuguese hiring it,
 at a settled ground rent from the Chinese, who
 have three forts and an army of 4,000 men, and
 exercise municipal authority over its own people. The principal
 street is very pleasant; the others are about
 eight feet wide, exceedingly dirty and disagreeable.

Next to Russia, China is the greatest Empire in
 the world. Extending from the 18th to the 52nd
 parallel of latitude, and from the 143rd to the 70th
 meridian of longitude, its boundaries are those of
 nature only, having on the north a range of 20,000
 miles, and stretching to the north and west beyond Persia,
 and to a limit as yet unknown. It seemed not at all improbable, in
 Mr Webster's judgment, that all the smaller States
 even to the Caspian sea, are in some respect, part
 and parcel of the Chinese Empire.—not that their
 laws were identical, for as seen in the case of England,
 Ireland and Scotland, such identity is not to be
 expected, even in the same empire. But similarity of
 customs, laws, &c., make it probable at least,
 that these states are for certain purposes subject to
 the Government of China. The empire covers the
 whole centre of Asia. It has a superficial ex-
 tent of over five millions of square miles.—more terri-
 torially than would belong to the United States, should
 they stretch from 25 to 54 degrees of latitude,—
 embracing Persia, Oregon, and a great portion of
 Mexico and Canada, and from the Atlantic to the
 Pacific in breadth. This is one tenth of the land
 surface of the globe, under the sway to a single power.
 And yet the Chinese are not unambitious of conquest;
 for more than a hundred years ago, one of her
 generals boasted that, but for the rigor of the
 season, he would have carried his arms to Rome!

And the whole of this vast region, except in a
 single spot, the town of Manchuia, and from the Russian
 border, is impenetrable to foreigners—for even
 the five open seaports to the Pacific, are only resting
 places for those who trade in that region, and
 all entrance to foreigners beyond is strictly prohibited.
 At the north end of Macao is the cave where the
 Portuguese poet, CAMOENS, is said to have composed
 his poem called the *Lusid*. It is a romantic
 spot, formed by down fallen rocks, and upon it
 stands a temple, the Portuguese having erected a
 wooden cupola and a wooden boat. At the top
 is a Chinese temple, situated in a spot equally
 romantic, but built and adorned with a classic and
 exquisite taste. Here we saw the *Mooa Gie*, as
 it is called, a circular gateway opening from one
 enclosure to another. Here, too, are granite dra-
 gons, each with a large loose ball of stone in its
 mouth, which must have been carved from the solid
 mass, as it could not have been introduced without.
 In this temple, were altars, idols, metal
 pans, on which incense was burned, flowers of
 gold and silver leaf, and a great variety of ornaments,
 all left open to our inspection, and even to
 plunder, and we chanced thus to abuse the hospitality
 extended to us. All the idols were female, as the
 temple was dedicated to the Goddess of the Sea.

The Chinese have three systems of religion, that
 of Confucius, Louisa, and Buddha. The former is
 for the more learned of the Chinese, being
 in fact rather a moral code, and a most admirable
 one, too, than a religion creed. The second
 differs from this but little; and the Buddhist religion
 is for the lowest and least educated classes.
 There is no state religion in the Empire. The
 Emperor is a Buddhist, or follower of Fo; but he is
 also a follower of Confucius, China is tolerant of
 all religions; and it was only in consequence of the
 quarrels and bad conduct of its professors, that
 Christianity was ever forbidden. The early Chi-
 nese priests were extremely well received;—their
 learning and science were highly esteemed;—their
 teachings were allowed; members even of their
 royal family were converted to their doctrines;
 and these a good prospect that the empire
 would become converted to Christianity. But the
 priests divided into two parties, one of which,
 and the other allowing the Chinese to pay worship
 to their ancestors; the Pope issued his bull and
 decided the bitter controversy; and the emperor,
 indignant at this presumption, forbid to all his sub-
 jects the profession of Christianity under penalty
 of death. His anger did not subside, nor were its
 effects removed, until the conclusion of treaties by
 the American and the French. By the 17th ar-
 ticle of the treaty with this country, we are allowed
 to build hospitals, cemeteries and churches, in each
 of the five free ports. And without any breach of
 confidence, it may, and in justice to *Hong*, with
 whom our negotiation on this point was carried on,
 it should be stated, that he consented to the stipula-
 tion with the utmost readiness, and out of respect
 to Dr. Parker, with whom also the negotiation was
 carried forward, and who is highly and very justly,
 esteemed by the Chinese.

The Buddhist is the religion of the lowest class—
 a class which requires something to strike the
 senses, which is not capable of rising to abstract
 notions of the Divinity, but which must have visible
 and tangible objects of worship. Their temples,
 their altars, their churches in Macao, have decora-
 tions, pictures, &c. They worship the Virgin mar-
 tyr—make prayers for the dead, have vows and
 mortifications for every thing, from the smallest
 of their friends from purgatory, to a handsome
 or a rich and worthy husband. Beside every spot
 is an idol of the god of wealth, and every house
 has a god of longevity, to which devout and daily
 prayers are offered. Most of them are utterly ig-
 norant of the existence even of a future state; but
 they receive instruction gladly.

In the streets, the Chinese appear, just as they
 are depicted. They walk with a swagger, and their
 dog-like faces present an almost irresistible temptation
 to seize and pull them over. While the legation

were amusing themselves with looking about town,
 it was announced that they were about to be visited
 by four high officers of Canton. Every thing was
 prepared for their reception. On the day appointed,
 a terrible discord was heard: two ill looking
 fellows, with wire caps, one with a whip and the
 other with an axe, were seen leading the procession.
 "There were executioners, who always accompany
 high officers." "The same some twenty dirty rag-
 gards, the next men of wretched looks; then a
 soldier of music; and finally the sedan chairs, on
 which were borne four large, fine looking persons,
 who proved to be the officers. They entered, with
 their caps on shook their hands at us, and the chief
 presented the letter. It was read by the interpreter;
 and after short silence, they commenced their
 conversation in their own names. Informed upon
 this point, they next asked our ages. Luncheon
 was soon announced, and we entered the dining
 room. Each was provided with a chop stick. Our
 guests ate but little, but they evinced a wondrous
 fondness for those barbarian drinks, champagne
 and cherry bounce. They spoke in an astonish-
 ingly loud tone of voice,—easily heard in the street;
 and as each was required by etiquette upon every
 subject in his class, he soon became as volubly
 as his own voice. Civilities were exchanged with
 the greatest urbanity. It is the fashion for
 each to help himself;—and the very highest mark
 of regard is for one to seize a morsel, with his own
 chop-stick, and thrust it down the throat of the
 friend whom he desires most especially to honor.
 As they are by no means nice in their eating, this
 would hardly be executed, but there was no
 escape, and all that was left us was retaliation,
 which we accordingly practised. After an hour's
 entertainment we retired to the verandah;—and
 here we were favored with more of their delicate
 attentions, for they began to examine our apparel,
 piece by piece and with the utmost curiosity. As
 Dr. Parker informed us that this was the very
 custom of politeness, we submitted and reciprocated
 with the diligence. After two hours of this
 intellectual converse our guests departed.

Any thing like pleasant and instructive inter-
 course with the Chinese, is of course impossible.
 They are ignorant of everything that we know, and they
 desire no information which we possess. Our Mi-
 nister resolved to acquire the Manchoo Tartar, the
 language of the court; and Mr. W. was dispatched
 to Canton for a Tartar, as a teacher. The voyage
 was pleasant, he kept and hired for the
 purpose, and very prettily furnished and managed
 with the greatest dexterity. Smaller boats, by which
 the others, which cannot approach the land, are
 reached, are constantly kept by women who thus
 obtain a living, and who pass their lives on board.
 These boats are very numerous and of all sizes,
 many of them are fitted up as to appear like im-
 mense blocks of houses floating on the water.
 Ships to empty have been kept in them; and thus at
 least 300,000 persons have been living—born upon
 the water, living there, and finally dying on
 board their boats. About 50 miles above
 Macao is the mouth of the river. Forts stand on
 either side, and on Tiger Island in the centre. These
 forts look formidable, but are soon seen to be quite
 useless. They are simply walls, open at the top,
 and not placed upon the summit of the hill—so that
 they have numerous points both as to the land and
 a barn door, and no gun can be mounted.
 The population of China is very variously esti-
 mated. The Chinese accounts have not been re-
 ceived as correct, and Mr Webster said he could
 not but think injustice had been done them. They
 have every means of ascertaining the actual popu-
 lation; and when we compare the asserted popu-
 lation of the Empire, with that of Western nations,
 there can be no good reason for withholding credit
 from them. France, for instance, with a surface of
 200,000 square miles, has 30,000,000 of people,
 or 150 to each square mile. Her soil, climate, &c., are
 no more favorable than those of China; nor are
 her people more industrious, frugal or temperate.
 China proper, is as fertile and as well cultivated as
 France. Its Southern portion produces two crops
 a year, and it was as well tilled when Caesar con-
 quered Gaul, as now.—Her people are the most in-
 dustrious and frugal in the world; and they have
 not heard of war by marriage is strictly prohibited.
 China proper is thus capable of maintaining a population
 eight times that of France. In Chinese Tartary,
 the people are nomadic, and are of course com-
 paratively sparse. Suppose then that this part is
 as thickly peopled as densely as Russia, which has
 20 to the square mile. If China proper is as dense
 as France, it would have 40,000,000, and Chi-
 nese Tartary 70 millions more, making 110,000,000
 in all. Or giving to all alike a density one
 third that of France, the population would exceed
 250,000,000. These accounts are very large and seem
 almost incredible, but when the fact of the case,
 and the means the government has of acquiring
 information are considered, they will not be
 deemed beyond belief.

Canton is built upon low ground; hills are on
 the east, and a Tartar station commands the city.
 The population is variously reported from 500,000
 to a million. The streets are seldom over eight
 feet wide, and the houses are low and dark. It is
 hard to distinguish the city proper from the suburbs;
 and so closely are the walls interwoven with
 the factories for the foreign merchants are on the
 banks of the river, and with the finest build-
 ings, except the temples, that meet the eye.
 Mr Webster said that he found a Tartar—not a
 native but a Chinese scholar, and secured his
 services as teacher. He noticed at once, in his
 manner, great perturbation; and this increased
 from day to day, until at last he did not come at
 all ready to explain, they feared he should lose
 his head for teaching Chinese to foreigners, and to
 insist upon a release from his engagement. So ex-
 tremed had been his terror, that he had even
 threatened to poison himself to get rid of his anxiety.
 We were, however, very soon obtained.

Mr Webster gave an account of a visit to the
 country of a gentleman which he visited, about
 twenty years ago. It contained several houses,
 connected by wooden bridges, and all built upon
 piles in a low marshy spot. The buildings were
 of two stories, and had handsome apartments, very
 neatly furnished. In the rear a theatre and be-
 tween the two was a fish-pond. On nights of per-
 formance the place is lighted by lanterns upon long
 poles stuck into the mud at the bottom of the pond.
 An artist, some deer, monkeys, &c., were kept
 upon the premises, but there were small grounds.
 About fifty women with small pieces of
 silks, with vests and trousers like the Turk.
 They manifested as much surprise at the small
 visits of our ladies as we did at their small fest,
 and inquired with equal anxiety if they were not
 the Emperor's wives and concubines.
 The Chinese have the art of cultivating trees, and
 will cultivate a pear or apple tree, in height, and
 yet not exceeding four or five feet, and what
 is still more strange, they will raise from them
 at pleasure, fruit either of the usual size, or of a size
 proportioned to the diminished growth of the tree.
 At Canton there are displayed elegant articles of
 luxury and beauty in the greatest profusion. A
 passer through the streets is constantly in danger
 of losing an eye, being knocked down, by the
 bamboo, which Coolies carry their burdens, for
 no boat of burden, except the buffaloes, plough
 the rice fields, is known in Southern China. The
 population being so dense to supply them with
 Everything is done by human labor. There are
 no wheeled vehicles, except wagons driven by slaves
 in the northern part of the Empire; and the Chi-
 nese use no milk.

The beggars of China are very wretched and
 very numerous, though less so than would be sup-
 posed.—China has no asylums, and of course all
 paupers who obtain relief do it by begging. They
 go about the streets, with a gong or some other
 discordant instrument, or at least with a harsh and
 unpleasant voice. They enter a shop, and without
 leaving off, as Hamlet recommends, their "damna-
 ble faces," they commence a noise which forthwith
 drives all customers from the premises. This is
 allowed by law and custom and is continued until
 it produces some gratuity. If the shopkeeper is
 blessed with fortitude, the beggar best his going
 till he is tired, lies down by the counter and sleeps
 awhile, and then resumes his beating. He keeps
 it up until he has aggravated the keeper to the re-
 quisite amount. Begging is thus a trial of patience;
 —the one strives to annoy and the other to endure;
 and it continues till one of the two gives in.
 The government of China is patriarchal—a pure
 despotism. The Emperor of Russia is less absolute
 than the Chinese Emperor. The soil of
 all China is his; the lives, property, and honors of
 the people are in his hands; he is to them the
 Father of Heaven—the source of law and religion, and
 is invested with every attribute of power and sovereignty.
 The Empire is divided into provinces; each
 province into districts, and the district into towns,
 villages and hundreds. Each officer of each divi-
 sion is responsible to his immediate superior.
 Crimes are punished, not only upon those by whom
 they are committed, but these also by whom they
 should have been prevented. Any serious
 disturbance in a town, the authorities
 of the district and the province in which it is situated
 are punished in various degrees. Families are
 held responsible for the behaviour of each member
 of them. It seems to be cruel to punish a family
 for the offence of one, or to ravage a district for
 a crime of some of its inhabitants. But the theory
 is that all the members of the empire are bound to
 preserve order and peace, and are responsible
 for its infraction; as in England and other coun-
 tries where towns are held liable for property destroyed
 by mobs. And in China this theory is never al-
 lowed to become a dead letter, and harsh as it may
 seem it cannot be denied that experience has proved
 it of wonderful efficacy in the preservation of
 quiet and tranquillity.

Mr Webster related one incident to illustrate the
 operation. In passing through a dense crowd,
 the night, an American was robbed of his watch.
 Of course it was impossible to identify the offender,
 but he made his complaint to the Mandarins, who
 told him that in three days his watch should be re-
 turned. That very day all the police officer of
 Canton, one or two hundred in number, were ar-
 rested, and one of them was brought before the
 Mandarins and told that all the rest would be kept
 in close confinement until the watch should be re-
 turned. Each of these officers was a family depend-
 ent upon him for support. Each had numerous
 friends interested in his welfare; and each of these
 had other friends whom they could easily enlist in
 his behalf. The whole population of Canton was
 thus converted into a police force. Every man,
 woman and child, became a thief-taker, and the
 result was an obscure but, twenty miles from Canton,
 and forthwith restored to its owner. In another
 instance where silver coin had been stolen in a
 household, all the servants were seized and tem-
 bled until one confessed the theft.

With these references to the actual working of
 the government of China, Mr Webster closed
 his lecture, of which we have given a very im-
 perfect and inadequate, but we hope intelligible
 sketch. It was very able, and elegantly written,
 and was listened to with the deepest attention. He
 will resume the subject to-morrow evening.

FOR SALE.
 AN Invoice of superior Scotch Muslin goods,
 consisting of
 Braided, Tucked, and Sewed Jaconet and Book
 Muslin Robes,
 Transparent ditto ditto,
 Embroidered Tullington ditto,
 Childrens Braided and Sewed Frocks,
 ditto Embroidered long ditto,
 Scotch Cambric Handkerchiefs,
 Jaconet and Book Muslin Insertion,
 ditto ditto Edging.

Apply to
F. FUNCK.
 Victoria, 6th May, 1846.

**JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by
 F. FUNCK.**
 A large quantity of
 A large set of Parkside and other Jugs. Blue and
 black Chequerboards for summer clothing, and an in-
 voice of fine Smyrna sponges.

Opposite the Commissariat,
 April 28 1846.

FOR SALE.
 THE undersigned has a few boxes
 of superior No. 3 and 4 Masala Cigars; 1, 2
 and 3 years old.

F. FUNCK.
 Victoria, 9th April, 1846.

NOTICE.
 WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership
 for the transaction of a General Agency,
 Auction and Commission business, at Victoria Hong-
 kong, under the Firm of **DRINKER & HEYL**,
 S. DRINKER,
 Wm. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

FOR SALE.
 JUST landed and for sale, a few cases of super-
 ior Pale Ale, (Bass's).

DRINKER & HEYL.
 Victoria, May 1st, 1846.

FOR SALE.
 A very superior Sash Water Fountain complete;
 to be sold at Public Auction (unless disposed
 of at private sale), on Saturday the 1st of May, by
 the undersigned.

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 Blenders,
 Choice Butter in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco,
 Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Masala Cigarettes, 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.

DRINKER & HEYL.
 Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.
 BY the undersigned a few jars of superior Eng-
 lish Paint Oil.

C. MARKWICK.
 Auctioneer.
 Pottinger Street,
 Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

MEWEN & Co.
 GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents
 Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants.
 And Auctioneers Queens Road & Collins Hong.
 Supply Ships, Families and foreign residents at
 the consular ports, with all descriptions of Stores,
 Salt provisions, Wine, Beer and Spirits upon me-
 rchandise.

Also dry and convenient storage for goods.
 Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.
 THE interest and responsibility of Mr Rowland
 WATKINS in our firm ceased on the 1st inst.
 by mutual consent.

MACEWEN & Co.
 Victoria, Hongkong, 3th May 1846.

(From the Weekly Colonist and New York Express.)

Mr Webster's Lectures on China.—Mr Fletcher
 has lectured last evening to a densely crowd
 of about 100 persons, upon the country

of the Empire of China, and the progress of
 civilization in that vast and populous country.

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Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN CAUL,
 At the Friend of China and Hongkong
 Gazette, Printing Office, Gough Street,
 VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 1846.