

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 48.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

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

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship **LADY MARY WOOD**, will leave this for the above places on Wednesday, the 24th of June.

CARGO will be received on board UNTIL NOON, AND SPECIE UNTIL 4 P. M. OF TUESDAY THE 23rd.
This Route affords an opportunity of visiting SINGAPORE and PENANG, remaining a short time at CEYLON, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through **SWITZ** in 54 days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALCUTTA in 84 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply, between COLOMBO and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of Native Merchants of India proceeding as Passengers; certain accommodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers for Passengers from China joining the SWITZ line at GALLE, to secure which it is requisite that a Notice of at least Two Months be given to the Company's Agent here.
Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to ENGLAND by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mail; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Until further notice the Rates of Freight will be—

For MEASUREMENTS GOODS.
To SOUTHAMPTON, per Ton of 40 Cubic Feet.....\$120 Sp.
And for SPECIE.
To MADRAS and CALCUTTA.....2 percent.
CEYLON.....14 "
SINGAPORE and PENANG.....11 "
No Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless packed in non-susceptible Coverings as Wood, Matting, Tarred Cloth &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

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

J. GOLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE Lorchs WILLIAM of about 28 Tons now lying off Mr. Duddell's house in good condition, with masts, sails, rigging, guns &c. unless previously disposed of at private sale will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday 30th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.
DRINKER & HEYL,
Auctioneers.

TO LET.
House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Shurtle, apply to
BUSH & Co.
Victoria, 6th March 1846.

TO LET.
House in Gough Street. Apply to,
JOHN CARR.

TO LET.
Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Rooms well ventilated below, with detached Offices and Stables complete.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.
THREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to
R. OSWALD.
Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

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

TO LET.
A convenient HOUSE in Shelley Street, containing a commodious Sitting Room, and two Bed Rooms, capable of being converted into one if required, with Bedding rooms attached and large Verandah, Cook and Servants Houses with Stabling detached.
For further particulars apply to
Ms F. SPRING.

TO LET.
THE spacious and convenient two storied House Corner of Wellington and D'Almeida Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court, has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rent \$50 per month. For further particulars apply to
F. SPRING,
Horsburgh Cottage,
Stratton Street.

TO LET ON LEASE.
A GODOWN on Marine Lot No. 13 with sea frontage, at present in the occupation of Messrs Humphries & Co. Apply to the Office "Friend of China."
Victoria, 12th May, 1846.

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

TO LET.
TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to D. LAFRAN, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Agular Street.
Victoria 5th May 1846.

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.

FOR SALE.
MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FRANKIE JAMSETTEE Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to
FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong.
or **DIROM, GRAY & Co.—Canton.**
Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

FOR SALE.
MADEIRA in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stoddard & Co. Port in Cases of 8 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads.
Apply to
DENT & Co.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.
MAOVICAR & Co.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of London.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Victoria, 22d April 1846.

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

FOR SALE.
AT the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co. Alsops Pale Ale in bottles; Barclay's Porter in bottles, Superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE undermentioned Wines from the House of Gladstones, King & Co. London.
Port in cases of 3 dozen
" Madeira " " 3 "
" Champagne " " 1 "
Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Victoria, 26th January, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE Commercial Business of the undersigned will from this date be continued, under the style of "Senn Van Basel & Co."
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL
Canton, March 1st, 1846.

FOR SALE.
WEBSTER, Godson, Cassart & Co.'s superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. **FLETCHER & Co.**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

NOTICE.
MR WILLIAM YARD BROWN is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.
HEGAN & Co.
1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE.
BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 10th April 1846.

NOTICE.
MR JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Captan, 20th March, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the firm of
W. S. FURSTAU & Co.
at Hongkong and Canton.
W. S. FURSTAU,
China, the 1st of January 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have removed from Hongkong to Canton.
REISS & Co.
Canton, 1st May 1846.

CIRCULAR.
MR. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land and Shipping Agent, receives goods from Hongkong ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, sell them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show room.
Queen's Road February, 17th 1846.

NOTICE.
THE Steamer **CORSAIR** having obtained a full supply of coals, will in future run regularly between Hongkong and Canton leaving on the following days.
From Hongkong, Mondays and Fridays.
From Canton, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
FARE—Saloon \$12. Fore cabin \$6; no charge for Servants.
W. H. FRANKLYN,
Agent.

JUST landed ex *Earl Poole* from Liverpool, and on sale by the undersigned:—
Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cables from 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inches, Sheathing Copper, fine rounds of Beef and Ox Tongues.
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Queen's Road, 17th April, 1846.

SUMMER WINES & BEER.
MR. FRANKLYN has on Sale an excellent light Claret for summer use, cheap. Also Champagne, Hock, Straw colored and golden Sherries, of 1st quality, Port, Alsops's and other Ales in wood and bottle at wholesale prices.
200 Piculs Camphor packed ready for Shipment at a very low price.
W. H. FRANKLYN.

AN Invoice of Colored Window Glass, suitable for ornamental doors and Windows.
ALSO
A quantity of Goods selling off at cost prices to close accounts.
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 19th May 1846.

A QUANTITY of GUN POWDER, for sale.
Apply to,
W. H. FRANKLYN.

FOR Sale by the undersigned:
Alsops's Beer in bottle.
Byass's do do.
HOLMES & BIGHAM.
Victoria, 22nd April 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Quantity of Sheet Zinc.
A Window Glass of different sizes &c. &c.
PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
May 18th 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible—claims on those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made, to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspaper of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the highest bidder.
Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1833, are requested to send their address, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.
JNO: SMITH
Macao, 18th February, 1846.

SODA WATER.
ON SALE.—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao Street, Dr. Huxley's Soda Water Manufactory there.
Macao, 11th January, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE FOLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES, & ARE ON SALK AT THE DISPENSARY, 4 FERRON ROAD, CANTON.
BUTLER'S Tasteless Seditive Powders. Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength to obviate fermentation; Capener's Genuineness; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Concentrated Sulfuretted Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil Superior Coldwater; Lister's Healing Lotion; Rose Water; Granville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfumery; Chalk Balls; Lip Salts; Aromatic Syrup of Rhabarb; Tooth Powders; Hydriodates of Potash; Card bounate of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powder; Charlybates Salts; Quinine in Bottle and in Pill; Turkey Rubbers; Balsams; Tonic; Serravallo's Tonic; Compound Essence of Sassafras; Uridin; &c.

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

S. B. RAWLE
N. DUES
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1846.
ROMAN CEMENT.
FOR sale at the Godown of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feby. 1846.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Tenerife Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 12 & 9 dozen cases.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
An assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower and topsails.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1846.

FOR SALE.
100 Piculs Camphor packed ready for shipment.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Superior Sperm Candles.
Loaf Sugar.
Window Glasses, 16x11, 16x16, and 24x16, Dutch Barley.
Gin, Cider and Porter.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Queen's Road, 5th May 1846.

ZINC.
AN Invoice for sale by the undersigned.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.

FLOOR MATS.
FOR SALE by the undersigned, Shanghai Floor Mats (white) in rolls and single mats of 20 yards each. This matting is much superior to that manufactured in Canton.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Queen's Road, 5th May, 1846.

PIANO FORTES.
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, 142 Leadenhall Street London.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.

SUMMER WINES.
FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhenish and French Wines at moderate prices.
Graffenberger Destoural.
Hockheimer Laitger.
Geissenheimer St Julian.
Sherry Alsops Port
Champagne

And a few baskets of fresh SALTETTER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship *Cestor*.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

WAGHORN & Co.'s AGENCY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for Messrs WAGHORN & Co., are prepared to forward parcels to India, and England by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, which sail from here on the 25th of every month. All parcels sent to Victoria to be forwarded must be sent free of freight or other charges, and to arrive 34 hours before the Mail closes.

All packages received from India or England will be delivered free of any charges made here, on presentation of the Receipt only; but if they are sent to any other port, \$1 per package will be charged besides the freight and other expenses.
RAWLE, DUES & Co.

FOR SALE. Bay Pony. Apply to
MR DUES.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to inform you that they have been authorized to sell the following:—
13 Danish Hemp Cables.
2000 Yards of Blue and Green Lintons direct from the milliners.
1000 Yards of Blue and Green Lintons direct from the milliners.
Ships Medicines cheap and replenished.
Canton 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
SODA WATER and AFRICATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensary, Pottinger Street, Victoria, 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
SODA WATER and AFRICATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensary, Pottinger Street, Victoria, 16th March, 1846.

Table with columns for 'MORNING', 'AFTERNOON', 'EVENING', 'WEEK ENDING', and 'THE M.V. 1818'. It lists various items and their prices.

ence of opinion. The crime certainly had conception in the harbour of Hongkong, although the robbers did not overtake their victims until after they had landed in China. The robbers were employed in a cruiser, which is permitted to exercise control over the native vessels trading with Hongkong, and if the crew are not amenable to our laws, they will rob and steal with impunity; not much to the credit of our government. We certainly concur in the opinion expressed by the Attorney General in the precedent established by the court in a dangerous one; and though we would regret to see any encroachment upon the privileges of the government of China, we do not think that such would have been the case had the trial been allowed to go on. The prisoners are in some degree connected with the colony; and the mere fact of their chasing a boat from within fifty yards of an opium receiving ship until they captured and robbed the crew, in our opinion, brings them within the jurisdiction of the court. It was remarked in court, that of the seven men committed by the Magistrate and bailed out, one of the number was not there, another man taking his place at the bar. Surely this ought to be ascertained here, though, as usual, we fear it will be passed over without attracting further notice than a passing remark in a newspaper. If any doubt exists as to the correctness of this statement, it may be verified by a reference to the Inspectors of police, who were in court, and, we believe, are ready to certify that a youth was particularly conspicuous in the affair, and one of the seven bailed by the Chief Magistrate, was not in the dock on trial, another person making up the number of seven.

The China Mail honours our brief observations upon the foreign trade of China with two columns of editorial wisdom, for the preparation of which he has devoted a couple of weeks. We fear that we do not duly appreciate the interest displayed by our contemporary in the opinions we have put forward on this and other subjects since he entered upon the arena of periodical literature as a candidate for public favor. Were we anxious for notoriety, our vanity might be satisfied with the attention we have received from our amiable contemporary, as we believe that a reference to a file of his paper will show, that about three fourths of the editorial contributions refer to the Friend of China, and thus to the entire neglect of matters deeply affecting the public interest, upon nearly all of which the Mail has either not formed an opinion, or he has found it convenient to keep his opinion to himself. The publication of the Consular returns for 1845 naturally led us to an investigation of the trade of the year, and some comparison of its progress. It may have been our misfortune, but our opinions did not precisely square with certain views put forth by the Mail, and the editor entertained the extraordinary opinion, that in this we were influenced by a desire to oppose his peculiar notions, and he further uncharitably asserted that in expressing our approval of the Returns we were endeavouring to carry favor with the Government. This is characteristic of a conceited, suspicious disposition, and is quite incorrect as to fact, as we have always expressed ourselves satisfied with the returns published by Her Majesty's Superintendent of Trade; and the pitiful allusion to ourselves and the Government, resulted from the rancorous feeling of a Journalist, who had had it intimated to him, that he could no longer gorge himself upon the public purse as a reward for his silence on political questions; but would require to compete with others for the printing required for the public service, according to established custom, which for a season had been set aside. The Mail advanced a proposition, that the trade of a country must be limited to an export of its own productions, and that articles of foreign production were not to be included in the official returns of its traffic. Taking his premises as correct, he argued that produce imported into China, not being American produce, was not American trade. This is simply an absurdity. No commercial nation restricts its traffic to an export of its own productions, or its import, to articles required for its own consumption. This we pointed out as before to the trade of our own country in particular, confessedly the greatest mercantile country of the age. If we look back we will find that the same observation applies to Venice, Genoa, Portugal and the other powers who at different times have supplied Europe with eastern produce and manufactures. It is impossible to restrict a commercial people to the demands of their own country—they will—and always have extended their operations to transactions in the productions of other lands, and endeavored to take themselves merchants, and their ships carriers; for the whole world. In our publication of the 18th Instant, we conveyed by reference to the British trade with China, as well as imports in Great Britain, a large portion of which are for transshipment, though all embraced in the exports of the United Kingdom. A reference to the trade of Great Britain with any of her own colonies will corroborate our assertion, that of all other countries England is most deeply engaged in mercantile operations which according to the China Mail are not to be looked upon as British trade at all. The Mail has not found it convenient to reply to our article of the 16th of May. He commenced an argument, and when related his shifts his ground, taking up a few isolated cases, with which he would establish a general rule. There is no rule without its exception, and

even according to the showing of the Mail in the trade of China, it is difficult to say what country claims some particular shipments. He says— "A Danish merchant residing at Hongkong, a British port, chartered the 'Julie,' a Swedish Bag, in going to Ballastore. In this Swedish trade, or in the Ballastore trade, he is entitled to freight at Whampoa, the Consul at Canton, with the full approval of the 'Friend of China,' would receive a Swedish trade, although all the Swedish trade in the world is worth 45 cents per cwt. for freight for bringing it to China. This is an exception to the rule, not the rule itself and it is difficult to say what country claims the shipment. The Mail goes on to the American imports from India, which he will not admit to be American trade, because rattans, nutmegs and pepper do not grow in the United States! Wine, Brandy, Tobacco, and numerous other articles are not of British production, and if the trade of America is to be shown after the fashion of our contemporary, he must also turn round and crop British commodities, and most especially with every other country, and may especially with her through a variety of cases which do not in the least bear upon the question. He appears to have mislaid himself in this part of his leader, and we leave him in the French railroad, which he has pressed into the service, deliberating whether Spaniards, Portuguese &c. who go passengers in a British Steam vessel, are Englishmen or not, though what connection there is between French railroads, or Steam boat passengers, and the foreign trade of China is beyond our comprehension. One other point we would just notice. The Mail objected to the Consular returns of the tea shipments, in as much as they did not show the quantities exported to certain British colonies. In explanation of this, we informed our contemporary that the Consul could not tell what teas were shipped to these colonies, simply from the circumstance of vessels being despatched secretly. The Consul may be aware that a British ship has cleared out with a certain cargo of tea, but beyond this he has no means of information. Her destination may be Canada, the Cape, Australia, the Continent of Europe or any where else. The Mail does not appear to know that vessels can clear out for one port, and go to another. For instance, a ship for Canada may be cleared for Timor and a market, and neither Linguist nor Consul, know anything as to her ultimate destination. On this subject the Mail says that, "when it is desired to keep the destination of vessels secret the shippers generally tell the linguist, not to report the cargoes for a time, but in the course of a month or so—soon enough at any rate for the Consul to rectify his returns." The information is generally accessible to any "one." This is all ignorant nonsense. When the destination is to be kept secret, the report of the linguist could not make it known, nor can the linguist or Consul ever do more than suspect the destination from the assortment of tea she is on board.

On Wednesday night or early on Thursday morning the quarters of a young man of the 93rd Regiment at the Deputy Adjutant General's Office were forcibly entered by Chinese thieves, who succeeded in carrying off a Box containing money and clothes, a fowling piece, a clock, and several other articles, the loss of which must certainly be very severe to a person in his position. On search about the hills, the Box was found stripped of everything with a few of the clothes lying about. We should strongly recommend to the authorities, the desirability of the Police visiting such out of the way buildings at least once during the night; and more so, the discontinuance of the huts which the neighbourhood of these retired houses are generally invested, for it has been proved that none of the inhabitants of these hovels are registered, but generally consist of a few Chinese, who are allowed to quit the island, and who squander about these nooks to keep from being seen by day, whilst at night they commit their depredations.

On Tuesday evening the Proprietors of the Club-house gave a Ball upon occasion of the opening of the building. The party was numerous, but found ample accommodation in the extensive suite of rooms, which were elegantly fitted up for the occasion. At 12 o'clock a sumptuous banquet was prepared, comprising every luxury that the taste and experience of the Stewards could suggest. Dancing was then resumed, and kept up with great spirit until the morning was far advanced.—China Mail, May 25.

Yesterday the Court sat for trial of criminal cases. The Calendar was comparatively light, but, however, one case of murder, which comes on to-day, and the charge of piracy against the boatmen employed by the Opium firm, in the case of the Chinese vessel, the offence taken by the counsel for the prisoners, that the offence charged in the indictment was committed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The first case tried was that of a policeman, for suffering a prisoner, named in the indictment Le-a-took, under his hands to escape from gaol. The gaoler, who was the first witness, stated that he had seen the prisoner, and that he was taken by Le-a-took, and the prisoner at the bar took an objection to the whole charge, on the ground that he was not upon the trial for allowing a prisoner, who he never was in custody. The Judge sustained the objection, and the prisoner was dismissed from the bar. The second case was that of a policeman, who was charged with receiving stolen goods. He was brought up, charged with receiving stolen goods, which the first witness stated he had seen him receive. The second witness was supported by the jury, who found the coins at least were really gold, or at any rate such as a person might not be suspected of offering as genuine. The third case was that of a policeman, who was charged with receiving stolen goods. He was brought up, charged with receiving stolen goods, which the first witness stated he had seen him receive. The second witness was supported by the jury, who found the coins at least were really gold, or at any rate such as a person might not be suspected of offering as genuine. The third case was that of a policeman, who was charged with receiving stolen goods. He was brought up, charged with receiving stolen goods, which the first witness stated he had seen him receive. The second witness was supported by the jury, who found the coins at least were really gold, or at any rate such as a person might not be suspected of offering as genuine.

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS. Yesterday the Court sat for trial of criminal cases. The Calendar was comparatively light, but, however, one case of murder, which comes on to-day, and the charge of piracy against the boatmen employed by the Opium firm, in the case of the Chinese vessel, the offence taken by the counsel for the prisoners, that the offence charged in the indictment was committed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The first case tried was that of a policeman, for suffering a prisoner, named in the indictment Le-a-took, under his hands to escape from gaol. The gaoler, who was the first witness, stated that he had seen the prisoner, and that he was taken by Le-a-took, and the prisoner at the bar took an objection to the whole charge, on the ground that he was not upon the trial for allowing a prisoner, who he never was in custody. The Judge sustained the objection, and the prisoner was dismissed from the bar. The second case was that of a policeman, who was charged with receiving stolen goods. He was brought up, charged with receiving stolen goods, which the first witness stated he had seen him receive. The second witness was supported by the jury, who found the coins at least were really gold, or at any rate such as a person might not be suspected of offering as genuine. The third case was that of a policeman, who was charged with receiving stolen goods. He was brought up, charged with receiving stolen goods, which the first witness stated he had seen him receive. The second witness was supported by the jury, who found the coins at least were really gold, or at any rate such as a person might not be suspected of offering as genuine.

Yury then suggested that they should be broken in two when the Judge pronounced them to look better than ever. The prisoner was acquitted. Shaik Abdullah, a sepoy, was arraigned for stealing a piece of cloth from the shop of a Chinaman in the bazaar. The shopman's evidence went to show that the Sepoy came to buy a piece of cloth, and that there was some bargaining about it, and that he saw the Sepoy take the cloth, as the Chinaman said, with the intention of stealing it, and was walking out of the shop with it concealed under his garment. The Sepoy denied this, and said he had paid a rupee for the cloth, which it would appear was the value, but it was refused, and the soldier was given into the custody of a soldier, who was taking him to the barracks. This evidence was not borne out by other witnesses, and indeed the only other witness examined was a partner of the shopman, who had not seen any part of the transaction. As his evidence did not correspond with the deposition before the Police Magistrate, the Attorney General questioned him as to his identity, and found on examination that the witness referred to was his brother, but as he had gone to Canton, the shopkeeper had suggested that he would do so, as well, and therefore got him to make his appearance in Court. The Attorney General called upon the bench to direct the jury in the case, and the Bench, after some deliberation, was accordingly done; though the whole affair was so much after the true "China fashion," and suggested its parallel in the persecutions at Canton, before the learned gentleman's own country that he could not avoid smiling at an allusion to the subject. The Jury expressed themselves satisfied on such evidence, and returned a verdict of non-cogit.

ARRIVALS. May 27, Aqua Marine, Connolly, Calcutta. 28, Gen. Watson, Shanghai. 28, Stacey, Scholefield, Camsingmoon. SAILED. May 26, Pearl, Smardon, Whampoa. 27, John Bull, Crawford, Whampoa. 27, Fish Hawk, Toby, Whampoa. 27, Sydney, Toby, London. 28, Bird of Junipia, Schiller, Maeso. 28, Gen. Watson, Whampoa. REPORTS. Macappa, Macfarlane, East Coast. Alfred, Adair, Whampoa. Mirapoor, Hickman, Whampoa. SHIPS LOADING AT WHAMPORA. Emily Jane, Wilson, Sydney. Lenox, (Am.) Kemish, Batavia. Sir H. Compain, Brown, Bombay. Fenella, Hay, Sam. Sir John Byng, Forbes, Sydney N. S. Wales. Caster, (Duch.) Noodi, Batavia. Queen, Hutton, London. VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. H. M. S. Fopail, Captain Talbot. H. M. S. Dacalus, Captain MacQuhan. H. M. B. Wolterre, Commander Clifford.

NOTICE. New advertisements will be received, until 4 O'clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays. LATEST DATES. England Mar. 24. United States Mar. 18. Calcutta April 18. Bombay April 11. Madras April 11. Sydney July 24. Botavia May 29. Singapore May 25. Manilla May 25. Chusan May 25. Shanghai May 21.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1846. NOTICE. The next Meeting of the China Medico-Chirurgical Society will be held at Dr. Barron's house, on Tuesday June 2nd, at 7 o'clock a. x. GEO. K. BARTON, Secretary.

SHANGHAI. The Gem sailed on the 21st Instant. When she left, the place was quiet, which corrected the rumours of riots which have been current in Hongkong—Allum is promised the support of some of the Teamen, and intends re-commencing business. The William Acters, from Liverpool, struck on the north bank, about 13 miles below Woosung, and it is doubtful whether she will not be lost, though her cargo will probably be saved. A Schooner and a Junk were sent from Woosung to her assistance. After the vessel struck, the Captain and some men left in a boat to seek for assistance, and have not been heard of. We hear that there is a probability of the capture of the men who kidnaped the Commodore on Monday. The Prisoner took the precaution of securing the boat's chop, which is now in the hands of the Mandarins, and they are in search of the robbers, who, if captured, will be handed over to the Authorities of Hongkong. The Commodore can identify some of the men, and it is to be hoped that legal informants will not in this instance, stand between Justice and the violators of the law. The proceedings of the Supreme Court deserve some little notice. The first case was that of a European policeman accused of conveying at the escape of a prisoner under his charge. The case broke down on an informality. The Gaoler stated that the name of the man who escaped was Le-a-took, the name mentioned in the indictment being Le-a-took II. There have been numerous similar cases, and it is not without cause that suspicion of collusion between the prisoners and their keepers has become tolerably general. Enquiry has been instituted as yet; but the truth will be brought out sooner or later. Another case, of much importance, was that of the crew of the boat employed by the opium farmer. The case was also dismissed, the crime being too complicated in China, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. Of the proceedings of the other courts we doubt, and they are not likely to be of any great importance, as they are not likely to be of any great importance, as they are not likely to be of any great importance.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 30th, 1846. NOTICE. The next Meeting of the China Medico-Chirurgical Society will be held at Dr. Barron's house, on Tuesday June 2nd, at 7 o'clock a. x. GEO. K. BARTON, Secretary.

H. M. Str. Vulture, Captain Macdougall.
H. C. Str. Pluto, Airy.
H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King.

Anna Maria, Conolly, Holiday, Wise and Co.
Oliver, J. Matheson and Co.
Aird, Adair, Compton and Co.

Anna Eliza, Grainger, N. B. Packergreen
Charles Grant, Robson, D. & M. Rustonjee and Co.

U. S. S. Columbus, Commodore Biddle.
U. S. S. Wisconsin, Captain Paulding.
New Britain, Chase, Russell and Co.

MARRIED.—This morning, at the Colonial Chapel, by the Rev. W. J. Stanton, Charles B. Hillier, Esq., Assistant Magistrate of police, to Eliza Mary, Daughter of the Rev. W. H. Burgess, D. D. of the London Missionary Society at Shanghai.

ADVERTISEMENT.

REPORT OF SURVEY

Table with columns: No. of Survey, Date of Survey, Name of vessel, Name of Captain, Name of Officer, Number of Officers, Number of men, etc.

General Remarks upon the Survey, and Statement of the Staff.

ORIENTAL BANK.
NOTICE.—Mr CHARLES J. F. STUART (late Manager at Bombay) will take charge of the China Branch of the Oriental Bank from the 1st Proximo.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.
NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company, proposes to grant Policies in Hongkong and Canton, payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.

NOTICE.
MR. A. DEVEREUX RAWLINS HEDDEN is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. W. H. FRANKLIN will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms, on this day, Saturday the 30th Instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars, Rupees \$225 to 100 Mexican Dollars, Spanish gold par; Victoria, 29th May 1846.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.—2 of Farnams Pattern Force Pumps, suitable for raising water to any part of a House, and equally useful in case of Fire; also a quantity of Lead Pipe and Flanges for connecting the same. Apply to DRINKER & HEYL, Victoria, 28th May 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
DRINKER & HEYL will sell to day (Saturday) at 11 o'clock at their Sale Room: A Superior Baguettes Table, and Iron Chest; Chairs, Trays, Birdcages, Birds, Segars, Tobacco, Beer, Gin, Cider, Cordials and a variety of other articles; also a Tibury and Harness nearly new.

LOANS.
ANY person who can offer good and approved mortgage security can be accommodated with a Loan of money at reasonable interest. Application to be made to the undersigned. E. FARNCOMBE, Solicitor, Victoria, 28th May 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE Household Furnitures, Two Ponies and Saddle, the Property of an Officer about to leave the Island. The whole to be seen at No. 4, Gough Street, Victoria, 22nd May 1846.

FOR SALE.
JUST received, ex "Queen," a batch of Bragg's Pale Ale, in cases of 4 dozen. ALSO, Fresh Seltzerwater, ex "Castor." ROBERT RUTHERFORD, Queen's Road, Victoria, 18th May, 1846.

ROBERT RUTHERFORD has just received an assortment of Damask Table covers of different sizes and colors. ALSO, A lot of Summer Hats. Queen's Road, Victoria, 19th May, 1846.

FOR SALE.
MR. R. RUTHERFORD has just received a few Hogsheds 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.

WANTED.
AN assistant Competent to manage a Dispensary, and who is willing to proceed immediately to Shanghai, Respectable references will be required. Apply to, WELCH & STOCKER, VICTORIA HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

P. F. RICHARDS, begs to inform the Foreign and 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 15th 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 copious 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, 15th April 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL, KRING HOUSE, Queen's Road, Victoria.

MICHAEL GABRIEL has the honour to announce to his friends and the public, that he has taken those spacious and commodious premises known as Keying House, where he intends to carry on the business of a Hotel keeper, and he begs to assure those parties who may be pleased to patronize his establishment, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to insure to them the greatest comfort and satisfaction. Billiards can be engaged in airy and spacious rooms with a water frontage, at the following rates, viz:— Day Games 1 Rupee. Night do. 4 Rupee.

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

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 houses, his having been two and a half years on the island, and doing business on moderate charges, he trusts to insure success. Respectable references can be given if required, Chinese, 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 every description of Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Biscuits, Candy, Soap, Paints, Hair Oil, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Ship and Cabin Bait, Flour, Provisions, Sperm Candles, Manila Cigars, Tobacco, Oilman's Stores, Guns, Shot, Spark Caps, Handspikes &c. Brandy, Rum, Whisky, Geneva, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret &c. Indian and London bottled Pale Ale, Barclay's Porter and various other stores. Burglar Stores purchased or exchanged. Hongkong, 1st May 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. NIMAN CRAWFORD is authorized to sign for me by procuration at Hongkong from this date. CHARLES BUCKTON: 2d April 1846.

FOR SALE.
Ex Nicolas Card. FRENCH Plaids in tins, in first order. Ex Hebrides. A Invoice of Pannus Corium (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. Allop's Beer in bottle.

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

FOR SALE.
A SUPERIOR selection of goods from Messrs Devonport & Co. daily expected per "Mirzapore," consisting of: Enamelled Dinner services, ditto and Japan Dessert services, ditto and ditto Breakfast services, 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. 9, 10 & 12 inch Vase Lamps, with shades &c. Quarts and Pint Decanters; water bottles, Tumblers; Wine, Claret, Champagne and Liqueur Glasses. Taper Green Hocks; Butter, Tubs and Stands; Sals; Cruet stands; night Lamps &c. &c. CHARLES BUCKTON, Queen's Road, and Whampoa Reach, Victoria, 1st May, 1846.

MR. FUNCK has this day opened a Show-room in addition to his shop, and has on view a quantity of English made furniture consisting of: Sideboards, and other Fined Horn Hair Couches, Chiffoniers, Bedding Chairs with morocco backs and seats, Chandeliers, And a few pairs of mirrors in elegant gilt frames. Victoria, 26th May 1845.

MR. COOMBS beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that she has taken the premises adjoining the Hongkong Register Office, which has this day been opened as a Millinery and Dress-Making establishment; and ventures to solicit a portion of patronage, which it will be her endeavour, by punctuality and attention, to deserve. Queen's Road, 26th May 1846.

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

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

PALE INDIA ALE.
A small batch of the above just landed and for sale at, McMURRAY & Co's, Victoria, 25th May, 1846.

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

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

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

NOTICE.
WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, and have taken the premises adjoining the Hongkong Register Office, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL. S. DRINKER, Wm. 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, Champagne and Claret, Cognac, Beer and Porter in wood and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Kegs, Manilla Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 8 and 4, Manila Cigars, Paint Oil and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

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

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned, Champagne, Hock, Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality. EDWARD NEWMAN.

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.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the receipt sent (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this office. Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China, 26th Decr, 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper, Commodore Cochrane's check books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the mercantile seaman's act endorsed on the back. Charterparties, after forms by Chitty. Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty. Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

The election for Bridport has resulted in the return of Mr Cochrane by a majority of one: the numbers being, for Mr Cochrane, 240; for Mr Romilly, 231. A third person had issued an address to the electors, but did not make his appearance either at the nomination or at the poll. This gentleman was Mr R. Montgomery Martin, whose address is stated, in a communication from Bridport, dated Friday, to have "created no small sensation in the borough, from the contrast between his high-flown style and his prospects of success as a candidate. If the conjectures afloat on the subject, be correct, the number of votes polled by him will not very far exceed the number of electors who have addressed. The prevailing impression is that he has been sent down here from Old Bond-street to ensure Mr Cochrane's defeat. As his cause meets with very little countenance, either from the electors or non-electors, it is believed that he comes forward, not to prove the power, but to gratify the vindictiveness, of the association." Though Mr Martin (late) returned from Hongkong, did not appear on the hustings, yet, as he has been much occupied in his life about colonial matters, and may, in some quarters, be looked upon as an authority, we subjoin his address:—"To the Electors of Bridport, Gentlemen,—I have the honour to solicit your suffrages as a candidate for the representation of Bridport in Parliament. I offer myself for your consideration as a projector of native industry of every description, whether engaged in manufactures, commerce, shipping, or agriculture. Under this system we have held the leading station among the kingdoms of the world for 1,000 years; we have risen to a higher stage of civilisation than any nation that ever existed; and we have established an empire of which it is truly said—"The sun never sets!" Having devoted my life to a personal examination and attentive study of our vast maritime dominions—having visited the greater portion of their earth—and practically investigated our financial and commercial affairs, I hope I may not be deemed presumptuous in expressing my opinion on the great national question which now absorbs public consideration. I therefore unhesitatingly declare that I believe the so-called system of "free trade," if carried out, will cause the dismemberment and ruin of the British empire, and that it is a great injustice to subject the people of this highly-civilized country to an unfair competition with foreigners, who owe no allegiance to England, who are jealous of our power, and who would glory in our downfall. Englishmen, in every age and under every climate, are famed for their self reliance, for their indomitable courage under adverse circumstances, and for their high nationality. I cheerfully respond, even at the last hour, to the invitation I have received, to become the representative of men who refuse to quail before an imaginary power, who are conscious that our real strength consists in our domestic industry and national independence, and who feel that their cause is hallowed because it has for its earnest object the happiness and well-being of all classes from the peasant to the monarch. E. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, "Bridport, March 8, 1846." It is said that, after a most minute and lengthened examination, Mr. Romilly's committee have come to the decision that two mistakes exist in the poll-books, the effect of which has been to turn the election. According to these the numbers said to have been for Cochrane, 238; for Romilly, 230. It is very probable, therefore, that petitions will be presented to Parliament praying for a scrutiny.—Colonial Gazette, March 14.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's arrangement for a regular monthly communication with China are now in full operation, and our private letters from Hongkong by the late overland mail come down to the 1st of September.

Although there is nothing strikingly interesting in the news received by this opportunity, we rejoice to learn that the Garrison of Hongkong is more healthy than it has ever been during the same season any previous year since the occupation of the island. The casualties in the 18th Royal Irish since its arrival from Chusan had amounted, we understand, to little more than one-third of the number which occurred in the 98th during the corresponding six months of last year; and the improvement is rendered still more obvious by carrying the comparison back to the year 1843, when the losses of the left wing of the 55th Regiment amounted to 45 per cent. We are also happy to hear that the 98th Regiment has benefited surprisingly by its removal to Chusan. Twelve months ago it was thought that nothing short of its return to Europe could restore the efficiency of this once fine corps, but we are glad to find that there is now every prospect of the health of the Regiment being perfectly re-established before the end of the present year, and we doubt not but that, under the personal supervision of Colonel Campbell, who commands at Chusan, it will soon regain its pristine state of high order and discipline.

For several years past the 18th Regiment have severely exercised and fatigued for many months at a time, and therefore it appeared hard upon that corps, after its long and severe service on the most unhealthy parts of the coast of China, to be again broken into detachments for the occupation of Hongkong. But the condition of the 98th Regiment necessarily overruled every other consideration, and it was with a sigh that we parted ship upon the 18th, who have proved the salvation of the other corps.

The removal of the 4th Madras Native Infantry having likewise been relieved by the 42nd from Madras, General D'Algarva appears to be exerting every effort to preserve the efficiency of his new Garrison, and to the General's unremitting endeavours must be ascribed in a high degree the present comparative exemption from sickness enjoyed by the 18th. This leads us to correct some misstatements with respect to the General's arrangements and mode of carrying on duty, which appeared in our Journal of the 14th of June last, in the communication of a correspondent. On revisiting to the latter and perusing it with a view to more authentic information, we cordially admit that it evinces in many passages a spirit of conscientiousness which the unflagging zeal, kindness, and ac knowledgeable ability of the gallant General should have led us to receive *qua gramo salis*.

The correspondent in question, after describing the old hospital at Victoria as a building totally unfit for the troops, and pointing out the necessity of this hospital was reported on in the ablest manner possible, and a sanitary, commodious, and convenient buildings, pointed out (so late back as September last), yet, what with private interests (to be considered), and delays in hiring other houses, and every difficulty thrown in the way, it was at last decided that the house at present occupied as the hospital, is suitable and adequate for a temporary hospital. Who authorised the latter, I know not; but had the reports of the engineers and the surgeons of highest influence been attended to, and their advice taken in the first instance, many a valuable soldier would have been spared in his friends and country, and many hundreds of pounds (consequently of his Majesty's money) saved to Her Majesty's Government. The public mind and common justice has at length prevailed over private interests, and the soldier is in comfortable wards."

In relation of the foregoing passage we consider it but just to mention that General D'Algarva was so fully and sensitively alive to the utility of the old hospital, that he not only commenced building a new one, on his own responsibility, without waiting for the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, but actually ordered a committee of medical officers to examine and report upon every house, including his man, over which he had any military control, and to select any one which they might deem best adapted for an hospital, until the permanent buildings in course of erection were completed.

In accordance with these instructions the committee went to work, and selected the house occupied by the Ordnance establishment as being the most commodious and best situated. Before the sick, however, could be removed to this building, it was necessary not only to find shelter for the Ordnance Storekeepers, the Deputy-Storekeeper, and their families, as well as the Barrack Master and sundry Clerks, who were all located there. This could not be done in a day, and we owe it to General D'Algarva to acknowledge that we are now aware, had it not been for his almost daily personal attention in urging forward the measure, the removal of the sick from the old hospital to the newly-selected building would scarcely have been accomplished before last host season.

With respect to the severity of the duties alluded to by our correspondent, we are now convinced that not one man more was detailed for duty than the circumstances of the colony required, and that General D'Algarva, in replacing the weak and inefficient 98th Regiment and the Madras Native Infantry, by the strong and healthy 18th Irish, and 42nd Madras Regiment, applied the only remedy in his power for the mitigation of these evils.

The next point upon which our correspondent fell into error was in assuming that the Naval store duty was furnished by the Military without any effort on the part of the General to transfer the duty to the Marine. This, we understand, has been matter of frequent and long discussion between the Naval and Military Commanders at Hongkong, and we are happy to learn that the home authorities have lately settled the question by sending out orders to the Admiral to take all the stores aboard.

The last point on which we have to acknowledge to the General D'Algarva's arrangements, and which are represented by the writer in question as

being too harassing for a tropical climate. Instead of the constant inspections and fatiguing reviews we have described, we find that the General has been in the habit of visiting the private parades of the corps under his command once a week in the hot weather, and looking at the men. Also, that in the cold weather he has usually seen the troops under arms once or twice a week on the general parade ground, limiting his inspection of them to one hour. In the warm season the men invariably parade in white jackets, and the only approach to full dress in the cold season has been their occasionally wearing their chasoes. Next to escaping error altogether (a state of perfection to which no journalist can hope to attain), we conceive to be the propriety of candidly correcting any misstatements that may unfortunately gain admittance to our columns; and we have really heard so much, from the most authentic sources, of General D'Algarva's consideration and anxiety for the health of the troops under his command, as well as his unremitting and judicious endeavours to ameliorate their condition in the trying climate of Hongkong, that we cannot but regret that any insinuations from correspondents tending to convey impressions of a contrary character should have found a place in this journal.

Perhaps a greater proof could not be adduced of the peculiarly beneficial effects of the Chinese air than is discernible in this practice of the natives of the country. In most other tropical climates the lower order of inhabitants frequently go bare-headed in China the commonest coolie generally carries a hat, and we have really seen a man in the sun with less covering on his head than that broad-brimmed bamboo or leaf hat. The field labourer, during the very hot months, invariably holds the plough with his chatah in one hand; in fact, every circumstance connected with the habits and customs of the natives tends to ward Europeans and avoid the sun's rays. We have dwelt upon this subject, especially when we regard the facilities afforded.—*Naval & Military Gazette, Nov. 21.*

Our attention has again been drawn to the extraordinary circumstance of the Masters and Mates of the private steam-vessels employed in the commerce of the coast, assuming a uniform closely resembling that of the crew of Her Majesty's Navy. So highly objectionable a system has, we learn, justly brought upon us the ridicule of the officers of the ships-of-war of France and America, and the natural indignation of those of our own Navy.

We are informed that Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, in his report on the state of the coast, has strongly advocated the construction of docks at Hongkong, where our men-of-war and merchant ships might in every respect rest. At present a large vessel can receive but very partial repairs in China, a state of things which cannot be too soon remedied, especially when we regard the facilities afforded.—*Naval & Military Gazette, Nov. 21.*

We observed a good deal of discussion in the Hongkong newspapers relative to the legality of trying a Clerk of Works (Mr Rowland Rees) by a General Court-martial. Mr Rees himself, it appears, refused to acknowledge his liability to Military law, and, taking his stand upon this opinion, declined to plead to the charges preferred against him. "I am a civilian," says Mr Rees, in an address to the Court, which he subsequently published, "employed under a Military officer it is true, but only under his personal authority, and in the performance of my duties, and should be dissatisfied with the extent of these, if he pleases to take the responsibility, he can suspend me, and refer the subject to the Master-General, who alone has authority to remove me from the post or office, to which I am appointed, or should the Commanding Engineer be distinguished to incur this responsibility, the case might be referred to the respective officers, who only are the representatives of the Board of Ordnance in this place."

The Editor of the *Friend of China*, who seems to have adopted Mr Rees's view of the question, gives it as his opinion that, "A man who holds neither Commission nor Warrant, who wears no uniform, who does not carry arms, who is not in the military family, the extent of his demise, draw no pension, is not a citizen, and is not amenable to Military law."

We likewise extract the charges upon which Mr Rees was tried, together with the finding and proving of the Court, and the remarks of the approving officers; and we think few sensible men, who have ever given the slightest consideration, can for a moment entertain the possibility of "Clerks of Works," in common with all other "civil officers employed under the Ordnance at any foreign station," to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War; and we further think that there is no Military man, whose knowledge of discipline qualifies him (to go no higher) for the command of a corps of guards, who will not feel, on reading the detailed charges, that Major General D'Algarva had no option, but seriously compromising his authority, but to bring Mr Rees before a General Court-martial.

Head-Quarter, Victoria, Hongkong, 6th Nov. 1843. As, according to the martial statute at Victoria, Rees, a civil officer employed in the Engineer's establishment under the Ordnance in Hongkong, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First, that having at Victoria, Hongkong, on or about the 14th Oct. 1843, addressed a most impudent and disrespectful letter to his superior officer, Major Edward Aldrich, the Commanding Royal Engineer, in which he insinuated that the conduct of Major Aldrich in persecuting towards him (the prisoner) "a persecuting tyranny in vindictiveness," "without precedent in the Engineer's Department," and exalting in the evil it had done. Second, that having in a letter dated 21st Oct. 1843, to the address of the late Royal Engineer, refused to obey an order issued to him by General commanding the troops in China, directing him (the prisoner) to proceed and do duty at Stanley (the prisoner) in the name of the late Royal Engineer, and to accept of two separate commissions, which he had conveyed to him (the prisoner) one in a minute under the Major-General's own signature, dated 18th Oct. 1843, and in another from the Assistant Adjutant-General, to the address of the Commanding Royal Engineer, dated 30th Oct. 1843.

(Signed) EDWARD ALDRICH, Major, Commanding Royal and Superintending Engineer.

their determination not to submit to the opening of the city. Whether this expression of feeling arises from the unpromised malignity of the turbulent and vicious cannals within the city, or whether it be the effect of secret official influence, under the countenance of the Court of Peking, it is difficult to determine; but, whatever be the main cause, there appears to us but one remedy, viz, the prompt and vigorous fitting of the part of the British Plenipotentiary. The question might, we think, be brought to issue somewhat in the following manner:—

The Chinese nation is bound by the treaty to grant the free admission required. The present refusal involves, therefore, a breach of the treaty; yet, inasmuch as the Emperor of China is a good faith manifested in other respects by the Chinese Government, have no wish to take advantage of the infirmity; but should the terms not be fully completed within six months (from some given date), they will consider the island of Chusan a British possession. Such a tone will also succeed with the Chinese, on whom the fortifier is much more likely to prove efficacious than the sternness, as all our previous intercourse with them fully manifests. We are not of those who advocate the retention of Chusan under any circumstances; on the contrary, we have on various occasions condemned that idea as being one fraught with dishonour, and consequently, unworthy of the British nation. But should the Emperor of China persist in his refusal that part of the treaty which relates to Canton, and as the cities of the other ports open to our trade, we think the British Government have no alternative but to retain Chusan. Indeed, its possession would be then absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our influence and national respect; for nothing short of a change in the tone of feeling at Canton could render it prudent to relinquish to a third of that vital point of the Chinese empire, which so palpably and continually reminds the Emperor of the proximity of a foreign Military post to the Zang-tse-keung.

Considering the exclusive and jealous spirit which still governs, and must long govern, Chinese Councils, we cannot imagine that the Imperial choice can long waver between the alternatives of retaining possession of Chusan by completely fulfilling the terms of the treaty, and of voluntarily relinquishing it to foster the national prejudices with regard to Canton. Consequently, we think the determined line of conduct which Sir John Davis is supposed to be pursuing will have the effect of adjusting all existing difficulties. Prior to the appearance of the placards above alluded to, a few papers of an opposite tendency were posted about the gates, the object of which was evidently to call the British authorities to account for the retention of Chusan; but, although the latter documents most likely emanated from the Mandarins, they bore no signature or seal to give them an official character. The more recent placards are, as we have already said, the act of the populace, either secretly instigated by the Imperial Government, or stirred in their hatred to the English, and in their contempt for their local rulers.—*Ibid, March 7.*

We observe a good deal of discussion in the Hongkong newspapers relative to the legality of trying a Clerk of Works (Mr Rowland Rees) by a General Court-martial.

Mr Rees himself, it appears, refused to acknowledge his liability to Military law, and, taking his stand upon this opinion, declined to plead to the charges preferred against him. "I am a civilian," says Mr Rees, in an address to the Court, which he subsequently published, "employed under a Military officer it is true, but only under his personal authority, and in the performance of my duties, and should be dissatisfied with the extent of these, if he pleases to take the responsibility, he can suspend me, and refer the subject to the Master-General, who alone has authority to remove me from the post or office, to which I am appointed, or should the Commanding Engineer be distinguished to incur this responsibility, the case might be referred to the respective officers, who only are the representatives of the Board of Ordnance in this place."

The Editor of the *Friend of China*, who seems to have adopted Mr Rees's view of the question, gives it as his opinion that, "A man who holds neither Commission nor Warrant, who wears no uniform, who does not carry arms, who is not in the military family, the extent of his demise, draw no pension, is not a citizen, and is not amenable to Military law."

We likewise extract the charges upon which Mr Rees was tried, together with the finding and proving of the Court, and the remarks of the approving officers; and we think few sensible men, who have ever given the slightest consideration, can for a moment entertain the possibility of "Clerks of Works," in common with all other "civil officers employed under the Ordnance at any foreign station," to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War; and we further think that there is no Military man, whose knowledge of discipline qualifies him (to go no higher) for the command of a corps of guards, who will not feel, on reading the detailed charges, that Major General D'Algarva had no option, but seriously compromising his authority, but to bring Mr Rees before a General Court-martial.

Head-Quarter, Victoria, Hongkong, 6th Nov. 1843. As, according to the martial statute at Victoria, Rees, a civil officer employed in the Engineer's establishment under the Ordnance in Hongkong, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First, that having at Victoria, Hongkong, on or about the 14th Oct. 1843, addressed a most impudent and disrespectful letter to his superior officer, Major Edward Aldrich, the Commanding Royal Engineer, in which he insinuated that the conduct of Major Aldrich in persecuting towards him (the prisoner) "a persecuting tyranny in vindictiveness," "without precedent in the Engineer's Department," and exalting in the evil it had done. Second, that having in a letter dated 21st Oct. 1843, to the address of the late Royal Engineer, refused to obey an order issued to him by General commanding the troops in China, directing him (the prisoner) to proceed and do duty at Stanley (the prisoner) in the name of the late Royal Engineer, and to accept of two separate commissions, which he had conveyed to him (the prisoner) one in a minute under the Major-General's own signature, dated 18th Oct. 1843, and in another from the Assistant Adjutant-General, to the address of the Commanding Royal Engineer, dated 30th Oct. 1843.

(Signed) EDWARD ALDRICH, Major, Commanding Royal and Superintending Engineer.

FINDING.—The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with the prisoner having declined to enter into any defence, is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the offence charged against him. Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of both the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, do not seem to require that he should be tried by a court-martial, under the Ordnance in Hongkong, to be punished as provided in Her Majesty's Statute. (Signed) THOS. SCOTT REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col., 18th Regt. and President.

Approved and confirmed, and the name of Mr Rowland Rees struck from the list of the civil officers of the Ordnance Department from this date, from which his pay and allowances as Clerk of Works were ceased. (Signed) GEORGE D'ALGARVA, Major-General, Commanding the Forces in China.

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR-GENERAL, Commanding the Forces in China. Having approved and confirmed the sentence of the Court in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, the Major-General has the following observations:—

He has seldom, in the course of his services, met a case that calls more immediately for an example. Every man who is entrusted with the command of a corps of troops, upon his inevitable consequences that would ensue from a performance in his inchoate conduct. He was determined in his own mind, as the Major-General, to exercise, either real or imaginary, under which he should be immediately inquired into, provided he brought a case of this nature before him. He was, however, not so much as to have evinced more particularly against the prisoner, a more than ordinary vigilance. He was furnished with a copy of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and the clause under which he was charged, and he was permitted to see the proceedings into Military proceedings, and he was permitted to see his own defence, and express his contrition for them, together with his readiness in future to obey orders. All, however, was in vain.

Mr. Rees, punished unharmed by the worst advice, pertinaciously persevered in insubordinate language to his Commanding Officer, and lastly, distinctly refused obedience to the orders of his superior. The result of this conduct being brought before the Court, Mr. Rees refused to plead, or to acknowledge any Military jurisdiction independent of the Court-martial, and that in the face of the thirty-second clause of the Articles of War, which he did more than to be seen on the minutes, that the civil members of the Ordnance Department, and the Major-General, should be permitted to see the proceedings into Military proceedings, and he was permitted to see his own defence, and express his contrition for them, together with his readiness in future to obey orders. All, however, was in vain.

Under ordinary circumstances he would gladly have submitted these proceedings to the consideration of Superior Authority, but the Major-General is of opinion, that he has no alternative but to proceed to the punishment of a man whose Discipline has been so openly violated, and whose interests of the service demand from him an immediate example. By order of the Honourable the Major-General Commanding the Forces in China. J. BATES, Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

It would appear, from Major-General D'Algarva's remarks, that he has had to contend in this affair, with a strong under current; and we are certainly much surprised that Mr Rees did not meet, especially amongst the members of the civil Ordnance establishment, with some calm and judicious advisers, who, by the weight of their position and opinion, might have saved him from risking the merits of his case upon an objection so utterly untenable as that of his being a civil officer; and as such, not liable to Military law.

Setting aside the particular application of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War altogether, and appealing duly to the *reductio ad absurdum*, it is obvious that the doctrine maintained by Mr Rees and his supporters will not stand five minutes' dispassionate consideration. A civil officer, having the same comparative rank, and acting in addition to his regular pay, his local allowances, and a pension, distinctly refuses, at a station fifteen thousand miles from Pallmall, to obey an order issued to him by his General. What is to be done? Why, the General is to proceed (we suppose cap in hand) and solicit the interference of a board of gentlemen (the respective officers) who individually and collectively are to be under his more "superintending views of the members of his corps, on a point of discipline, not coincide with those of the General Officer, matters are to remain in abeyance pending a reference to the Ordnance Office.

This is too ridiculous to require comment, and when the day arrives for such a state of things to obtain in the British Army, we trust the change may be made with radical correctness, and that a Field Marshal's horse will not stick into one of the high stools of Pallmall, and a soldier will be made all other authority. A precedent might be found for such an intemperance in the consularship of Callaghan's horse.—*Ibid, Jan. 31.*

* This Queen's Regulations, page 256. Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN CAMP, At The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Printing Office, GOUGH STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 1846.