VOL. V. No. 39.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 167H, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per ana

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six meaths \$3. 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 Rupes. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cark. 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.

ENGLAND, CALOUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORT.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship BRAGANZA, The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship BRAGANZA, The Steam Ship BRAGANZA, The Steam Ship BRAGANZA, Origo, will be received on board until Noon, and Sperie until 4 p. m., of Monday the 25th.

This Roote affords an opportunity of visiting Stroatpose and PENARG, remaining a short time at CETLON, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through ECNT in 5st days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, to MADRAS in 3st days, and CALOUTTA in 3st days, and Santas in 3st d

of at least. Two Months be given to the Company's Agent here.

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to Endann by the above Vessel with the same despatch
as H. M. Mails; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods
to Crizins, Madaks, and Calcurat, 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 Stamers.

Until farther notice the Rates of Freight will
be:—

Shipment.
Further particulers 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.

FOR SALE.

THE New Brig MAID OF JUL-T PHA, Capt. SHILSTONE, now on her first Voyage, 180 tons Register, cans well and carries a large cargo. For parti-culans annly to. culars apply to,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May 1846

TO LET.

A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mrnortrede, apply to BUSH & Co.

Victoria, 6th March 1846-

TO LET.

House in Gough Street. Apply to, JOHN CARR.

A Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Roams well ventilated below, with detached Offices and Subles complete. Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

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TO

R. OSWALD. Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO LET.

AHOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to Victoris. 14th April, 1846.

TO LET ON LEASE.

A GODOWN on Marine Lot No. 13 with so frontage, at present in the occupation of Mesar Humphries & Co. Apply to the Office "Friend of China"

China." Victoria, 12th May, 1846.

TWO Houses on the south side of Googh Street Apply to

GEO. STRACHAN.

TO LET.

GEVERAL convenient tenements situated by Wellington and Stanley Streets; at \$ 15 p month. Apply to

BURD, LANGE & Co.

Queen's Road, March 27th, 1845.

TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to D. LAFEARS, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Aguilar 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 farther particulars apply to

F. SPRING. Ravensburg Cottage Staunton Street.

TO LET. TWO convenient Houses, one in Gough Street, the other in Hollywood Road, at a low rent. Apply to

ROWLAND REES.

Pottinger Street. Victoria, 12th May, 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.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. Macrosan & Co. and Francisca Landscript Edg., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and adlogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong. or DIROM, GRAY & Co.—Canon. Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

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.

Canton, March 1st, 1846.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Casks from the well known House of Stoddant& Co. Fort in Cases of 3 dozen sech.

Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads.

Apply to

Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hugsheats,
Apply to

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

DILENKIN, RAWSON & Co. Victoria, 22d April 1846.

FOR SADE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs
Blenkin, Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hhds,
from Worthington and Robinson.
Hongkang, 15th January 1846.

To Godown of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co. Allsops Fale Ale in boule; Barclay's Forter in boule, Seperior Sherry, Maderra, and Port, in wood and bottle.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1848.

LINDSAY & Co.

Victoria, 26th January, 1846

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

Houghong, the man-ry, NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised to make for ser Fame by precuration, HEGAN & Co. 1st January, 1848.

TOR SALA.

LENDYS Madeire, in helf pipes, hids., a
mark water. Apply to

ORD. LEVINGSTON & Co.

DA Co.

FOR SALE.

ADDITA in Pipes and Hibls. Also, Superior

Malmsey in quarter casks. apply to

BELL & Co., at Cambon.

or here to ARCH: MELVILLE

Victoria, 22th April, 1820.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have removed from Hongkong to Canton.

Canton, 1st May 1846.

REISS & Co.

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 of private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.

Queen's Road Pebruary, 17th 184d.

NOTICE.

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

From Hongkong. Mondays and Fridays.

From Canton... Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Pages.—Saloon \$12. Fore cabin \$6; no charge Co. Rervants.

W. H. FRANKLYN,

JUST landed ex Earl Powis from Liverpool, and on sale by the undersigned: — Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cables from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ into \$1\$ in the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ into \$1\$ in the \$1\$ from \$1\$ in the \$1\$ in the \$1\$ from \$1\$ on \$1\$ o

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
LLSOPS Pale Ale, in wood and bottle.
Port, Sherry and Madeira.
Still and sparkling Moselle,
A good cheap Claret for summer use.

willed flannel and Orleans cloth of black, blue

and other colours; an article expressly for sum mer Coats. A variety of facey goods; and al kinds of Ships stores, as Canvas, Rope cfc. Horse clothing, Sneffle Bridles and fifty dozen superio half hose.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

TWO Mania Pooies, brokeu to saddle and barness.
Also a Palanquin Ghurry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to BURD, LANGE & Co.

Victoria, 27th March, 1846

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

HOLMES & BIGHAM beg respectfully to inform the Gendemen of Hongkong that they,
here opened a Billiard Room with a first rate,
"Thurstons" Slate Table on their premises 2 doors
East of the House occupied by Gen. D'Aguilar.
Gendlemen bouring them with their patronage
will meet with every attention.

N Invoice of lead piping ex "Earl Powis, for sale by the undersigned, HOLMES & BIGHAM.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.

Victoria, 18th April, 1846.

POR Sale by the undersigned:

Allows Elec: in bottle

Byase's So.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.

Victoria, 22nd April 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
A Quantity of Sheet Zinc.
Window Glass of different sizes &c. &c.
PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

A Window Glass of different sizes &c. &c.

PHILLIPS, MOSRE & Co.

13th May 1846.

DISPENSARY, UANTON.

THE FOLLOWING SILERY MEDICINES, &c. ARE
ON SALE AT THE DISPENSARY, & FRENCH
HOUR, CANTON

DUTLER'S That-less Seidlitz Powders; Concentrated Decection of Sensparils, of double
stength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Geletingoness; Castr Oil Capsules; Concentrated Diinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic
Bitters; Spirit of Campbor; Captur Oil, Superior
Coldinava; Liston's Healing Loton; Rose Water,
Centrille's Lotion; Prepared Chalt; PerfuncChalt Bells; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Rhulate; Tooth Parodict; Hydriodate of Potath; Card
Santo of Roda, in Bottles; Gregory's Powder;
Colvidean Salts; Quinises in Bottle and in Pilis
Torkor, Robarts; Belpanic Paste; Busensor;
Handages; Hersar Truncks; Ear Syringes; Uneltation, Bono and Glass; Lavrocut Machines; Pates,
Lint; Specific Solution of Hydrocals of Potath,
London, St. Research, St. &c.

Enwarder, St. Reutland Trythandes Drops; Hoffsear's Anodyne; Flesh Brushes; Sona Warna;
Medicine Cheest, &c. &c.

EDWARD CULLEN,

M.R.O.S.L., L.A.I.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Com-mission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUE & Co. at Victoria, and Duess, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.

S. B. RAWLE. N. DUUS. Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

Victoria, Hongkong, 181 October, 1978.

ROMAN CEMENT,

OR 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 casic Cape and
Tenerific Wines Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret,
Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.

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

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN assorment of Anchors and Chain Cables
A Europe Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and
Cotton Carvass, and several Spars for lower an
topmass.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

100 Piculs Campbor: pucked ready for shipment RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 25th February, 1846

FOR SALE at the Stores of the underrigned:—
Superior Sperm: Candles.
Losf Sugzr,
Window Glasses, 16×11, 16×16, and 24×16,
Dutch Barley.
Gin, Cider and Porter.
Quoen's Road, 5th May 1846.

ZINC N Invoice for sale by the undersigned.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co:

FLOOR MATS.

POR SALE by the undersigned, Shanghai Floor Mats (white) in rolls and single mats of 20 years each. This matting is much superior to that manufactured in Cannon.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Queen's Road, St. May, 1846.

Queen's Road, 5th May, 1546.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents
I for Mesers WAGDEN & Co's, AGENCY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents
I for Mesers WAGDEN & Co, are prepared to
forward parcels to India, and England by the Peninsuiar and Oriental Company's Steam Vessel's,
which sail from here on the 25th of every month,
All parcels sent to Victoria to be forwarded most
be sent free of freight or other charges, and to arrive 24 hours before the Mail closes.

All packages received from India or England
will be delivered free of any charges under here,
on presentation of the Receipt only; but if they
are sent to any other part, 81 per pa charge with
be charged besides the freight and other expences.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

TOR SALE a bay Poory. Apply to

POR SALE a bay Poney. Apply to
MR DUUS.

ME DUUS.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to an nounce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Domish Hong Carrons.

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

Canton 16th Merch, 1846.

Canton 16th March, 1846.

CODA WATER AND ABRATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messas. Hustry
Beard Subjensearies, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Oanton.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE,
A orated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its utolic properties,
AGENT AT CARTON,
ACHOOK, Compressor. No. 3 Imperial HongHonghong, 18th March, 1846.

NOTICE.

ACHOCK, Comprador. No. 3 Imperial Hong-Hongkong, 18th March, 1846.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indahed to him, to pay the same as early as possible; claims on those resting in China, not past, or arrangments made to do so, up to the end of next Mays, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next Mays, taker giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be pet up for sale by Public Aution, and sold off to the highest hidders.

Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or cleewhere, or have left China, since 1839, are requested to send their affares, such that accounts will be forwarded ut them without slely.

Macao, 18th Pebruary, 1846.

N SALE,—At the Since of Mr. Jaha Smith in Macao, 18th Pebruary, 1846.

N SALE,—At the Since of Mr. Jaha Smith in Macao, 18th Pebruary, 1846.

VICTORIA, HONGKONG

moise Abstract of Meteorological Of

4	-	Pluviame
BARDMETER.	THERMOMETER.	Inches,
Meathbeight 29° 79 , highest 29, 90 lowest 29, 69	Mean tempte. 78, highest 86, lowest 70,	3,70

No. of rainy days,-Nine,

4400		The second second second	CONTRACTOR SECURITION OF SECUR	
		PT 10	O .T THT 3.	
12	CANADAMAN CONT.	I anie o	f the Winds	ò

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	Ely.	s.w.	w.	N.W.	vble currents	Calms
	- 19	ł,	. 4	31	34	9

GENERAL REMARES.

The early pert of the Month, was perticularly menomorrable, with much Rein, variable gusts of wind, and close, oppressive weather, with the exception of the 20th day (the Moon being in Perigee) when there was a heavy full of rain and violent Westerly squalls with lightning. The latter part of the Month was regularly fine and clear.

The average temperature throughout April was much waternt than har been experienced in preeding years, as will be seen from the following. Table.

THERMOMETE		T	н	E	R	M	0	Ħ	E	Ŧ	E
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27	METEOROLOGICAL Day Day Mean Hange
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	A. IRONGE THE WEEK
incos.	ENDING,
Fine clear.	380 MAY, 1846.
	2 Han. 27 29 75 86 76 81.6 "Catas Ety. —

NOTICE,
ew advertisements; will be received, until 4
O'Clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

ALTERNATION ALTERNATION	and a second	7. %		
	LATEST	DATES.	4	
England	Feby. 24	Batavia	April	. 1
United States	Jany. 31	Singapore	A pril	10
Calcutta	Mar. 19	Mamila	March	28
Bombay	Mar. 12	Chusan	May	2
Madras	Mar. 14	Shainghai	April	28

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG, GAZETTE.

VICTURIA, SATURDAY, MAY 16rs. 1846

We have reprinted the Charter of the Colony. We find that there is not a copy of the paper in which it first appeared to be procured, and the document may be required by those who bave not an old file of the "Friend of China" to refer to.

At sunset on Thursday a very beastiful celestial phenomenon was observable to the westward. It was thrown out from a small cloud about forty degrees above the hörizon, and had the appearance of bright silver, extending for about fifteen degrees in length, or from the height of thirty five, to twenty degrees above the horizon. The meteor gradually became sepentine, and five minutes silver is first appearance, it looked like a trativary flash of forked hightening, the colour being still a bright silver. For a few minutes it continued to contract and gradually dissolved itself, the electricity appearance to the same contract and gradually dissolved itself, the electricity appearance to the same contract and gradually dissolved itself, the electricity appearance to the same standard from the same quarter; and that the disasters of the war with Great Britain followed. About that time, or in July 1841, Hongkong was visited by a severe burreane, and the meteor was dothiless caused by the state of the atmosphere. There appears no cason to be appelentaive of a hurricans at present, but if the meteor fortells causing events, it will be nothing more serious, than a typhoon—and that is bad enough.

Strong efforts are being made to induce the witnesses in the late case of piracy, by the rew-of-Acquir are-une cruiser, to forfeit their bail and absendt. Large bribes have been offered, and it is to be faced that before the trial the mea will be purchased over. We hear that 150 tales in silver was offered to one man, if he would run away; and more recently four hundred dollars were proflerred to another, the trial the trial that the trial trial that the trial tri

their on purposes have been quite wining to require the colony.

Government are advertising for tenders for printing, in accordance with the established regulations of Her Majesty's Government. It has often been a matter of astonishment that this was not done long ago, as the local government could not be ignorant of the regulation.

It appears that the expense of printing for the past year has been heavy, and as the accounts are advised it home, it is probable that the circumstance has been commented upon

The Editor of the China Mail has published the correspondence between himself and the officials upon this subject; and in his usual spikeful manner, he intimates that a "Contemporary will now have an "opportunity of making his jeace with the au" thortites whom he has so long and so pertinacions by maligned." The malignant intention of this tirade is sufficiently evident—the Government cannot continue to pay the erhorbitant charges which have lately been made for printing, and after the established custom they offer the work to the lowest ender, and were the proprietor of this paper inclined to tender for the work, there appears no reason why he should not do so, as it is now open to he competition of any printing establishment. But chargined at having to compete with others, the Multi faise hyper and uncharably insumates that a "Contemporary for mercenery considerations may make his peace with Government. Before China was favored with the Mail or its Conductor, the Contemporary did do to might have bed all the support the Government could give him—and did have its before the Mail was in extinence—but then as now, the proprietor of the Friend of China had a greater regard for his principles than for his purper, and he did not he situate to condemn the Ordinances he was paid to publish.

The China Meil says that his charges were vitally, the same as a breach of his predesestor, this

port the Government could give him—and did have it before the Mail was in existence—but then as now, the proprietor of the Friend of Chine had a greater regard for his principles than for his purse, and he did not hesistate to condemn the Ordinances he was paid to publish

The Chira Meil says that his charges were virtually the same as those of his predocessor; this assertion is of a piece with the other assertions put forth by that paper.

The "Friend of Chine and Hongkong Gazetty" was the official organ from May 1842 up to the end of 1844, there being no other paper published in the colony for the greater part of the period. During that connection all Notifications were published, and documents printed for \$50 a month, or in all \$800 a year. The proprietor found that he was losing money by the agreement, and a Gandanan in charge of the paper regressered the matter to Sir Henry Pexinger, and it was agreed to pay in proportion to the work done, the labour being much greater than was annicipated when the arrangement was first entered into "The Gentleman was rist to died, and the management of the paper was entrused to the present proprietor, who waited on the acting Colonial Secretary to obtain information as to the urrangement emered into with the deceased. Mr. Woosams sair that the contract for printing had not been signed, but that he and the acting Treasurer were acquainted with the terms, and that they would settle the account. The account according to the scale arranged with the deceased. Mr. Woosams sair that the contract for printing had not been signed, but that he and the acting Treasurer were acquainted with the terms, and that they would settle the account. The account according to the scale arranged with the deceased. Mr. Woosams mail that the contract for printing had not been signed, but that he and the acting Treasurer were acquainted with the terms, and that they would settle the account. The account according to the Amil a remail of the Amil when the flow printing and flow and thin account of t

We were not a little surprised globe charge brought against us in the last arminer of the Meditures are accused by that periodical of having put forward certain optimizer, regarding the Consultar returns, for the merge desire of laking an opportunitive from those held by the Conductor of the Mediture of lating the powers that he was been desired in the consultance to a sorm optimizing the powers that he was been assure our contemporary that he gives at imperations to use own optimizing non commercial satisfaction which we have never attached to it; and in the nalysis of the trade of the past year, which appeared in our last power, we are not sware of having made any property or to the optimizing fluid, or any other papers or to the optimizing fluid.

any individual, Our observations were the result of a careful examination of the documents themselves, and a comparison of them with the commercial statistical reports of other countries, and however attending it may appear to the Mail, true it is, that our applochation, such as it is, has been bestowed upon the Canton Consular returns from their first to their last appearance. With, the exception of bullion, they appear to embrace every article of import and export, and though they do not descend to the minution of the marks and numbers of boxes or bales; or when a foreign ship imports a cargo from India, particularise how much is on British account, and how much on Swedish. Pench or American, nor do they show how many of the 60 willions pounds of tea exported by British Merchants have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, how many to Van Dieman's land, how many to India, and how many to the Munritius; still they are, as we said before, sufficiently clear for all general purposes. The truth is that the Consuls cannot give the shipments to the 'different ports of the British empire.' To Great Britain the exports of Silk and Tea are known, or may be none by every body, but the shipments of tea to other ports in the British empire, are only known by those engaged in the trade, and the Consuls cannot give correct returns. We instance the lar trade of N. S. Wales. Must commonly vessels for that quarter are despatched secretly, they may clear for Heerings straits and a market if they please, and they often trade away their cargo in three or four different coll anies, it has becomes difficult, if not impossible, for the Consuls to give exports to some British possessions, though the Merchants engaged in the trade are tolerably well acquainted with the amount, and the exact quantity is annually published officially in the colonies where they have been disposed of, and it is only by those returns that the extent of the tea trade can be exactly known. known.
The China Mail denies that the flag indicates the

rade of the country to which it belongs, and claims as British imports the produce introduced from India by American, Swedish and French vessels. It trade of the country to which to centing, and ceams as British imports the produce introduced from India by American, Swedish and French vessels. It is more easy to argue with a person partially acquainted with a subject, than with one totally ignorant of it. We are in that position with the Mail. If he knew a little of commercial statistics, we might the more easily show him the false position he has taken up, but clothed in the admandignorant conceil, we fear that he is invulcarable to reason. More important matters not calling for our pen we will however endeacout to show our contemporary the falsity of his opinions. Last year American ships imported from Jara, Mania, and British India, a considerable quantity of produce, which the Mail appears to think should not be embraced in the American inports. The ships were American Foreyt, the cargoes were purchased by American funds, the proceeds was invested in tess for the American market, and if the trade was not American, we ask what flag claims it? Commercial nations do not restrict their traffic to the produce or manufactures of their own country; and England more especially traffics with the productions of thinks terry other land, the smout being of course included in the parliamentary returns. We might point out a variety of articles imported at Canton by British ships, none of them being Pritish productions, yet then, Spanish and German Wites; Dutch and French Spirits; Rice; Fura, Goning &c. &c. Carry out the principle laid of the production of the actual production of the sculp production of the sculp production of the sculp production of the principle laid in the same bearing upon exports—that it, if the first must be the actual production of Wines; Dutch and French Spirits; Rice; Furs, Ghaising &c. &c. Carry out the principle laid down by the Mail with reference to imports, and it has the same bearing upon exports—that is, if the first must be the actual production of the country under whose flag it is imported, the second must be actually consumed in the country to which it is carried. This doctrine would strike at the root of all existing commercial statistics.

second must be actually consumed in the country to which it is carried. This doctrine would strike at the root of all existing commercial statistics. For instance, Great Britain imports fifty millions of pounds weight of less, of, this ten-millions may be for the continental markets, and therefore it is not British incomerce! I is the same with lodgo, Coffee and many other items of British import. It is also the same with exports, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and numerous other articles exported in British bottoms are of foreign production; but für all that they form part of the trade of Groat British.

We trust that these few remarks will be of use to our friend of the Mail; and we think that in reconsidering the matter, and comparing the copinions recently expressed with those held by us when the Canton returns were first published, he may console himself with a perfect conviction that in reviewing the Consular Returns, the quibble spit forth by the Mail could not bias us one way; for another; nor in expressing a havorable opinion of these returns have we acced at all inconsistently, as we have always thought them highly creditable to those who drew them up. The Editor of the Mail has favored the public with his speculations upon the trade of China, and a review of the Consular than the consular than the consular than the documents are both in circulation, it is for the public to judge which has done so most correctly.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

The TREET OF PREST TRIBED under the Signe Manual, and Stale of the respective Soveriges, between Her Majert's the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Indian Age. and Tist Ingener of Great Britain, and Care and He Excellence by the Care and Care an

VICTORIA, by the Grace or Gon, of the United King, con of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the with.—Te all to whom these Presents shall come—GREET,

do bereby erect out Island of Hongkong and its Detertions of the situate between twenty-two degrees, the measures, at twenty-two degrees temptones minutes Nerte Lartund, at the more degrees that the degrees that the control of the temptones of the more degrees than the control of the control of the more degree of the control of the co

WITNESS Ourself, at Westminster, the fifth day of April in the sixth year of our Reign.

BY THE QUEEN HERSELF.
EDMUNDS.
(True Copy.) ROBLE WOOSNEY

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS Max, 13, Emily Jane, Wilson, Calcutts 15th March 14, Dhur, Cumberland, Whampoa. 14, Orpheus, Neile, Liverpool 31st October.

PASSEDGERS.
Per Maid of Julpha, Mr H. Andrews,
Per Emily Jane, Captain Drewitt

May, 18, H. C. Str. Puto, Airy, Canton.

13, Daniel Watson, Watson, Whampoa. 14, Anglona, Lane, Macao. 15, Orpheus, Neile, Whampoa.

REPORTS.

Charles Grant. Robson, Whampon, this morning Mary, Suwerkrop, Macao, Sapp tre, — Chusan.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

V BSSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR,
H. M. S. Verald, Captain Talbot
II. M. S. Verald, Captain MacQuihe,
II. M. Sir. Vullure, Captain MacQuipal,
H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding Fitnes,
II. M. Sir. Szphire, Master Commanding Fitnes,
II. M. S. Szphire, Master Commanding Fitnes,
II. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer,
Haspital and Store Ship.
Diur. Cumberland,
Damarjee Hormusjeet, Coates,
J. Matheson and Co.
Karled Grant, Robson,
W. Ernikh

Bush and Co W. H. Franklyr Dent and Co carries Grant, Robso Corsair, Soames, Emily Jane, Wilson, John Barry, Clarke, Lorli, (Am.) Tibbius, Linzel, Dent and Co Bush and C Younghusband and Co Linnet, Mary, Suwerkrop, Privateer, Martell, Captair Queen, Hatt Red Rose per, Bullivan,

Turner and Co J. Matheson and Co

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

SHIPPINO.AT WHAMPOA.

Albion (Swe.), Livgedahl,
Daniel Watton, Watson,
Dreil, Farley,
Gnermer Doherty, Wilson,
Hebrides, Melville,
Juen Corina,
Laachester, Conway,
Moid of Julpha, Shilstone, Gibb,
Matheson and Co
Reynvan and Co
Gilman and Co
Order
Surab, Watt,
Surab Gilman and Co J. Matheson and Co Captain Sarah, Watt, Sir Jahn Byng, Forbes, Wild I ish Girl, Buckton,

VESSELS AT MACAO

T. Macoo.
Lane, Macvicar and Co.
J. A., Durran, Jr.
J. Matheson and Co.
C. Sapoorjee Lungrah
F. J. de Paiva
J. Matheson and Co.
J. A. Durran
Deat and Co.
A. Heard and Co. Angona,
Ancia (Fr), ——,
Fideon, Bellamy,
Harrier, —;
Isabella Robertson, Kelly, Lady Hayes, Langly, I.yra, —, Poppy. Cole, Snipe, Baylis, Suhan, (Sp.) Barrera, Unido (Sp), ——, Veloz (Sp), Bordenove, Vezes, Milne, J. Matheson and Co

AMERICAN AT WHANPOA AND MACAO

S. S. Columbus, Cinomodore Biddle.
S. S. Vincennes, Captain Paulding,
ord, (Am.). Endicott
A. Heard and Co
has G. Coster (Am.), Benjamin, Olyphant and Co
co Lintin, Chase,
Russell and Co

THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the firm of Wm. Persau & Co. at Hongkong and Canton, Ww. PUSTAU.

PIANO FORTES.

FOR SALE two Cabinet Pianos (one of Roseswood, the other of Mahogany) with metaplates a set of extra wires, tuning hammer and
forks complete. Maker, C. S. Webb, 1421 exdenhall Street London.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

SUMMER WINES.

FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhenish and French
Wines at moderate prices
Graffenberger - Destournel,
Hockbeimer - Laritguer,
Geissenheimer - St Julian,

ALSO

Sherry Port
Champagne
And a few baskets of fresh SELTIER WATER direction Germany in the Dutch ship Castor.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

Pictoria, 10th Rusy, 1040.

FOR SALE by the undersigned a few Ladies silk Dresses of different shades, Gurge Shawla, and silk and satin Cravats; Ladies white and colored Muslin, also Habit Shirts Collars and Cuffs, Kid and Cotton Gloves, Gents French Boos, Childrens summer Clothing made of best Brown Hidland; table Napkins and Bathing Towels.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER.

Victoria, 16th May 1846.

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, Olman's stores, &c. L. E. CHRISTOPHER. Victoria, 16th May 1846.

MACMURRAY & Co. have for Sale Socienda Leoville and St Julian Clarets, Burgendy, Hemitage, Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, Braudy, Liqueurs, Beer, Poster and Stut in bottle, a small lurcice of Oilman's Stores just received, Demask Table Cloths and Napkins, Brown Hollands, Linen, Confectionery of sorts, White and Black Sik Hata, White, Black and Green Felt Hats, Cloth Caps, Boots and Shoes, Murray's and Carr's Wite Biscoits in time. Hell's Glass Gunpowide, Raisian, Carcinis in Confee, Tape Lines, Colkectevs, a vanisty of sperior Britannia Metal Goods, Gardene paring, as assortment of account Books and Stationery, bik Umbrellus, Coles and Spice Mills, and num-treus actor articles of every description.
Victoria, 1846.

LOCHINVAR PICKLED SALMON.
1.2 & 4 lb. Cannisters 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

M. Bach of Tennant's Pale Ale in bottle. Price moderate to ensure a quick sale. Victoria, 18th May 1846.

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 cypencers, and proving his property. Apply to Mr Oarlin, No. 3 Studieg Street.
Victoria, 14th May, 1846.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.
TO be sold by AUCTION on Thorway 21st I. 1st, at the Middle Naval and Victualling Stores (opposite the English Church) about 350 casks Biscuits, and a quantity of Bucuit Dus, Sall Meat, Skimmings, Flour, Peas, Preserved Meats, &c. &c.

C. W. BOWRA,

C. W. BOWRA.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on Delivery, Rs. 2271 to 100 Mexican Dollars, Spanish at par.

WILL Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on Tuesday the 19th May 1846, at 10 clock at the Godowns of Messre Lindax & Co. (on account of the Underwriters).

A Classity of White, Red and Green Blanketa.

A few Préces of Spanish Stripes, and a few Bates Grey Shirtings, more or less damaged by Sea Water.

Teams 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, Fowing pieces and Gullery &c. without reserve to close consign ments; also a few 3 dozen cases superior Forter, Beer, while Wine and Clater in one dozen cases, Cognac, Liqueurs and white wine Vinegar &c. &c.

&c.

Likewise: on Monday evening 18th instant at
7 o'clock a Public Sale of Books and Copperplate,
Engrevings &c. at the Store in Queen's Road
Terms of Sale, Mexican Dollars or Rupees 229.
MACEWEN & Co.
Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION

N Wednesday 20th instant, at the old Commissariat Premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., 43 Logs of Manila Wood; for the benefit of whom it may

of manua root,

Also: immediately thereafter, unless previously disposed of by private bargain, a white Horse standing about 13th bends aigh, free from viec, sound and suitable, for a Lady or Gentleman; also sound and suitable, for a Lady or Gentleman; also and Pichald Poney. To be seen on application to, MACEWEN & Co.

(Nearly Road.)

Terms of Sale; Maxioan Dollars or Rupees 229
Victoria, 16th May, 1816.
WANTED by the undersigned two assistants competent of dispensing Medicine.
WELCH & STOCKER.

WANTED

competent of disp...

WELCH & ...

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 them are also requested to pay their accounts as early as practicable Dated the 8th day of May, 1846.

WELCH & STOCKER,

Chemist & Druggists,

Victoria.

FOR SALE.

ONE Bay Manila Poney, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman; apply to G. Dewar, at Mr Mac Knieht's Brook Cottage.

TR. R. RUTHERFURD, 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.

POR SALE,—By the undersigned. Champagne,

Hock

Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality,
EDWARD NEWMAN.
Victoria 7th October, 1845.
VICTORIA HOTEL,

victoris Th October, 1845.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

SHANGHAI.

D. 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 titel) grite accommodation of the
Public on or about the 16th day of June nearly
suing, when he trusts by africt attention for the come
fort or his guests, and moderate charges; to render R
worthly of their patrones.

P. F. R. having made arrangements for a contant apply of the very best Wines, Foreign and
British Spirits, Ale, Porter, Beer, Soda Water,
Lemonade &c. &c., and having spared no expence
in the building and fornishing of his house, feels
confident the accommodation and entertainment at
the Victoria Hotsl., cannot be surpassed by those
of any other house of problic react in China.

N. B.—Shipping supplied with Fresh Provisions
of sever description, and of the very best quality on
the most moderate terms.
Shanghai, 16th April 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL,

the most moderate terms.

Shanghai, 16th April 1846.

BRFT-18 H HOTEL,
Keyrne Howse,
Questic Road, Victoria,
MIGHAEL GABRIEL has the shooder to an important the pounce to this fitness and the public, that he has taken those spactous and consensations premit as known as Keyring House, which he intends to begri to frour those spactous and consensations premit as for the business of a Hole keeper, and he begri to frour those parties who may has pleased to patronize his new seablishment, that nothing shall by wanting on his part to insure to from the parties who may has pleased to patronize his new seablishment, that nothing shall by wanting on his part to insure to from the patries of the distonance of the Company of th

A CARD, R. A. BRINE,

Shipping General and Commission Agent and Auctioneer,

CHURAN.

DEOS to acquaint the merchants and others of China &c. &c. that he has commenced pustasses it the above capacity; and in soliciting their patrouage, assures them, that his best endeavours on ellocassions 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, be trusts to insure success.

Respectable reference can be given if required, Chusan, 3rd April 1846.

Chusar, Sed April 1846.

CHARLES BUCKTON,

BEGS 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 Whampoo, for the purpose of supplying ships &c. with stores of every description, wixe. Carvas, Twine, Cordage, Block, Bunting, Duck, Paints, Paint Od, Turpentine, Tar. Pitch, Varnish, Ship and Catin bread, Flour, Provisions, Spera, Candea, Manille Cheroots, Tobacco, Oliman's Stores, Guns, Shot, Spars, Oara, Handspikes &c. Brandy, Hum, Whisky, Geneva, Pert, Sherry, Chathagane, Claret &c. Indian and London bottled Pale Ale, Barclay's Porter and various other stores.

Surplus Stores purchased or erchanged.

Hongkong, 1st May 1846.

MR. NINIAN CRAWFORD is authorised to sign for me by procuration at Hongkong fro

CHARLES BUCKTON-

CHARLES BUCKTON:

2d April 1816.

FOR SALE

A SUPERIOR selection of goods from Messes
Devonport & Co. daily expected per "Mirzaore," consisting of
Enamelled Dinner services,
ditto
and Japan Dessert services,
and ditto Breakfast services,
and ditto Tea services,
child children of the ditto Tea services,
Embossed Jugs of all sizes, with, and without
opers.

Chamber Sete,
Embossed Jugs of all sizes, with and without
covers.
Covers.
Eight and twelve light Chandeliers, with richly cut opal glasses, and fittings to match,
I to & Li zone V see Lamps, with shades &c.
Quart and Pint Decanters; water bottles.
Tumblers; Wine, Claret, Chempagne and
Liqueur Glasses.
Taper Green Hooks; Butler, Tubs and Stands;
Salts; Cruet stands; night Lamps &c. &c.

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

TRENCH Plums in tin, in first order.

A Invoice of Pannes Cottim for Leather Cloth)
Boots and Shoes, strongly geomended to persogs with tender feet.

Was Wanderer
A number of Memal Red Pine Planks 14 ft ×10 in. by 3 in.

Ex Monarch; Allson's Beer in bottle

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

SODA WATER

ERATED LEMONADE,
To be obtained at the manufactory of the under
signed.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
No I and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pot-

tinger Street.

[MITH & BRIMELOW have received a x Property of the property of Zebu Chocolas in suits ble packages which they offer for sele. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings, Queen's Road, Slet March. 1846.

Queen's Road, 31st March 1846.

FOR SALE.

POUR WHEELED English bulk carriage nogst. Alply to.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Woosnam's Buildings,
Vatoris, May, 1946 1846.

FOR SALE.

INDIAN Pelanquin nearly new. Apply to,
SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Woosnam's Buildings,
Victoris, 72th May, 1846.

POR SALE.

A FEW boxes of sold pressed Sperm Candles, at the Stores of,
SMITH & BRIMELOW.

. SMITH & BRIMELOW,

Woosbam's Buildings,
Victoria, 12th May, 1846.
NOPICE,
CMIPH & BRIMEDOW, beg respectfully to
y intimate to the direction of Victoria, that
they have laken those dry and commodious Gotowns in Keying House, which they shall be most
happy to receive Goode on Storage upon moderate

JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by
F. FUNCK.
Allsoy's Pale India Ale in three dozen cases.
A few sets of Parkside and other lugs. Bue and
black Cachemerate for summer clothing, and an inviole of fine Smyrns sponges.
Opposite the Commissaria,
April Sila 1846.

CIGARS | 1 ! CIGARS 11!

POR SALE—By the undersigned a few boxes of superior No. 3 and 4 Manila Cigars; 1, 2 and 3 years old.

GRAM!

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

F. FUNCK.

SADDLERY.

UST landed ex "Earl Powis," and for sale by
the undersigned, an Invoice of Saddlery, con-

the undersigned, an Invoice of Saddlery, con-sisting of
Sauffle and Weymouth Bridles,
Double and single Head Reins,
Head Sauffle,
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.

P. FUNCK.

F. FUNCK Victoria, 9th April, 1846.

Victoria, 9th April, 1940.

WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business at Vitcoria Hong-kong, under the Firm O'DRINAER & HEYL.

S. DRINKER.

W. S. HEYL. Wx. S. HEYL

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

JUST received and for sale, a few cases of superior Pale Ale, (Base's)

DRINKER & HEYL

Victoria, May 1st, 1846.

NOTICE

NOTICE

PINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Cleare Wines, Peppermin and Cherry Cordials, Beer and Porter in wood and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Keys, Nests Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Oid No. 3 and 4 Manila Cheroca, Paint Oil, and Turpendine 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.

Wietoria, Hongkong, 4th May 1846. BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND

FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods or spaces shipped by the P. a.O.
Company's Seam peckets. Its for goods deliverable at Seat; and the first Landon; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southmenton; 3nd for goods deliverable at Southmenton; off or goods deliverable at Seat; 4th for goods deliverable at memmediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.
Office "Friend of Chins" | 25th October, 1845.

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 foolish icalousies" which have so often induced actions to improverish themselves, in order to gevent the prosperity of their neighbours. When trade is free, as between counties 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 Costoma houses, which has been carried on with a manour and blind obtainer on both sides worthy of berbarians. Formerly this commercial hostility was fostered by the ignorance and merow prejudence of statissmen; but at present statesmen, generally speaking, have sounder views and the chief obsacle 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 ediorts. For the last seven years, France, with 33,000,000 of people, situated within a few hour? and of our above, has had less dealings with an entry thousand salled from as, and with only a seriesth part of the population.

B is no far satisfactory, however, that the number want of that we countries are breaking down the barriers which a currow the plaintoin had created, and the trade between the moreasing with considerable rapidity. The return gives the export and more and of the two countries are breaking down the surries and the plainton had created, and the trade between the moreasing with two siderable rapidi

be skriing point.

EXPORT OF ERITISH PRODUCE AND MANU
FACTURES.

Average of 4 years from 1818 to 1821 GS74,55

Average of 4 years from 1818 to 1821 GS74,55

Average of 1818 to 1821 GS74,55

Average of 1814 to 1844 GS74,55

In the 93 years from 1834 to 1844, over expect
to France have increased nearly eighthesis. To
is the 'doclared' mine, which ought not to the
repry widely from the real value. But the reassho gives the "official value," which their
und on fixed rates, expresses the relative

dio is the 4 years 1841 to 1844 £4.724,000 as he geneticy of our exports, expressed in father, or hundred weights, has increased fifteen feld, while the value, awing to the price, has increased only eight loft. the amount of colonish and foreign produce of in France, the official value only is given, it was nearly the same in 1841 as in 1818, exceeding £000,000.

imports from Prance in the same period increased from four to five fold in official of from £800,000 to £3500,000 to £3500,000 to make a few extracts from the detailed we-

make a few extracts from the detailed ac comparing the single years 1818 and 1844 BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EX FORTED TO FRANCE.

	Decta.	rod value
	1818.	1844.
Calicoes, muslins, and fustions	£8,976	£64,146
Lace and patent not	388	54,589
Unwrought copper	19,218	448,512
Pig iron	4,367	49,790
Bar do.	89,218	16,178
Cast do.	642	1,094
Wrought do.	9,247	25,734
Linen manufactures	399	173,454
Steam engines (1820)	17,535	27,157
Machinery and mill work	997	57,160
Linen yarn	_	501,241
Silk manufactures	.50	54,400
Sheep and lambs' wool		99,162
Woollen manufactures	2,123	1 - 3,200
Hardware and cut'ery	14,073	121,555
Coals and culm	7.441	147,336
Cotton hosiery	331	63,099
Woollen do.	25€.	3,686
These are the most considera	ble articl	es export-
ed to France of British prod	uce. It	will be ob-

ed to France of British produce. It will be ob-served that they consist chief pol faticles in the first stage of manufacture, such as sumwrought cop-pe, pig and bar-iron, cotten yars, or of raw ma-terials, us coal, wool, &c. Of colonial and foreign articles sent to France, the most important are Bandana handkerchiefs and raw and waste silk.

IMPORTS FROM FRANCE,
Official value £3,865 237 ₹27.261 Cotton manufactures Gloves Madder Baw silk Waste do, and husks Thrown do 19.594 79.040 127,440 437,200 2,887 Waste up. and a surface of the control of the contr 31.70 4 101 995 Brandy

Woollen manufactures 34 140,393

Mika and articles made of it constitute about one-half of all on imports from France. The quantity of brandy actually brought into Britain must be at least the double of what appears in the Custom-house books, the preposterous duty of 22s. 10d. per gallon being nothing else than a bounty to the smuggler. If the duty on Franch wines were reduced from 5s. 6d. to 1s, there is no risk in saying that the consumption would be increased twenty or thirty fold, and the revenue doubled.—2: otman,

that the consumption would be increased twenty or thirty fold, and the revenue doubled. — Noteman, ITEE HOUSE OF PEEL.

Just before easting the first sod on the Trent Valley Line, Sir Robert Peel talked of the birth-place and seat of his family. The noble immuse of Stove, who quarters on the glass lantern in his hall the bearings of half the unbility 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 chan Peel, the amount of property possed by its elders, and their distribution through the services, are taken into account, one feels that had the Premier spoken of his 'house' instead of his family, the phrase would scarcely have appeared inflated. The house of Warwick, and other houses that in old time swayed the destinies of this country, were knots of kindred families: the King-maker was a great man, burit was the 'two brane bears' with their noble relations that made the house. The noblity of a country are those who possess the talent to ecquire and keep property together with the ambition to reader it the instrument of making other work out their onds. A number of heads of families possessed of these essentials of dashilit, and united by the more of less remote these of families possessed of these essentials of dashilit, and united by the more of less remote these of families possessed of these essentials of dashilit, and united by the more of less remote these of families possessed of these essentials of dashilit, and united by the more of less remote these of families possessed the late of the exception of arms, the only source whence houses' can spring. The law or the 'church often makes a family', but the army, trade or manufactures, must combine with them to make a 'house'. Allee "Pitt diemond counted for someones.' the remove of the church of the exception of arms, the only source whence houses' can spring. The law or the 'church often makes a family', but the army, trade or manufactures, must combine wi

ample of the houses of Fox. Walpole, Pullency, Pitt, and all who have gone before it, descend into the House of Lords. Sir Robert may himself secape the title—more fortunated than the great commoner, he may continue to the last a member of that order whose foremost mant is sink pride to be; but his son rant assume the council, and with bifto, it is all likelihood, cousin Edmund, and some other cades. Cousin Edmund, indeed, is not unlikely to be the first of the house to enter within the pale, He suppears from his spreech on the late congains at Tanworth to be one of those who are but is shifted to posses power unless all men be constainfied to posses power unless all men be constainfy confessing it. Hi idea of making Tanworth the seat of the central post-office smacks of world the seat of the central post-office smacks of a king-making spirit, warmed, possible, by, the locality which witnessed the last struggles of the wars of the Roses.—(Spectator.)

(From the Missouri Reporter.)

(Prom the Missouri Reporter.)

The result of the Oregon controversy between the United States and England, may decide the fate of free and morranchical institutions. It may be that the question can be settled by the surrender of aportion of that territory to England, but a true-hearted American will counsed such a step. The intrinsic value of any portion of that territory is of but little importance when compared with the future policy of England, which hidges on her movements to gain a perman-nt foothold on the Pucific coast. In the steady pursuit of her object—commercial supremncy—she has already acquired possession of the most commanding geographical positions in the world, and norther Oregon is an importantial in the first positions of the present positions in the world, and norther Oregon is an importantial in the great chain is has been long forging. Her recent operations in China have opened the east real body of the present of th man the rules on by Company carries on as Operations at the present time from the mouth of the Columbia river to Hudson Bay, almost entirely by water. Boats loaded with furs, &c., pass along the entire route; there being but two portages, which occupy only about six days in the passage. The distance from the Columbia river in the ortheast of Oregon, where it is navigable for the light boots of the Hudson Bay Company, to the next streameatward, also navigable for the same class of boats and connected with the chain of small lakes within the British territory which terminates at Lake Superior, is usually travelled in three or four days. The whole time occupied by the revogents, or boatmen of the Hudsou Bay Company in reaching Lake Superior in their boats from Columbia river, is about aixiy days. From Lake Superior to Hudson Bay there is also a river route, obstructed by only one portage. Hence the operations of that Company are carried on with great facility from the Atlantic orean to the Columbia river; and hence, slien, the vast importance to Great Britain, of obtaining the control of the mavigation of the Columbia river. This matter will be better understood by reference to a good map of North America. Any ince can easily trace on the map the Britash route to Dreon, which we have mentioned, and understand why England insists with so much pertinacity on helding to the future. They are a ware how important to the co-thed world the Pencilic rules is to become, and what power and wealth will be acquired by the nation that centrols that trade. The inventions of the present century have roundered an inland route to the Pacific, over this continue to occupy, northern Oregon, that route will be hers for the future. The Hudson Bay Company centrols at this time one of the best inland routes, and if England can obtain possession of condition to the rest for the future. The only way left for England to procure ascendency in the Pacific will be exceeded by the presence of the England to procure ascendency in the Pacific wi

lot the future on the possessing of Oregon—that thus territory is the key to the commerce of the Pacific Whilst the possession of the north bank of the Commission successive for the accomplishment of their designs, our true policy requires that England should not be suffered to gain a footbold any where on the Pacific coast of this constinent. It is in this point of view that we have said the result of the Oregon controversy may decide the frest of free and monarchied institutions in North America. We do not believe that England will be abandon her preferences to Oregon, as long as she can protract the present negotiation. Gur days, then, is to proceed at once as if we really believed our right to that territory "clear and unquestionable"—encourage emigration lither, extend our laws and protection over those who settle in that region, and exercise all the rights of a sovereign State over its lawful domain. Should England then come into hostig collision with us, let the issue be met promptly. A struggle between her and the come into hostig collision with us, let the issue be met promptly. A struggle between her and the come into hostig collision with us, let the issue be met promptly. A struggle between her and the come into hostig collision with us, let the issue be met promptly. A struggle between her and the united States will decide the first of monarchy on this continent, and, it may be, involve all Europe in a fibre contest. The unwonted spectacle of friendly visits, paid by the leading monarchs of Bir rench Governmengtic join the British in intigrest to check the extension of our territory on the Southwest, sheadl not be lost, night of, in connection with we foreign relation. The example of the European political system. The example of the European political system, it has example of the European political system, and in several particular the controlled by Republican institutions, and in several controlled by Republican institutions, and in

all fuure collisions between the two antagonistical systems—the Republican and monarchical—it is flut natural to present the contest will commence the two interests of the contest will commence between the United States, as the representative or lead of one system, and England, the representative or head of the other. Tears ago we made known to the world our determination to prevent all further-European-colonization on this continent, and that declaration was dictated by true wisdom—by a just conception of what was essential to our safety It was shen 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 hosile disposition towards us. Since that declaration was made, England has interfered with the international affairs of this continent, and even daracto intringe, through her diplomatic agents, to prevent the consumation of our avowed policy—the friendly intreduction of a sister Republic into our Confederacy. In France, the doctrine of a bannee of power in North American has been put forth, and the policy advocated of paying off Mexico against the United States and using England to units continent, be so anxious to check our growth? Do they feel that the time has come when a blow must be struck to check the progress of free institutions, are that the increase of our commercial power will prove dangerous to monarchical principle? If it be not so, why has the French Government—we do not mean the French prople—so addenly laid astide its jenlousy of England, and the Emperor of Russia made a pilgrimage to London? These speculations, however, carry us beyond our present object, but they should engage to London? These speculations, however, carry us beyond our present object, but they should engage the attention of the American people and of the Government. It may be that the Oregon controversy will lead to the decision of the most important political as well as commercial questions, and it as commercial questions, and it seems certain to us that our true policy is, to check England in her strides to nower, whenever we can do so consistent ly with good faith and honor.

When Chief Justice Parsons of Massachusettes once complimented a red-faved constable for his expedition in serving some process, the later set them in a roar, by saying, with auch solemnity, "I would blush your honor if I could."

the Weekly Courier and New-York Enquirer.)

(From the Weekly Courserand 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
bonds, in the territory of California. All authoritaitive Information upon this subject derives special
importance from the unusual and very marked degree in which the attention of foreign nation is at
present directed towards this rich, ungoverned and
prospectively important section of the western Pacific Coast,

fic Const.

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 very forcibly
and exmestly urged, mainly on the ground that in
on other way can it be prevented from falling into
the hands of the United States and thus making
the Addition of page proper hands to the property of the control of the the American government absolutely master, and only of the continent, but of the wast and increasonly of the continent, but of the wast and increasing Commerce between Eastera Asia and the rest
of the world. Mr Ceshing in his letter, gave a
brief but significant extract from an English work
published ut 1859, in which the policy of purchasing California by a surrender of all British claims
upon Mexico, was strongly urged upon substantially
the same grounds. The work quoted from is the
treatise of Mr Alexander Forbes, published it London, but never reprinted in this country. In this
work Mr Forbes prafaces the suggestion copied by
Mr Cushing with the following speculations, which
are worthy of attention:

who are settled so close upon its northern frontier; but by the Liest accounts no eurocatment has been made, nor has any augmentation been made either in the number of people in the colony, or in the fortifications. The danger does not lis there. There is another restless, enterprising neighbor from whom they will most probably soon have to defend themselves, or rather to submit to; for although the frontiers of North America are much more distant than the Russians, yet to such men as the back-settlers, distance is of little moment and they are already well acquainted with the route. The Northern American tide of population mast roll on Southward and overwhelm not only California, but other more important States."

It is to check this movement as the only possible means of preventing California from becoming a portion of the American territory, that this author proposes is purchase by England; and be enforces his proposition by a great variety of cogen arguments connected with the political and commercial interests of Great Britsin, to which we shall take occasion to refer hereafter.

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 Sou h of its Northern boundary—at Bodgea. A pera graph which we recently copied from a German peper first called general attention to this establishment.

form, and somewhat more than 200 miles 200 u of its Northern boundary, at 1804ged. A per-graph which we recently copied from a German paper first called general attention to this establish-nean, to which it attributed a high degree of poli-tical importance. Its representations betrayed many of the English journals into a premature, and as facts show, a very absurd evultation at the probability of the United States being checkmated by Russia, in their alleged endeavor to acquire a footbold in California.

This Possi-

sia, in their alleged ancentro to suspense a scenario, in California.

This Ressian settlement was made in 1812, under the permission of the Maxistan Governor of Montecey, allowing the Russians, to a few what for the purpose of salting beef, with which to supply

the Russian Fur Company on the Northwest Coase. A small number of men were left to superintered the business; and as their numbers increased, they extended their buildings, and were fortified against the attacks of the Indians by the Compans, for whose benefit they held the place. Finding the harbor inadequate to their wants, they attempted it establish themselves at ISan Francisco; and thereby awakened the suspicious jealousy of the Spanish authorities, who ordered them to leve the country. This command they successfully resisted, and were accordingly permitted to remain without further molestation. The inecovenience of the Indian, however, and the expense of maintaining the west-blishment, proved a burden greater than the Company was willing to bear; and in 1841, the whoestablishment, stored houses, arms, utensits an Iracial, was transferred for the sum of 830 000, by the Russian American. Company, to Cupham Saires diving entities the sum of 830 000, by the Russian American. Company, to Cupham Saires a funct of Inad thirty leagues square, at the least of a funct of Inad thirty leagues square, at the least of a funct of Inad hirty leagues square, at the least of a funct of Inad hirty leagues square, at the least of a funct of Inad having made an arrangement by which their supplies are procured from the Hudson Exp. Company. And thus disappeared, some foot years, ago, the Russian settlement of which British ago to the procured for the Russian Government.

That California will long remain in the power. That California will long remain in the power. the Russian Fur Company on the Northwest Coas

ago, the Russian settlement of which Britis's not continental journals have recently made such a bugbear.

That California will long remain in the provision of Mexico, few entertain the belief. In natural situation it is a distinct country, and the authorized of Mexico over it his never been more than momental than the control government has never done anything to develope its boundless resources,—to concourage its settlement, or to give an impense to commercial or agricultural emerpties within its borders. Its inhabitants have always been left to themselves, and in 1836 the inhabitants of Mignetery and its vicinity alone, drove out all the Mexican troops, declared the independence of the computy and successfully maintained it against the attempts of Mexico. They have since, however, indicated their adhesion to the Mexican Government:—but so evident is the inability of Mexico to compel its atherence that Mr. Forbes in 1838, in the work to which reference has already been made, declares that "the situation and natural resources Colifornia are so favorable, that a small "number of inhabitants could gesist any attacks "made upon it by such a nation as Mexico or it "might even soon arrane the coast of Mexico itself," and force the government of that, country to give it "such terms as it should demand." And in remaking farther upon the natural resources of Colifornia, not all the success of the control to it." Under these circumstances in sevens impossible "to successible to the control to it." Under these circumstances in sevens impossible

to succumo to it."
Under these circumstances it seems impossible under these circumstances it seems impossible that California should long remain a portion of the Mexican territory; and the only netual question to be decided, we apprehad, is, shall it belong to Eng-land or the United States? It is sufficiently char to be decided, we apprehad, is, shall it belong to England or the United States? It is sufficiently teles that England meditates its acquisition; and the method of a complishing 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 o-ly means upon which in case of necessity she may rely. He put and the support of the properties of the same properties of the properties of the same properties. States for having first colonized, and then amerad, Texas. The two nots have been declared to be parts of the same scheme;—and this has been again denounced by British writers, as "robbery," "piradens wholesale plander". 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.—

3.11, indeed, says he, a future Cochrane should with the between California.—

ossession 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 Chalipos, the period might not be remote whom it should make the Mexican shores tremble as Chili "the Continos, the period might not be remote whise
it should make the Mixioan shorestremble as Chile
did those of Peru. And, truly, there seems no
alternative except to admit foreign enigrants or
to allow the country to remain stationary; for
the character of the present population leaves no
probability of its rapid increase either in number or enterprise; and nothing can be expected
of emigration from the other Mexican states,
which are themselves but too thinly recolled, and
whose inhabitants are but ill fitted for such a
"country as California"
"This was written in 1835, and deliberately proposes as will be seen, precisely the scheme of colomixation, recoil and consequent conquest, which ten
years later was ascribed to the United States, and
then denounced as princy and wholesale robbey!

England, in seeking as she does and will corince to do, by all the means within her power, to
acquire possession of California, is governed by
the belief, which as we shall shw hereafter is doubtless correct, that in no other way can be prevent

less correct, that in no other way can she prevent the United States from becoming mixtress of the the United States from becoming mistrates of the user and immensely progressive Commerce of China, India and indeed the whole of matter. Aria "Isseems impossible that there should be in this country a party, or even a faction composed of Ameican cuitzean, who will aid her in this endeavor. Directed as it arowedly 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 hose power shell abandon her present of inbectic not reduced to our criticus and immense sum of money—which in all probability she cannot pey. We trust that in the ead, the adjustment of one of these questions may be found to have embraced that of the other:—and that he eds; the eds: her admissible the other:—and that he eds: her admissible the other.

questions may be found to have embraced the the other:—and that, by a fair, just and mutu agreeable arrangement, both California and debt of Mexico to our citizens, may be transfer at once to the Government of the United States

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