

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.


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Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8, \$6, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively. Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cts. 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 then proceeding to ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through EGYPT in 54 days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALCUTTA in 34 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply, between COLOMBO and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

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

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

Until further notice the Rates of Freight will be—

For MEASUREMENTS GOODS.  
To SINGAPORE, per Ton of 40  
Cubic Feet.....\$120 Sp.  
And for SPECIE.....2 per cent.

To MADRAS and CALCUTTA.....2 per cent.  
CEYLON.....14  
SINGAPORE and PENANG.....14

No Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed in non-susceptible Coverings as Wood, Matting, Tarred Cloth &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

Further particulars regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage may be obtained by application at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.  
J. A. OLDING, Agent.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1846.

FOR MANILA.  
THE last sailing Spanish Brig UNION, Captain HARR, will be despatched on Saturday the 6th Instant.

For freight or passage, apply to, RAWLE, DDUSS & Co.

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

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

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

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 Bathing rooms attached and large Verandahs, Cook and Servants Houses with Stabling detached.  
For further particulars apply to Ma F. SPRING.

THE spacious and convenient two storied House 1 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.  
Ravenburg Cottage, Staunton Street.

TO LET.  
THE godowns, and first floor of the premises on Queen's road, adjoining Messrs Smith and Brimelow. Apply to, GEO. STRACHAN.  
Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TO LET.  
THE Bungalow on the Hollywood Road, to the east of Union Chapel; contains dining and drawing rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, and servants offices &c. also two houses in Gage Street, consisting of four rooms and servants offices. Apply to, GEO. STRACHAN.  
Victoria, 1st June 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. LAFRAIK, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Almeida Street.  
Victoria 5th May 1846.

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

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.  
Hongkong, 26th May 1846.

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

NOTICE.  
THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.  
MACVICAR & Co.  
Victoria, 28th 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. superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of Mumm & Co. Rheims.  
Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.  
NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies in Hongkong and Canton, payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.  
MURROW & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd May 1846.

FOR SALE.  
WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossitt & Co's. superior Madeira, in Hds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.  
MR AUGUSTUS RAWSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.  
GILMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th May 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 alongside ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, sells them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.  
Queen's Road Ferryway, 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.  
FARES—Saloon \$12. Fore cabin \$8; 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 inch to 15 inches, Sheathing Copper, 6oz 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 Sherry, of 1st quality, Port, Alisphale and other Ales in wood and bottle at wholesale prices.  
200 Piculs Champagne 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.

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

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

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,  
Quantity of Sheet Zinc.  
Window Glass of different sizes &c. &c.  
PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.  
May 13th 1846.

FOR SALE.  
JUST received, ex "Queen," a batch of Byass's Pale Ale, in cases of 4 dozen.  
ALSO,  
Fresh Seltzerwater, ex "Castor."  
ROBERT RUTHERFURD.  
Queen's Road,  
Victoria, 15th May, 1846.

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

FOR SALE.  
MR. R. RUTHERFURD, has just received a few Hogheads 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.

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

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to announce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 10 Desmit Hong Canton.  
SODA WATER FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.  
SODA WATER and SALTED LEMONADES direct from the Manufactory. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicines, chemicals and replenished.  
Canton 16th March, 1846.

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

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

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

ROMAN CEMENT.  
FOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & Co.  
Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Febv 1846.

FOR SALE.  
SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks. Cape and Terrific Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 & 2 & 3 dozen cases.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & Co.  
Victoria, 25th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.  
AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, A Europe Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & Co.  
Victoria, 25th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.  
100 Piculs Champagne; packed ready for shipment.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & Co.  
Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

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

FLOOR MATS.  
FOR SALE by the undersigned, Shanghai Floor Mats (white) in rolls and single mats of 20 yards each. The matting is much superior to that manufactured in Canton.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & 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 lark complete. Asket, C. S. Webb, 142 Leadenhall Street London.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & Co.

SUMMER WINES.  
FOR sale by the undersigned, Rheims and French Wines at moderate prices.  
Grainier Berger Destourmel  
Hockheimer Latiguer  
Geissenheimer St Julien.  
Sherry also Port  
Champagne  
And a few baskets of fresh SELTZER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship *Castor*.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & 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 sell from here on the 20th of every month. All parcels sent to Victoria to be forwarded must 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 made here, on presentation of the Receipt only; but if they are sent to any other part, \$1 per pu charge will be charged besides the freight and other expenses.  
RAWLE, DDUSS & Co.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE,  
Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).  
AGENT AT CANTON,  
ACHOOK, Compdior, No. 3 Imperial Hong Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.  
THE FOLLOWING SEVERAL MEDICINES, &c. ARE ON SALE at the DISPENSARY, 4 FRANCIS HOVE, CANTON.

BUTLER'S Tasteless Seltzer Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gelatinosae; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Sarsaparilla; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Coldwater; Lister's Healing Lotion; Rose Water; Gratia's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfumery; Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb; Tooth Powder; Hydrochloric of Potash; Dard, bonite of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powder; Turkey Rubarb; Balsamic Paste; Suspensory Balm; Herina Trassac; Her Springs; Bristle; Oil, Bone and Glass; Lavement Machines; Plaster; Liniment; Specific Solution of Hydrate of Potash; Sarsaparilla, etc. etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Goutaceous Affections; Spirit of Wine; Sarsaparilla; Liquorice; Rowland's Toothache Drops; Salt man's Anodyne; Flesh Rubarb; Soda Water; Medicine Chest, &c. &c.

EDWARD GULLY.  
REGENT, CANTON.

Table with columns: Chinese Day, English Day, Chinese Month, English Month, Chinese Year, English Year, Chinese Sign, English Sign, Chinese Zodiac, English Zodiac, Chinese Festival, English Festival, Chinese Holiday, English Holiday.

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

LATEST DATES. Table listing dates for various locations: England, United States, Australia, Bombay, Madras, Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Saigon, Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7th, 1816

The Mail continues his statistical diatribe in an unusually short chapter; but we are promised a full salvo of his artillery next week. Like other heavy pieces, the Mail is a long time of loading and priming; his discharges being once in two weeks, but then he is cranked to the muzzle. We only hope that he will not hurt himself, as statistics are dangerous projectiles, and in unskilled hands, are just as like to upset the piece from which they are thrown, as to injure the party against whom they are directed.

The public are probably tired of the unprofitable discussion of a question upon which they have made up their minds, and which the Mail appears determined to continue ad infinitum. The original difference of opinion was as to certain imports of China, whether they should be classed with the trade of the country under whose flag they were imported, or whether they should rank with the imports from the place where they were grown. Upon this subject we disagreed with the Mail, and in our issue of the 14th May, we gave our reasons for approving of the consular returns which place them with the commerce of the flag under which they were imported. The Mail forced the discussion upon us; and until he refutes the arguments we brought forward to fortify our position, we have no intention of taking further notice of spun out articles, which do not bear upon the question. If he wishes to join issue, our position is before him; but if he prefers a running fire, he may have the glory all to himself, as we have neither time nor inclination for such childish amusements.

We quote from the Mail of Thursday, "We content ourselves at present, with an unequal vocal denial of one of the Friend's allegations—that we have uncharitably asserted that in expressing approval of the consular returns, he is endeavouring to curry favor with Government."

We think the most direct reply to this is a quotation from the China Mail of the 14th ultimo. In alluding to a correspondence between himself and the Government on the subject of printing the Mail says—"We were far more satisfied at present by making two short quotations from the China Mail explain a story of our true position in relation to the Government which has been so industriously misrepresented by a contemporary, who will now have an opportunity of making his peace with the authorities whom he has so long and so pertinaciously maligned." If this does not change us with having endeavored to curry favor by prostituting our pen, it is at least an intimation that we are capable of such a piece of blackguardism—an intimation which could only flow from a mind familiarized to such corrupt and disreputable notions by an indulgence in them.

In our last issue we published a letter from a Correspondent, who complained of having been really accused by the Superintendent

of police when centering his horse near the gap. We then ventured to suggest, that if there existed any regulations, by which the police were empowered to stop parties centering their horses to the eastward to the westward of the town of Victoria, that they be published for general information; and further that the limits within which a center is prohibited be made public.

We have no desire to throw obstacles in the way of such municipal regulations as are called for in every community; nor would we support those who set them at defiance. Here, as elsewhere, it is necessary that the community be protected from riot and outrage of every description, and in asking that a code of municipal regulations be made public, we wish to protect the inhabitants from wanton outrage, without respect to persons. It was with perfect knowledge that Mr Wyseman had not broken any established regulation, that we expressed a regret that he should have been annoyed by a person, who it appears is the Superintendent of police.

The 7th clause of an ordinance, which passed the legislative council on the 28th December last, is as follows:—

7th.—Every person who shall ride or drive on any footpath without obvious necessity; or shall ride or drive in a furious manner, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passers by, or on any public road or thoroughfare; or who passes or conveys another horse or carriage, shall not keep to the customary side of the road, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

This ordinance refers to the entire Island of Hongkong, not to the town of Victoria particularly, and any ill disposed person, bringing forward a complaint against his neighbour for galloping or centering his horse in any part of the island, may have him fined by a subaltern Magistrate. The objectionable nature of the law, as it now exists is abundantly evident, and in the person of a Stranger, we see how it has been abused. Mr Wyseman was summoned on a charge preferred against him by the Superintendent of a police, and fined the full penalty of five pounds, for centering his horse near the gap, a locality which is used for that purpose by nearly every resident on the Island! Whether such a procedure has not a tendency to bring our local laws into contempt, we leave it for our readers to say. They will subscribe to our declaration, that Mr Wyseman has been fined for an offence (of an offence at all) which is committed by three fourths of the population; and that the existing law would enable a corrupt Magistrate to fine a man for galloping in the most retired part of the island, were any of our officials to bring forward such a ridiculous charge against him.

This case is another evidence of the objectionable nature of the police establishment. It is under the control and influence of the Executive Government; and until this connection ceases, and it is placed under a board of civil Magistrates, we will neither have an effective police, nor an impartial Magistracy. Our Government have carefully copied from that of Singapore, all that is liberal and in English; but they have gone no further with the copy. Singapore, though under the jurisdiction of the East India Company, has a civil Magistracy, chosen from the community, who hold their courts of Quarter Sessions, and who have the entire control of the police. To these courts of Quarter Sessions there is an appeal from the decisions of the Specially Magistrate—who is thus obliged to judge lightly and impartially. Here we have no such protection, and the rights of the community are set at defiance, the inhabitants having no appeal. Defective as this government is, in no one department is the defect so glaring as in the Magistracy; nor is there any other department where incapacity could so deeply injure the colony.

We observe a report of Mr Wyseman's case in the Mail, with a few remarks in the usual style of that publication. The report is incorrect, and evidently intended to mislead. Its intention, that several Gentlemen witnessed the offence, one of whom was the Chief Justice. This follows the evidence of Mr. May and is immediately before that of Sergeant Offian, tending to convey a false impression, namely, that the Chief Justice and several other Gentlemen were witnesses in the case; now this is untrue, the only witnesses who appeared being the Superintendent of police and two of his subordinates. The bringing forward the name of the Chief Justice, in the report of a case in the police court, when he was not even present, and the desire to mislead people not on the spot, is a low Jesuitical trick.

Even according to the evidence of Mr. May, Mr. Wyseman was galloping his horse between Mr. Carter's house and the Gap; a locality generally chosen for a gallop. The evidence of the two policemen may be taken at what it is worth—in our estimation it is worth very little—they also refer to galloping west of town, though were they in their usual condition, a canter would very readily appear a gallop. But Mr. May lets out the secret. The real complainant is Major General D'Aguiar. Mr. May says, "General D'Aguiar, who had been encountered, desired him to pull up, but without effect, and then called out. In the next Police Court to take notice of this." Upon this Mr. May informed him that notice had been taken of the defendant, and that he should be summoned."

We have all our weak points, and so long as we are helpless, or do not interfere with the privileges of others, if they cannot be respected, they may at least be treated with the contempt

of silence. The Major General has made himself somewhat famous, since he came to China, by his disposition to encroach upon the rights of the community. From his actions we would suppose that he had passed his life among the lots; and we are well assured that he knows little of the manly independence of a British community, or he would have been more guarded than he has been. We allude to the high handed measures of putting an end to the beating of bamboos by a policeman, an old established custom in China; to his interference with his neighbour who happens to have a party of friends, who at 10 O'clock were amusing themselves with a song; and to his assiduously assumption of the duties of a Constable in detaining those who ride past him on the road. The apology offered by his friends for the offences first alluded to, was the General's wish to sleep. Comfortable repose is desirable; but our comforts are at times subservient to the privileges of others. General D'Aguiar did not hesitate to stop the beating of bamboos, neither did he hesitate to order policemen to intrude upon the premises of his neighbour who was singing at ten O'clock at night; nor did he hesitate at pushing a conviction against his neighbour, who was fined £20 by one of the General's officers, a person who did no credit even to the bench of Hongkong. We admit consistency, and ask the General how he can reconcile his treatment of others, with the bacchanalian orgies which have been heard in his own dwelling on the evening of the Sabbath? In a free community there cannot be two sets of laws—one for the porcelain of the earth, another for the more common ware—and however hard our military Chief, and his satellites, may strive to establish such, they will ultimately fail. We deeply regret that Mr Wyseman has been so harshly used; and if we do not express the sentiments of all the community, we certainly do those of that portion which is most deserving of respect—the people who are untrammelled by obligations to show deference to the paltry actions of little-great men.

On Tuesday last, a quarrel took place in a Carpenter's shop in the Tai-ping-han, about a trifling debt due by one Chinaman to another. From words the parties proceeded to blows, and in the melee, two men named Chun-hoishing and Wong shing were dangerously wounded by a stab from a sharp instrument, supposed to have been a sword,—one of them being stabbed through the arm, the knife entering his side, the other being wounded in the hand and thigh; the forehead of the latter was also cut by a sword. The names of the perpetrators are, Loong-ah-lam, Mok-muk-shing, and Aheo. One of them has been seized, and will probably end his life on the gallows, which does not however seem to be a greater terror to evil-doers in Hongkong than in England, for it was only last week that a Chinaman in confinement for the same crime. He was executed this morning at five o'clock, and we learn that he was in his power to resist a death which Chinese regard as peculiarly ignominious. He refused to walk to the place of execution, and was therefore carried in a chair. On the scaffold he resisted with all his might being pleased on the drop or having the rope fastened round his neck.—China Mail, June 4.

We understand that the Peninsular and Oriental Company has applied to the local authorities at Singapore for permission to lay down moorings in the Bay for the Mail contracted Steamers belonging to the Company. It is suggested to place the moorings near the Fish Market, at the edge of the mud flat facing the Fish Market and near the inner fishing stakes. The moorings are now on their way to Singapore, having been shipped on board the Frederick IV, and will probably arrive here in a few days. The adoption of regular moorings will be a public convenience to the Steamers and the public generally, for at present it rarely happens that the steamers can anchor in suitable spots without the chance of getting hemmed in. The site selected will prove to be a good one and easy of access to passengers in bad weather.

We may also notice what affords us much satisfaction to learn that Captain Henry Gribble will shortly arrive here from Europe to take the Superintendency of the Company's vessels on the China line—a post for which his well known qualifications and gentlemanly bearing eminently fit him.—Strait Times, May 18.

FRENCH STEAMERS AND THE OVERLAND MAIL.—A plan for introducing a line of Transatlantic Packet-boats, to ply between Bourbon, Mauritius and Suez, has recently been submitted to the French public. This project of transatlantic correspondence, was presented to the Minister of finances, by Mr Theodore Lechevalier. The following is the account given of it in the Courier du Havre.

The project of a transatlantic correspondence by means of steamships, places twice a month, by a combination of easy practices, the four great commercial ports of France, in communication with the whole of America and associates directly England, Spain, Portugal and the Levant to the benefit or profit of this correspondence. This project has been communicated to the deputation of the Gironde, controlled as much in that of our colonies, at the city of Bordeaux as in that of our colonies, at the house of Mr Desmairat, delegate from France; explanations have been given by the author to the honorable deputies and the colonists present at the assembly, but we ought to state that the project was also laid before the deputy for Havre, and the deputation commissioned to examine the project of law for the introduction of packet-boats; finally the deputies who all unite in the request of Mr Theodore Lechevalier that the chamber of commerce of the great ports which they represent should be placed in a condition to

enable them to examine the propositions which he intends making to Government.

If as we doubt not, this project should obtain the adhesion of the chambers and the ministry the means of a service of transatlantic correspondence worthy of a great nation; she will not remain in the rear, in the immense impulsion which steam navigation tends to give every day to the pacific relations of the people of the old world, among themselves as well as with the states of the New world.

We shall follow Mr Lechevalier if he succeeds in organizing this important project, seeing that the government gives in its resignation private individuals must realize great works.—Ibid.

RAILWAYS IN JAVA.—From an advertisement inserted in the continental journals of Europe, we learn that an English Company proposes to establish a line of railway connecting the trading ports of Java. The project is called "The Great Dutch Indian Railway, in the Island of Java." All we know of it is contained in the following prospectus, which, since it does not supply us with particulars, we are not enabled to offer an opinion upon the merits of the undertaking:—

THE GREAT DUTCH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Capital £3,000,000, in Shares of £10 each on which a deposit of one Shilling per share only is to be paid in the first instance to cover all preliminary expenses, and no further call will be made until concessions are obtained from the Dutch Indian Government. The object of the present undertaking is to establish three distinct lines of Railway in that flourishing commercial colony, viz.—first from Batavia to Buitenzorg; second, from Batavia to Amjer and the Straits of Sunda; and third from Samarang to Solo and Yuggakera, forming together about 200 miles of Railway, and afterwards from Samarang to Sourabaya. A large and constant traffic is carried on between these places, and as none of these lines present any engineering difficulties. A more complete prospectus with full particulars and a map will be published when the negotiations with the Dutch Indian Government are in a greater state of forwardness. In the mean time applications for shares in the usual way, accompanied by the deposit of one shilling per share, for which a receipt will be given, will receive attention in the order in which they are made, and are to be addressed to Mr Henry Wickham—Solicitor General, Solicitor Court, Grace-church street, London.—Ibid.

On the morning of the 29th of April last, the usually quiet town of Malacca was thrown into a state of great agitation by a report that a ferocious Tiger which was caged at the Sultan house had broken bounds and was wandering about the town seeking whom to devour. We have been favored with the following authentic narrative of the adventures of the Tiger during his morning's ramble, which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers. After attaining his liberty, with much good taste and an instinctive attraction towards kindred bravery, the Tiger strode into the house of the Commandant of the troops, and was marching up stairs for the purpose of making an early morning call, when he was stopped on the landing place at the top of the stairs by the gallant but, who for a moment stood transfixed by astonishment at the sight of his unexpected guest. A servant at the same moment coming out of a lower room with a tray in his hands having a coffee-pot and cetera, covered over with a napkin, upon it, also saw the visitor and with wonderful presence of mind called out "Master get the doors." No sooner said than done,—the folding doors were shut with a crash, and the Tiger considerably disgusted and astonished at this cavalier treatment,—which though one frequently administered in civilized life to a bore or a dun, or other importunate intruder, was one to which the Royal beast had not been accustomed to in his forest haunts,—turned for the purpose of retreating his eyes, and called the servant. Here his reception was far more ungracious—instead of waiting to learn that he had been expelled from the house, he continually dashed the whole equipage he carried in his hands,—coffee pot, tray, cloth and all, in the Tiger's face, and took to his heels and fled. The Tiger, after disengaging himself from the wreck, and finding nothing suitable to his taste in the debris scattered around him, wiped his face clean with his paw, and called forth in quest of more hospitable entertainment. A cry had however in the meantime been raised against him, and he himself incumbered by the pressure and rudeness of the crowd he took refuge in a foul-house, where he was speedily surrounded. His cage was brought and its door being placed opposite to that of his temporary residence he was invited to enter, which was enforced by gentle persuasives administered to him by the bayonets of the Sepoys, a large number of whom had by this time been called out. The cage being much lower than the top of the house, leaving an open interval of considerable space, the Tiger at last moved by the repeated assaults upon his hind quarters of the bayonets, made a spring through the open space, and scaling an unfortunate convict, who had too rashly perceived himself on the top of the cage, made off.—He was not being content to escape with life for an instant pursuit he was again brought back, and at length seeing escape hopeless, calmly resigned himself to his fate. The Sepoys were drawn up in battle array with loaded muskets, but the Commanding Officer, not being in the commission of the Peace, did not feel himself authorized to give the word to fire, and the Assistant Resident was accordingly sent for. The Functionary at last arrived, having viewed the preparations and approved of them, issued the fatal mandate, and a close and well directed fire being thrown in the noble beast fell, to its no more. He was we presume, entombed with all due honors, to mark the approbation of the Malacca community of his bravery, and their gratitude for his having so effectually aroused them from their usual apathetic existence, and furnished them with a topic on which they may expect for months to come. We understand considerable discussion had arisen in legal circles in Malacca as to whether the Magistrate was not guilty





connected with his fluctuations had elicited an order from the Duke of Devonshire...

Details of military operations from the staple of our intelligence from Seinde, operations consequent on the transfer of the province to the Bombay Presidency...

The Cholera has as usual made its appearance this season, and we deeply regret to say carried off a large number of our countrymen...

Among the local occurrences which we cannot omit to record in our summary stands the Public Meeting held at the Metropolitan Hall...

The following account of the ancestor of the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is from a work entitled "Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice..."

Sir George Gordon of Haddo, afterwards Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord High Chancellor, 3rd son of Sir John Gordon of Haddo, was born at Edinburgh, on the 19th July, 1644, and Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolbooth, was born 9th Oct. 1647...

Sir George Gordon was returned as one of the commissioners for the shires of Aberdeen to the Parliament of 1679, at which assembly he is said to have stated an objection to the intended union between the Kingdoms, on the ground of injurious to the houses of Hamilton...

At the passing of the celebrated Test Act, and the deposition of Sir James Dalrymple, he was one of the few who were able to maintain a strong...

if exclusion against Roman Catholics, Sir George was selected by the Duke of York as President of the Court. A new commission to the judges was accordingly issued on the 14th October, 1681, in which he was named constant President in absence of the Chancellor, which was presented at the meeting of the Court on the 15th November following...

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chancellor, had shortly before, but his high office was kept some time vacant, in order to influence the votes in Parliament of those noblemen who aspired to fill that powerful situation. The Duke of York had, however, determined that it should be confined to Sir George Gordon, and accordingly he was appointed by letters patent, dated 1st May, 1689...

The Duke was so anxious for the safety of Sir George Gordon that he exclaimed "take care of my Lord Chancellor," which gave the first public intimation of his elevation to the office. It gave great offence to many of the nobility, to whose orders he had long been supposed to belong, and which had long been supposed to have been transmitted to the Lord Chancellor was, however, speedily remedied, as he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Earl of Aberdeen, on the 30th November, 1682...

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S MEASURE OF THE COLONIES.

Immediately—that is after the passing of the Act in regard to the produce of British colonies taken out of bond, shall be admitted at a nominal duty.

"I think British colonial sugar can bear increased competition with sugar the produce of foreign free-labour. We propose, assuming that the competition is to be with sugar the produce of free labour, to deduct 3s. 6d. from the amount of the present differential duties; leaving the amount of differential duty in favour of British colonial sugar over foreign sugar the produce of free labour, brought into competition with it, in the case of Muscovado sugar the sum of 5s. 10d., and in the case of the finer clyved sugars 8s. 2d."

Sir Robert Peel has undertaken the task of initiating the era of free trade, which we have long and often wished our readers was impending over us. He has done it in the most judicious manner to be expected from him—in a firm and unflinching, but quiet unexaggerated manner.

In any attempt to form a judgment as to the wisest course for colonists to steer in this emergency Sir Robert Peel's personal character is so unimportant an item of the account. We believe him to be both private and benevolent. By hereditary connexion and personal temperament, he is a member of the Conservative party, by natural abilities and sedulous cultivation of them, he is one of the most shrewd and well-informed men of the age. Sir Robert is ambitious of governing, and he knows that with our institutions he must govern with and by a majority of the educated property classes. His sphere of action is: he will not close his eyes to the fact that the Colonies, but when these convictions are impracticable he will cast anchor and drop down the stream, knowing that his cable will bring him up by a jerk through the stream's own impulse when it has been quite run out. When Sir Robert, with his Conservative leanings and sound appreciation of man and events, says a change must be made—and perils the allegiance of his party and his own tenure of office in the declaration—it is huge odds that he is in the right.

Again, Sir Robert Peel is at this moment the only man who can form a Government. Lord John Russell tried it and failed. By the confession of the Whigs, they could only have held office through the support of Sir Robert Peel. By the result of the attempt to organize a Cabinet it is clear that the party had divided into two, one a mere skeleton regiment, and that its members are at odds among themselves. They have not enough of stability to make it possible for Sir Robert to help them. On the other hand, the Protectionist party—only look at them! Is there one man among them that possesses sufficient temper, im-

port, and knowledge of business to take an honourable and useful part in the government of the country? Lord Russell is the only man for whom his most ardent admirers would claim such a character, and that is not a cook's wife. Sir Robert Peel is our fate. We cannot get rid of him. He is an our shoulders as the first and foremost of our statesmen. He is the only man who is not so much a politician as a statesman. He is the only man who is not so much a politician as a statesman. He is the only man who is not so much a politician as a statesman.

The battle may be fierce and long, and there is but one field in the field in the highest degree qualified to inspire confidence. The untold state of being on which the country is about to venture is, like all futurity, uncertain—problematical. There is nothing for it but to act promptly, and leave the result to providence. Virez Peel!

We have as yet looked merely to the Imperial side of the question. It is the first and most important. Our colonies exist as a satellite planet. We derive light and heat from the great planet round which we revolve, and must conform to the general laws of the system. Our business is to study these laws, and make the most of them.

As integral units of the empire, however, we have a right to be heard—to have our interests attended to—and we feel convinced that the Premier will be found ready to do us all the justice in his power.

The only two classes of colonies upon which the measure must necessarily have a direct special influence are the ever-growing and the tropical colonies. The former will clearly be benefited. During the three years that are to elapse before the total repeal of the cornlaw, they may take possession of the English market in such a way as to enable them to keep the ground there.

The effect on the tropical colonies is a subject of more anxious reflection. We are not so certain as a further reduction of the differential duties. The last year, owing to the failure of the crop in Cuba, has been entirely exceptional. In average years a much larger quantity of foreign free-grown sugar would find its way into this market under the existing law. On the other hand, we do not believe that the very low figure that represents the amount of foreign clyved sugar taken for home consumption during the past year would die materially increased. We believe that, one year with another, a large amount of foreign free-labour sugar—almost exclusively Muscovado—would be taken for home consumption; and that, if Ministers make the reduction they propose, 5s. 6d. will be found to be the practical differential duty in favour of the colonies.

But the arrangement of last session has already been shaken. The first interest of the tropical colonies is to be relieved from uncertainty—to be enabled to know where they are, and what they are to look for. On this ground, probably, their wisest course will be to propose these terms to the Minister.—Do with us as you have done with the landed interest of England. We know all that you intend to exact from us; and when and what advantages you propose to confer upon us in return. Exact, if you please, that at a certain period, now to be definitely fixed, all protection shall cease and determine; by an annual decrease in the differential duty. But, on the other hand, allow us perfect liberty to seek and engage free labourers for our sugar and molasses as freely as they do grain; place our colonial on the same footing with free-trade spirits.

The Electrical Girl.—Paris Academy of Sciences Feb 23.—M. Arago made the following communication relative to the Electrical Girl, whose case we noticed last week. The Academy, on my motion, appointed a committee to examine the girl, who was reported to possess most marvellous qualities. The committee held two sittings. At the first I was unable to attend, but I can rely upon the account given me by my honourable colleagues. I have now to declare that none of the experiments made were successful—the young person did not produce any of the effects that had been announced. At the second sitting I was myself witness of the absence of the power talked of. Twenty times the pretended electrical child seated herself in a chair, and at the chair remained in its place, without retiring, without the least movement. M. Ojlett, who introduced her, attributed this want of success to interference which, he said, he had before observed. The following, however, are some details of other experiments.—At the Garden of Plants, on Tuesday last, the same phenomenon was presented, and was observed, as my colleagues and myself were particularly to have been produced. They were seen a great number of times, and it was believed that the cause was discovered, and one of the persons present reported them at the end of the sitting. The expla-

ation in question reposes on the supposition of the use of one of the hands but I am certain that, in the trials which I witnessed at the Observatory, before making my communication on Monday, the hands had nothing to do with the matter. On Wednesday last, at the second sitting of the committee we saw nothing—nothing at all. We made trials with the girl, but she could not attract or repel the magnets or tables, and we could not draw any effect whatever. There was one fact in the Memoire of M. Tancheon about which there could not possibly be any deception. He stated that the girl, on touching the poles of a loadstone, would feel a sensation of burning which would make her recognise the north pole. At the Garden of Plants this faculty was not observed, the loadstone being put into a box; the girl said she felt the burning when the south pole was used when the north pole was touched by her, and even declared that she had the same sensation when the box was presented to her without the loadstone. With regard, therefore, to this latter quality, the committee entertain no doubt. They are not, perhaps, so well conversed upon the two others. Thus, with the excuse drawn from possible interferences in these phenomena, two members of the committee has seen to the hotel in which the girl is lodged, and they affirm that there, from 7 till 9 in the evening, the phenomena were manifested in all their force. The phenomena have not reappeared since the sitting of Tuesday in the Garden of Plants. It appears, however, that this intermixture is not indefinite, as I have this moment received a notice that the phenomena have reappeared. I have returned for answer, that the committee will meet again, and see the girl once more on the day and at the hour that may be appointed. The committee will fulfil the duties imposed upon it to the fullest extent. The communication of M. Arago was listened to with great attention, but at the conclusion M. Majeand said—"The Academy regards much the part that you have made to perform in this affair." M. Fournier said, "Such facts do not deserve the honour of an official committee. We should have waited. All the good that could result from the intervention of the Academy would never compensate for the harm that results when a juggler is so well conducted that the Academy is deceived by it." M. Arago, replying to M. Majeand, said, "It is only persons who think they know everything who refuse to open their eyes to the truth." M. Fournier, he said, "If it is a juggler, a committee of the Academy will never allow itself to be caught by it." He then alluded to the resistance manifested by the Academy to admit the discovery of vaccination and the lightning-conductor, and yet, he said, they were both brilliant discoveries. "Vaccination (added M. Arago) was the most splendid discovery of modern times, but it had knocked two hundred years in the doors of the Academies."—Galignani.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Singapore Free Press, May 14.)

EASTERN ARTICLES.

ARRACK, Batavia.—Moderate imports and sales at Dr 74 per barrel.

BEES WAX.—Arrives to a limited extent and sells at about quotations.

BELENUT.—Is in good inquiry, chiefly for the Junks, and none for sale.

CANTON China.—There has been some speculative demand since our last sales made of about 2,500 piculs at Drs 124 to 134 per picul in bags. A similar quantity remains in importers' hands and no offers made.

CASIA.—None for sale and as the price in China continues high there is little chance of any shipments being made to this for sometime.

COFFEY.—The late limited imports from Tring and Sumatra have been sold at about quotations.

COTTON.—The imports have been very moderate this season, the chief part of which remains in first hands. The consignees have bought several lots during the week, but the only sales reported are 100 bales inferior Bombay at Drs 194 cash, and a lot at Drs 21 per bale.

EMONT, Ceylon.—Cominates much sought after by the Junks and holders of small lots are asking high prices.

GAMBIE.—Plentiful at Drs 1.35 to 1.40 per cask. GARBAWA.—An import from Siam of millling to fine quality rice is held at Drs 75 to 80 per picul. GUY SUTRAN.—Imports from Sumatra. Sales have been made by Auction at Drs 83 for what is termed 1st quality here and very good seconds in England and at Drs 63 per picul for 2nd and here in England.

MADE AND NOTWES.—The local supply is more plentiful, the majority of which will be shipped to England on account of the Planters. The Junks traders have bought very little this season.

OPUM.—Since the arrival of the Free Queen with supplies of about 250 chests, holders have been anxious to realize. Previous to her arrival Benares was selling at Drs 630 to 635 but has since declined to Drs 625, at which limited sales have been made. The Junks have hitherto bought but few chests.

PANAMA.—Panama is offering to sell at Drs 625. In Panama has been reported. Males remains dull. Sales of the rice two at Drs 712 to 715, nothing doing in Turkey.

PEPPER, Black Rio and Singapore.—Supplies plentiful at quotations. White is in good demand.

RICE.—Market giving way. Arracan selling at Drs 43 per coran for long grain. In other descriptions no sales have been reported.

TR, Straits.—Has declined a few cents since having been made at Drs 15.50 per picul. The Junks' sales have hitherto been confined to shipments to India of the finer sort at about quotations.

EXCHANGE.

ON ENGLAND.—Many Bills at 6 Months sight are offering for sale at 4s 8d, but money being scarce buyers want 4s 4d which rate is likely to be obtained.

TONGA ISLAND.—Cocoanuts very scarce and much wanted for England.

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