

- 13. Daniel Watson, Watson, Whampoa.
- 14. Anzola, Lane, Macao.
- 15. Orpheus, Neils, Whampoa.

REPORTS.

Charles Grant Robson, Whampoa, this morning.
 Mary Suwekrop, Macao, ditto.
 Sappire, Chusan.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

H. M. S. *Vestal*, Captain Talbot
 H. M. S. *Deafening*, Captain MacGahne.
 H. M. S. *Valence*, Captain MacGahne.
 H. M. T. S. *Aligator*, Master Commanding King
 H. M. T. S. *Sappire*, Master Commanding Pitcock
 H. M. S. *Minden*, 2nd Master in charge Omer,
 Hospital and Store Ship.
 Dhar, Cumberland, Lindsay and Co
 Bonavayre Hornumjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co
 Charles Grant, Robson, Bush and Co
 Corvair, Soames, W. H. Franklin
 Emily Jane, Wilson, Dent and Co
 Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co
 Lark, (Am.) Tibbits, Bush and Co
 Linde, Youngusband and Co
 Mary Suwekrop, Captain
 Pravitoe, Martell, Turner and Co
 Quera, Hutton, J. Matheson and Co
 Red Rover, Sullivan, J. Matheson and Co

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Albion (Sw.), Ligedahl, Bush and Co
 Daniel Watson, Watson, Lindsay and Co
 Drail, Farley, Hansen
 Governor Dehart, Wilson, P. F. Cams and Co
 Hebrides, Melville, J. Matheson and Co
 John Corrin, D & M Rustonjee and Co
 Leachster, Conway, Gilman and Co
 Moid of Julpha, Shilstone, Gibb, Livingston and Co
 Mote (Fr.) Durand, Reynvaan and Co
 Masdeo, Chape, C. G. Lungnung
 Orpheus, Neils, Gilman and Co
 Prince of Waterloo, Birch, Order
 Sarah, Wang, Gilman and Co
 Sir John Butt, Forbes, J. Matheson and Co
 Wild Fish Girl, Buckton, Captain

VESSELS AT MACAO.

Anzola, Lane, Macvort and Co
 Anzola (Fr.), J. A. Darran, Jr
 Falco, Bellamy, J. Matheson and Co
 Harrier, C. Saporjee Lungrah
 Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva
 Lady Hayes, Langley, J. Matheson and Co
 Lya, J. A. Darran
 Poppy, Cole, Dent and Co
 Snipe, Baylis, A. Heard and Co
 Union (Sp.), Captain
 Veloz (Sp.) Bardenove, J. Salgado
 Yizza, Milne, J. Matheson and Co

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

U. S. S. *Columbus*, Commodore Biddle.
 U. S. S. *Vincennes*, Captain Paulding.
 Dora, (Am.) Endicot, A. Heard and Co
 John G. Foster (Am.), Benjamin, Olyphant and Co
 New Linin, Chase, Russell and Co

The business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the firm of
 Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
 at Hongkong and Canton.
 Wm. PUSTAU.
 China, the 1st of January 1846.

FOR SALE Two Cabinet Pianos (one of Rosewood, the other of Mahogany) with metal plates, a set of extra wires, tuning hammer and forks complete. Maker, C. S. Webb, 132 1/2 Edenhall Street London.
 RAWLE, DUOS & Co.

SUMMER WINES.
 FOR SALE by the undersigned, Rhishan and French Wines at moderate prices.
 Griefenberger, Desjoulon
 Hochheimer, Lariguer.
 Gessenheimer, St Julian.
 ALSO
 Port
 Champagne

AND a few baskets of fresh SELTZER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship CAUS.
 RAWLE, DUOS & Co.
 Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

FOR SALE by the undersigned a few Ladies silk Dresses of different shades, Gorge Shawls, and silk and satin Cravats; Ladies white and colored Muslin, also Habit Shirts Collars and Cuffs, Kid and Cotton Gloves, Gents French Boots; Childrens summer Clothing made of best Brown Holland; table Napkins and Basking Towels.
 L. E. CHRISTOPHER.
 Victoria, 16th May 1846.

JUST received in good condition a few tins of fine Indian Arrowroot in 5 lb. tins; also Butter, Corn Beef and Tongues, Ollman's stores, &c.
 L. E. CHRISTOPHER.
 Victoria, 16th May 1846.

MACMURRAY & Co have for Sale Socienda M. Leoville and St Julian Claret, Burgundy, Hemitage, Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, Brandy, Liqueurs, Beer, Porter and Stout in bottle, a small Invoice of Ollman's Stores just received, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Brown Hollands, Linen, Confectionery of sorts, White and Black Silk Hats, White, Black and Green Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Boots and Shoes, Murray's and Gave's Wine Biscuits in tins, Hall's Glass Gunpowder, Raisins, Currants, Coffee, Tape Lines, Corkcorks, a variety of superior Britian Metal Goods, Garden pumps, an assortment of account Books and Stationery, Silk Umbrellas, Coffee and Spice Mills, and numerous other articles of every description.
 Victoria, 1846.

LOCHINVAR PICKLED SALMON.
 IN 1 2 & 4 lb. Cansisters just received and for Sale at,
 McMURRAY & Co's,
 Victoria, 15th May, 1846.

MACMURRAY & Co have on hand a small Batch of Tennant's Pale Ale in bottle. Price moderate to ensure a quick sale.
 Victoria, 15th May 1846.

DOG FOUND.
 ON the evening of the 7th of May a Dog came to the house of the subscriber, the owner of which may recover it on paying expenses and proving his property. Apply to Mr. CARLIN, No. 3 Stinfley Street.
 Victoria, 14th May 1846.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.
 TO be sold by AUCTION on Thursday 21st Inst. at the Middle Naval and Victualling Stores (opposite the English Church) about 380, casks Biscuits, and a quantity of Biscuit Dust, Salt Meat, Skimmins, Flour, Peas, Preserved Meats, &c. &c.
 C. W. BOWRA, Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on Delivery, R. 22 1/2 to 100 Mexican Dollars, Spanish at par.

C. MARKWICK
 WILL Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on Tuesday the 19th May 1846, at 10 o'clock a.m. at the Godowns of Messrs LINDSAY & Co. (on account of the Underwriters).
 A Quantity of White, Red and Green Blankets. A few Pieces of Spanish Stripes, and a few Bales Grey Shirtings, more or less damaged by Sea Water.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash, in Mexican Dollars, before Delivery.

PUBLIC SALE.
 ON Friday the 22nd instant, at Chinam's Hong at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely.
 A quantity of Hardware, Fawling pieces and Cutlery &c. without reserve to close consignments; also a few 3 dozen cases superior Porter, Beer, white Wine and Claret in one dozen cases, Cognac, Liqueurs and white wine Vinegar &c. &c.

Likewise: on Monday evening 18th instant at 7 o'clock a Public Sale of Books and Compendiums, Engraving &c. at the Store in Queen's Road.
 Terms of Sale, Mexican Dollars or Rupees 22 1/2.
 MACEWEN & Co.
 Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION
 ON Wednesday 20th instant, at the old Commodore's Cart Pressades, at 11 o'clock a.m., 43 Logs of Manilla Wood; for the benefit of whom it may concern.
 Also: immediately thereafter, unless previously disposed of by private bargain, a white Horse standing about 13 1/2 hands high; free from vice, sound and suitable for a Light or Gentleman's Ride; also a Piebald Pony. To be seen on application to,
 MACEWEN & Co.
 Queen's Road.
 Terms of Sale; Mexican Dollars or Rupees 22 1/2
 Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

WANTED by the undersigned two assistants competent of dispensing Medicine.
 WELCH & STOCKER.
 Victoria, 7th May, 1846.

NOTICE.
 ANY Parties to whom the undersigned are indebted, are requested to send in their accounts, and those who are indebted to the undersigned, to pay their accounts as early as practicable. Dated the 8th day of May, 1846.
 WELCH & STOCKER,
 Chemists & Druggists,
 Victoria.

FOR SALE.
 ONE Bay Manilla Pony, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman; apply to G. DEWAR, at Mr Mac Kinnor's Brook Cottage.
 West Point, 9th April 1846.

FOR SALE.
 MR. R. RUTHERFORD, has just received a few Hogsheads of Bass's India Pale Ale, in excellent order.
 ALSO,
 A lot of very fine Teas for Family use.
 Queen's Road, 7th May, 1846.

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

VICTORIA HOTEL,
 SHANGHAI.
 P. F. RICHARDS, begs to inform the Foreign community resident in China, that his new house being now nearly completed, will be opened (under the above title) for the accommodation of the Public on or about the 16th day of June next ensuing, when he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his guests and moderate charges, to render it worthy of their patronage.
 P. F. R. having made arrangements for a constant supply of the very best Wines, Foreign and British Spirits, Ale, Porter, Beer, Soda Water, Lemonade &c. &c., and having spared no expense in the building and furnishing of his house, feels confident the accommodation and entertainment at the Victoria Hotel, cannot be surpassed by those of any other house of public resort in China.
 N.B.—Shipping supplied with Fresh Provisions of every description, and of the very best quality on the most moderate terms.
 Shanghai, 16th April 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL,
 KERVINE 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 Kerving House, which 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 trough, at the following rates, viz:—
 Day Games 1 Rupee.
 Night do. 1 do.

A CARD.
 R. A. BRINE
 Shipping General and Commission Agent and Auctioneer,
 CHUAN.

DEGS 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 business, his being ten 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.

CHARLES BUCKTON,
 DEGS leave to intimate that he has this day opened a house in the Queen's road, at the foot of Oswald's hill, in connection with his establishment at Whampoa, for the purpose of supplying ships &c. with stores of every description, viz. Canvas, Twine, Cordage, Blocks, Bunting, Dutch, Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Sugar and Cabin bread, Flour, Provisions, Sperm Candles, Manilla Ceroots, Tobacco, Gilman's Stores, Guns, Shot, Spars, Oars, Handspikes &c. &c. Brandy, Rum, Whisky, Geneva, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret &c. Indian and London bottled Pale Ale, Barclay's Porter and various other stores. Surplus Stores purchased or exchanged.
 Hongkong, 1st May 1846.

NOTICE.
 MR. NUNAN CHAWFORD is authorized to sign for me by procuration at Hongkong on this date.
 CHARLES BUCKTON:
 2d April 1846.

SUPERIOR FOR SALE.
 A superior selection of goods from Messrs Duxonport & Co. daily expected per "Mirzapore," consisting of
 Enamelled Dinner services,
 ditto and Japan Dessert services,
 ditto and ditto Breakfast services,
 ditto and ditto Tea services,
 Chamber Sets,
 Embossed Jugs of all sizes, with and without covers.
 Seventy dozen Tea tasters and Cups,
 Eight and twelve light Chandeliers, with richly cut opal glasses, and fittings to match,
 6, 10 & 12 inch Vase Lamps, with shades &c. Quart and Pint Decanters; water bottles, Tumblers; Wine, Claret, Champagne and Liqueur Glasses,
 Taper Green Hooks; Butter, Tubs and Stands; Sails; Cruet stands; night Lamps &c. &c.

CHARLES BUCKTON,
 Queen's Road and Whampoa Reach.
 Victoria, 1st May, 1846.

FOR SALE.
 Ex *Nileas Gard.*
 FRENCH Plans in this, in first order.
 Ex *Heizler.*
 A Invoice of Panzer Cotton (or Leather Cloth) Boots and Shoes, strongly recommended to persons with tender feet.
 Ex *Wanderer.*
 A number of Memel Red Pine Planks 14 ft x 10 in. by 3 in.
 Ex *Monarch.*
 CHARLES BUCKTON,
 Queen's Road and Whampoa Reach.
 1st May 1846.

SODA WATER
 AND
 ERATED LEMONADE,
 TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.
 SMITH & BRIMELOW,
 No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received ex *Pro D'clon*, a quantity of Zebu Chocolate in suits big packages which they offer for sale.
 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings,
 Queen's Road, 31st March 1846.

FOR SALE.
 A FOUR WHEELED English built carriage nearly new; also a double set of Pony Harness. Apply to,
 SMITH & BRIMELOW,
 Woosnam's Buildings,
 Victoria, May, 1846.

FOR SALE.
 AN INDIAN Palanquin nearly new. Apply to,
 SMITH & BRIMELOW,
 Woosnam's Buildings,
 Victoria, 12th May, 1846.

FOR SALE.
 A FEW boxes of cold pressed Spinn Candles, at the Stores of,
 SMITH & BRIMELOW,
 Woosnam's Buildings,
 Victoria, 12th May, 1846.

NOTICE.
 SMITH & BRIMELOW, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, that they have taken those dry and commodious Godowns in Keying House, where they shall be most happy to receive Goods on Storage upon moderate terms.
 Victoria, 6th May 1846.

FOR SALE.
 AN Invoice of superior Scotch Mustin goods, consisting of
 Branded, Tucked, and Sewed Jacobson and Book
 Blankets, &c. &c.
 Embroidered Robing
 Childrens Bridnet and Bannet
 Embroidered long ditto
 Scotch Ombre Handkerchiefs,
 Jacobson and Book Mustin Insetings,
 ditto ditto ditto Edging.
 Apply to
 Victoria, 6th May, 1846.

JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by J. F. FUNCK
 Allopp's Pale India Ale in three dozen cases. A few sets of Parkside and other Jugs. Blue and black Cachmeries for summer clothing, and an invoice of fine Smyrna sponges.
 Opposite the Commissariat,
 April 8th 1846.

CIGARS!!
 FOR SALE—By the undersigned a few boxes of superior No. 3 and 4 Manilla Cigars; 1, 2 and 3 years old.
 F. FUNCK.

GRAM!
 JUST landed, and for sale by the undersigned, a few bags of Bengal Gram in good condition.
 F. FUNCK.

SADDLERY.
 JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by the undersigned, an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of
 Saddle 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.
 Victoria, 9th April, 1846.
 F. FUNCK.

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,
 Wx. S. HEYL.
 Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

JUST received and for sale, a few cases of superior Pale Ale, (Bass's)
 DRINKER & HEYL,
 Victoria, May 1st, 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 Butlers, Choice Butter in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manilla Ceroots, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c.
 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.

NOTICE.
 THE interest and responsibility of Mr ROBERT WALLACE in our firm, ceased on the 1st Inst. by mutual consent.
 MACEWEN & Co.
 Victoria, Hongkong, 4th May 1846.

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. }

TRADE OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
 A very useful return, moved for by Mr Hastie, was published a few weeks ago, showing the progress of the trade between Britain and France. Political economists have long lamented the foolishalousies which have so often induced nations to impoverish themselves, in order to prevent the property of their neighbours. When trade is free, as between countries and the richer any one district is, the greater its exchange of productions with all the others. This would hold equally true of kingdoms, were the trade between them regulated by just views of their common interest. The two richest states of Europe, Britain and France, ought to be the best customers to each other, and would be so but for that war of material injuries, that war of Custom houses, which has been carried on with a rancour and blind obstinacy on both sides worthy of barbarians. Formerly this commercial hostility was fostered by the ignorance and narrow prejudices of statesmen; but at present statesmen, generally speaking, have sounder views and the chief obstacle to the adoption of a better system lies in popular ignorance and the clamour of interested parties. The Governments of France and Britain are no doubt perfectly disposed to relax the restrictions which so cramp the trade between the states, if a public existed sufficiently enlightened to back their efforts. For the last seven years, France, with 33,000,000 of people, situated within a few hours' sail of our shores, has had less dealings with us, than our most barbarous Brazil, distant many thousand miles from us, and with only a seventh part of the population.
 It is so far satisfactory, however, that the mutual wants of the two countries are breaking down the barriers which a narrow legislation had erected, and the trade between them is increasing with considerable rapidity. The return gives the exports and imports from 1814, but the trade was not in a natural state till 1818, which we shall take as the starting point.
 EXPORT OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES. Declared Value

Average of 4 years from 1818 to 1821	£574,000
1822	1830 825,000
1831	1841 1,044,000
1842	1,144,000
1843	1,244,000
1844	1,344,000
1845	1,444,000

In the 28 years from 1818 to 1845, our exports to France have increased nearly eight fold. This is the declared value, which ought not to differ very widely from the real value. But the return also gives the "official value," which being calculated on fixed rates, expresses the relative quantities.

Average official value of exports... 1818. 1844. Calicoes, muslins, and fustians £3,976 494,146

These are the most considerable articles exported to France of British produce. It will be observed that they consist chiefly of articles in the first stage of manufacture, such as unwrought copper, pig and bar iron, cotton yarn, or of raw materials, as coal, wool, &c.

Imports from France in the same period have increased from four to five fold in official value, or from £800,000 to £3,500,000.

We make a few extracts from the detailed accounts, comparing the single years 1818 and 1844.

Table with 2 columns: 1818, 1844. Rows include Calicoes, muslins, and fustians; Lace and patent net; Unwrought copper; Iron; &c.

Imports from France, Official value. 1818. 1844. Clocks £3,895 427,361

THE HOUSE OF PEEL.

Just before casting the first sod on the Trent Valley Line, Sir Robert Peel talked of the birthplace and seat of his family. The noble Marquis de Stowe, who quatters in the glass lantern in his hall the bearings of half the nobility of England, (existing and extinct,) may question the propriety of calling that a family which has not one ennobled branch: but when the numbers of the clan Peel, the amount of property possessed by its elders, and their distribution through the services are taken into account, one feels that had the Premier possessed of his houses instead of his family, the prizes would scarcely have appeared inflated.

Ample of the houses of Fox, Walpole, Pulteney, Pitt, and all who have gone before it, descend into the House of Lords. Sir Robert may himself be said to be the title—more correctly that "the great commoner," he may continue to the last a member of that body whose foremost merit it is his pride to be; but his own must assume the coronal, and with him, in his own right, the peerage.

(From the Missouri Reporter.)

The result of the Oregon controversy between the United States and England, may decide the fate of free and monarchical institutions. It may be said that this question can be settled by the surrender of a portion of the territory to England, but no true American will counsel such a step.

When Chief Justice Parsons of Massachusetts once complimented a red-faced constable for his expedition in serving some process, the latter set the bar in a roar, by saying, with much solemnity, "I would blush your honor if I could."

(From the Weekly Courier and New-York Enquirer.)

California.—We published not many days since, a very interesting letter from Mr. Cushing, setting forth very clearly and from authentic documents the interest of certain English holders of Mexican property in the territory of California.

We have given copious extracts from the communications of the Mexican correspondent of the London Times, in which the policy of converting California into a British possession is warmly and earnestly urged, mainly on the ground that in no other way can it be prevented from falling into the hands of the United States and thus making the American government absolutely master, not only of the continent, but of the vast and increasing Commerce between Eastern Asia and the rest of the world.

The want of frequent communication with Mexico renders it quite uncertain what may at present (June 1835) be the state of California, but it is at least evident now, if there was any doubt formerly, that it is at this moment in a state which cannot prevent its being taken possession of by any foreign force which may present itself. The British Government seem lately to have had some suspicion that California would be encroached upon, if not taken in full possession, of by the Russians.

The Russian Settlement to which allusion is made in this extract, as being "close upon the northern frontier," was in fact within the limit of California, and somewhat more than 200 miles South of its Northern boundary, at Bodega. A paragraph which was recently copied from a German paper first called general attention to this establishment, to which it attributed a high degree of political importance.

The Russian Settlement was made in 1812, under the sanction of the Mexican Government of Monterey, allowing the Russians, to a few fads for the purpose of salting beef, with which to supply

all future collisions between the two antagonistical systems—the Republican and monarchical—it is but natural to presume the contest will commence between the United States, as the representative of free government, and England, the representative of the world our determination to prevent all further European colonization on this continent, and that declaration of what was essential to our safety. It was then proclaimed that Europe had her political system and we ours, and that any attempt to extend her system on this continent, would be regarded as dangerous to our peace and evincive of a hostile disposition towards us.

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the Russian Fur Company on the Northwest Coast. A small number of men were left to superintend the business; and as their numbers increased, they extended their buildings, and were fortified against the attacks of the Indians. The Company for whose benefit it was held the place. Finding it to be unprofitable to locate their wants, they attempted to establish themselves at San Francisco; and thereby awakened the suspicious jealousy of the Spanish authorities, who ordered them to leave the country. This command they successfully resisted, and were accordingly permitted to remain without further molestation.

That California will long remain in the possession of Mexico, few persons would believe in a situation it is a distinct country, and the authority of Mexico over it has never been more than nominal. The central government has never done anything to develop its boundless resources, to encourage its settlement, or to give an impetus to commercial or agricultural enterprise within its borders. Its inhabitants have always been left to themselves, and in 1830 the inhabitants of Monterey and its vicinity alone, drove out all the Mexican troops, declared the independence of the country, and immediately maintained it against the attempts of Mexico. They have since, however, indicated their adherence to the Mexican Government—but so evident is the inability of Mexico to compel its adherence that Mr. Forbes in 1833, in the work to which reference has already been made, declares that "the situation and natural resources of California are so favorable, that a small number of inhabitants could resist any attack made upon it by a powerful nation as Mexico or Great Britain, and force the government of that country to give it such terms as it should demand." And in remarking further upon the natural resources of California, he says, that with a population capable of taking advantage of them, "Mexico, instead of being able to reduce California, would be obliged to succumb to it."

Under these circumstances it seems impossible that California should remain a portion of the Mexican territory; and the only actual question to be decided, we apprehend, is, shall it belong to England or the United States? It is sufficiently clear that England meditates its acquisition; and the method of accomplishing this result which has been put most prominently forward, is by taking it as an offset for the Mexican debt. It should not be supposed, however, that this is the only means upon which in case of necessity, British writers have omitted no term of ingenuity, in their denunciation of the United States for having first colonized, and then annexed, Texas. The two acts have been declared to be parts of the same scheme;—and this has been again denounced by British writers, as "robbery," "piracy," and "wholesale plunder." Yet the same British author from whom our previous quotations have been made, makes the following significant intimation as to a very feasible method of obtaining possession of California.

"If, indeed, says he, a future Cochrane should visit the shores of California, and make common cause with its inhabitants, as our hero did with the Chalinios, the period might not be remote when it should make the Mexican shores tremble as Chile did those of Peru. And, truly, there seems no alternative except to admit foreign emigrants or to allow the country to remain stationary, for the character of the present population is not the probability of any further growth in number or enterprise; and nothing can be expected of emigration from the other Mexican states, which are themselves but too thinly peopled, and whose inhabitants are but ill fitted for such a country as California."

This was written in 1835, and deliberately proposed as will be seen, precisely the scheme of colonization, revolt and consequent conquest, which ten years later was ascribed to the United States, and then denounced as piracy and wholesale robbery. England in seeking as she does and will continue to do, by all the means within her power, to acquire possession of California, is governed by the belief, which as we shall shew hereafter is doubtless correct, that in no other way can she prevent the United States from becoming mistress of the vast and immensely progressive Commerce of China, India and indeed the whole eastern Asia. It seems impossible that any other should be in this respect, as the territory of California, and the Mexican cities, who will aid in this endeavor. Directed as it is, it is against this growth in wealth, power, commerce and permanent prosperity of the United States, it would seem certain to meet the firmest opposition of every lover of his country.

The boundary line between the United States and Mexico is to be arranged, whenever the latter power shall abandon her present of indefinite and treacherous hostility. By solemn treaty stipulations she owes to our citizens an immediate and unimpaired—which in all probability she cannot pay. We trust that in the end, the adjustment of one of these questions may be found to have embraced that of the other;—and that, by a fair, just and mutually agreeable arrangement, both California and the debt of Mexico to our citizens, may be transferred at once to the Government of the United States.