THE FRIEND OF CHINA.

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company in the Peninsular Ports.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company is Season which have been supported by the Ports. CARGO WILL BE RECEIVED ON BOAD UNTIL NOWN, AND SPECIES UNTIL 4 P. M. OF TURBON THE 233D.

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting SNOAPORS and PENANG, remaining a short time at CETLIN, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through EGYPT in 5s days, to Madras in 30 days, and CALCUTTA in 31 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to by, between Colombo and Bonkay, thus afcording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtain.

able.
Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the or avenience of Native Merchante of
Jedin proceeding as Passengers; certain accounmodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers
for Passengers from China joining the Suzz line at
SALE, to secure which it is requisite that a Notice
of at least. Two Months be given to the Company's

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

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to End-Land by the above Vessel with the same despatch so II. M. Mails; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to CETON, MADRAS, and CALDUTA, on Termanenthy the same a by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Until farther notice the Rates of Freight will

ipment. Further particulars regarding the Rates of Fre

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.

TO LET.

A House in Possinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Manutriese, apply to 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.

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

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelvercoms, with godowns. Apply to ARCH: MELVILLE.

Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

AGCH: MELVILLE.

TO BE LET.
A Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.
THREE convenient Houses, two in Gough Street, the other in Hollywood Road, at a low rent. Apply to, ROWLAND REES, Pottinger Street.

Victoria, 4th June 1846.

TO LET.

TO LET,
TO LET,
TO LET,
TO LET,
TO TO LET,
The spacious and convenient two storied House
Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets,
formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has good
dry godowns and convenient mercanile Offices
Rent \$50 per month. For farther parti-

F. SPRING, Ravensburg Cottage, Staunton Street

TO LET, three furnished rooms, with stabling Ac., in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate; for particulars apply to, D. LAPRAIK.

Wellington Tarrace, D'Aguilar St.
Victoria, 5th June 1846.

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 audit drawing rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, with servants offices &c.: also two houses in Gag. Street, consisting of four rooms and servants offices Apply to, GEO. STRACHAN. fices Apply to, (Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TWO Houses on the south side of Gough Street.

GEO. STRACHAN.

TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. Macrocaw & Co. and Franzies and allogether is a very desirable lot: For further particulars apply to FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong. 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

Hougkong, 26th May 1846.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stoddart & Co. Port in Cases of 8 dozen each.
Hodgeon 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.

MACVICAR & Co. MACVICAR & Co.

Victoria, 23rd January, 1846

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at
Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of inghai

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A T the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co superior Sherry, Madeirs, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of Mumm & Co. Rheims.

Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

PHŒNIX MARINE INSURRANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

COMPANY OF CO...

MOTION.

MOTION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the aboye named Company, are prepared to grant Policies in Longkong and Canton, payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.

MURROW & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May 1845.

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

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised to sign for our Firm by procuration.
HEGAN & Co.

1st January, 1848.

FOR SALE. PUR SALL.

B LANDY'S Madeirs, in balf pipes, blds., and quarter casks. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Victoris, 19th April 1846.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE
THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the firm of Win. Purray & Co. at Hongkong and Canlon, Win. PUSTAU.
Chins, the 1st of January 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have removed from Hongkong REISS & Co.

Canton, 1st May-1846.

200 Piculs Camphor packed ready for Shipment at a very low price.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

POR Sale by the undersigned:
Alisop's Beer in bottle.
Byass's do do.
HOLMES & BIGHAM.

Victoria, 22nd April 1846

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

FOR SALE,

JUST received, ex "Queen," a b

Pale Ale, in cases of 4 dozen.

ALSO, ." a batch of Byass

Fresh Seltzerwater, ex "Castor."
ROBERT RUTHERFURD. Queen's Road, Fictoria, 18th May, 1846.

DOBERT RUTHERFURD has just received an assortment of Darmask Table covers of different sizes and colours.

ALSO, ALSO, A lot of Summer Hats. Queen's Road, Victoria, 19th May, 1846.

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 Maca from Dr. Hunter's.
Soda Water Manufactory there.
Macao, 11th January, 1845.

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 arrangments made to do so, up to the end of next Mays, and those in Europe. dc., up to the end of next August, (after giving den notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auxtion, and sold off to the highest bidders.

Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1839, are requested to send their address, and then accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.

requested to send their address will be forwarded to them with INO: JNO: SMITH

Macso, 18th February, 1846.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

FIANGHAL

D. F. RICHARDS, begs to inform the Foreign 1. community resident in China, that his new house being now nearly completed, will be opened (under the above title) for the accommodation of the Public on or about the 15th day of June near ening, when he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, and moderate charges, to reader it worthy of their pattonage.

P. F. R. having made arrangements for a contant supply of the very best Wines, Foreign and British Sightins, Ale, Poster, Beer, Soda Water, Lemonade &c. &c., and having spared no expense in the building and furnishing of his house, feels condident the accommodation and esterisament at the Fictoria Hotel, cannot be surpassed by those of any other house of public resort in China.

N. B.—Shipping supplied with Fresh Provisions of very description, and of the very best quality on the most moderate terms.

Shangha, 16th April 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL.

KRYING HOUSE, Queen's Road, Victoria

Queen's Road, Vectorit,

MICHAEL GABRIEL has the bonour to announce to his friends and the public, that he
has taken those specieus and commodious prenises above a Keyring House where he intends to
corry on the busicess of a Hotel keeper, and he
begs to assure those parties who may be pleased
to patronize his new excluding that nothing
shall by wanting on his part to insure to them the
greatest comfort and attention sirry and spanious
rooms with a water fraction, at the following rates,
was the

NO FICE.

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

8. B. RAWLE.

N. DUUS.

Victoria. Hongkong, 1st October, 1844:

RUMAN CHMENT.

FOR sale at the Gudown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.

RAWLE. DUUS & Co.

Victoria. Queen's Road, 9th Peby 1846.

UPERIOR Sherry and Madeirs in wood; sike the ball pipes and quester cash: Cape and Tenerific Wined Sherry. Madeira, Port, Olsret, Cogasc, Cherry Brandy, in 12 & 3 dones cases.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

N assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables,
Europe Manils and Goir Rope, Hemp and
Count Cabrass, and several Spate for lower and
to promess.

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

FOR SALE.

100 Piculs Camphor; packed ready for shipment RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 25th February, 1846

ZINC.

A N Invoice for sale by the undersigned.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FLOOR MATS.

FOR SALE by the undersegoed, Shangkai Floor
Mats (white) in rolls and single mass of 20
yards each. This matting is much superior to that
manufactured in Canton.

anufactured in Canton.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Queen's Road, 8th May, 1846.

PIANU FURTES.
FOR SALE two Obtinet Pianus one of Rose-wood, the other of Mahogany) with meal plates, a set of earth wires, tuning hummer and forks complete. Maker, C. S. Webb, 142 Leaden-ball Street, London.

SUMMER WINES SUMMER WINES

FOR sele by the undersigned, Rhenish and French
Wines at moderate prices,
Graffenberger Destournel,
Hockbeimer Lariguer,
Geisseubeimer St Julien,

ALÉO Sherry Post

Champage
And a few baskets of fresh Saltzer Water direct
from Germany in the Dunch ship Cestor.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

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

WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR BALE. SODA WATER and ERATED LENGRAPE direct from the fountain. Fatest Medicines, Perfamery. Ships Medicine cheets sold and replenished.

Canton 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER AND AERATED LEMONA.

DE of superior quality at Messa. Huntra & Barraris Dupensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canion.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SODA WATER, ABRATED LEMONADE,
AGRATED LEMONADE,
AGRATED LEMONADE,
AGRATAT CARTON,
AGENT AT CARTON,
ACHOOK, Comprador, No. 3 Imperial Heag
Hongkong, 18th March, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON, COLLOWING SKIEGE MEDICINES, &c. Sale at the DISPENSARY, 4 Fe

Ten rollowing Select annual and the constant and the constant and the large of Select and the constant and t

NOTICE.

quivertisements, will be received, until 4
Clock, on the evenings previous to publi-tion, riz: Thesdays and Fridays.

	LAT	EST	DATES.		-
England	Mar.	24	Butavia	April	29
United States	Mar.	1	Singapore	May	23
Calcutta	April	18	Manila	Mar.	28
Bombey	April	11	Chusan	May	2
Madras	April	14	Shanghai	May	21
Sydney	Jany.	24			

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 18

The absence of matters requiring immediate sobservation, and a slight indisposition, will, we trust, be received by our readers as a sufficient excuse for our present issue.

A correspondent enquires whether a list of the names of the streets and roads has been made public by the Government. We do not recollect having seen such a list; but if any of our readers can furnish us with one, we will publish it lor general information.

The proprietors of unoccupied houses would require to have a watchman on the premises.

reconcer having seen such a nest, out it ally outer raders can lurnish us with one, we will publish it lor general information.

The proprietors of unoccupied houses would require to have a watchman on the premises. Of late, in several instances, thieves have carried away locks and binges, breaking the glass windows and otherwise injuring the property. They do not confine their operations to the quiet hours of night, as we hear of doors and window sashes having been carried off during the day—this was in a retired part of the town. It is said that in the event of the removal of the present incumbent, Sir George Gipps, (recently Governor of New South Wales) is likely to succeed to the vacant appointment of Governor of Hongkong. This we look upon as a mere rumour, though such a contingency is by no means improbable. Sir George Gipps is too valuable a servant to be laid on the shelf; and he is too poor to return to the profession of arms, so long as a lucrative civil appointment is within his graps. Bir George is a man of rare talents—his official papers have always been remarkable for their prescription, and in man knows better how to avoid, or gloss over, the disagreeable-parts of a public oration. As a business man his Experience, he eminently possesses that dignity-which is easufly attributed to royally or its representative. It has been alleged that Sir George was too gap to follow the instruction of the control of the program of the property of the property of the program of the program of the program of the interest of the program, when a more independent man would have taken a stand upon the duties of his succeeding Sir John Davis are so small, that it is vain to appet the program of the interest of the program firitish colonics.

Just be we are giving to program for the most important firitish colonics.

Just be we are giving to program fast hear that a Duch were by a 19 gloss and 120 men has been already of 19 glor and 120 men has been already and the same program faritish colonics.

Just es we are going to press we hear that a Duch, was brig of 18 gure and 190 men has been affected by Melay. Pittes in the Straits of Rhia. The assailants mutered about 1000 strong and free in Organ sources of three heurs corried the brig and insusanred the whole of the crow. From he solice we have received the intelligence we carrif must be top well founded.—Hongkong Retein, June 914.

From the Hongkong Register, June 9.

The last number of the Mail contains letters Patent appointing H. E. Sir John Francis Davis to be Vice Admiral of the Island of Hougkong, and John Water Hulme. Eng. to be judge of the Vice Admiral vy court at the Island of Hougkong. There is also an Insoftent Davis Actibeing Ordinance No. 3 of 1816, which occupies nearly five closely printed pages of our Coemporary. We subjoin a short summary, consisting principally of the Marginal Notes.

An Ordinance for the relief of Insolvent Debtor's within the Colony of Hongkong.

reiklin the Colony of Hongkong.

Prasons Imprisoned for Debt may apply to the Supreme Court in a Summary Way for Discharge.

Time of petitioning 14 days after imprisonment. What shall be stated in the Petition. The Prisoner shall in such Petition state that he is willing that all his Neel and Personal Estate and Effects shall be vested in the provisional Assignee for the time being of the Estates and Effects of Insolvent Debtors in the Colony of Hongkong. Petition to be signed and filed.

Detaining Creditors of Prisoners in Execution may apply by Petition to Supreme Court for an Order to vest Debtor's Estate in Provisional Assignee of Court appointed for that purpose.

Prisoner's Estate and Effects, except wearing apparel, &c., not exceeding £20, and future Estate, to be vested in Provisional Assignee by order of the Court.

Court.

Prisoners within the Walls only to petition.
Except in certain cases, arising from the state of their health.
Power to Court to direct Prisoner to be discharged on his fanding Sureties to attend at the time and place of hearing.
Prisoner not to be discharged for want of Plaintiff proceeding in his Action.
Provisional Assignee to take possession of Estates, &c., vested in him, and sell the same if the Court directs.
Paying the Expenses 2--

ourt directs.
Paying the Expenses, &c.
To sue in his own Name, &c.
Property vested in him to go to his Successor
Office.

in Office.

Court may order an allowance to Prisoner during his confinement, or for Expense of Schedule.

When Prisoner is discharged out of Custody,
Acts of Assignees to be valid.

No Action to he brought against them where
Assignment is avoided.

Power of Court to appoint Assignees. Certified Copy of Order and Appointment to be

vidence. Proviso for Registry. Sale of Estate and Effects to be made imme-

creditors to meet Thirty Days before sale of

Real Estate

eat Estate. Meeting to be advertised. Discretion in Court as to the Disposal of Pro

Discretion in Court as to the Disposal of Property in certain cases.

Property may be mortgaged if more beneficial.

Assigness may execute flowers which the Insolvent might have executed for his own Benefit.

Where Lesse accepted by Assigness, the Insolvent not liable for the Rene, whether o accept the Lease, the Lease has apply to the Jourt.

Assigness may sue in their own Names.

May make Composition for Debts.

Proviso for Consent of Greditors to Compositions and Arbitrations.

Creditors to vote according to Balance due to them on Account fairly stated.

Suits not to be abated by Death or Removal of Assigness.

Suits not to the Assignees.
Assignee's Power not to extend to the Pay or Pension of Naval, Military or Civil Officers.
Portion of Pay or Pension may be obtained on

Application of Pays of Jenson may be obtained on Application.
Goods in Possession of Prisoner, whereof he was reputed Owner, to be deemed his Property.
Distress not to be available for more than One

Year's Rent.
Voluntary Preference fraudulent and void as against Assignees.
Provisions of 3 G. 4 C. 39 extended to the As-

Provisions of 3 G. 4 C. 39 extended to the Assignees of Insolvents.
Warnat of Attorney and Cognovit Actionem not to be acted upon against Goods of Insolvent after his Imprisonment.
Assignees to file Accounts.
Accounts to be audited.
Debts to be ascertained and Dividead made.
How Dividend to be made.
Court may examine into disputed Claims.
If Prisoner, or Creditor, or Court dissatisfied with Assignee's Account, the Court may direct Inquiry.

with Assignes s recommendation of the following court may Charge Assignee with 20 per Cent on Money wilfully retained.
Assignees to pay unclaimed Dividends into

Court may remove Assignees and appoint new Assignees.
What shall be evidence of Removal and Ap-

pointment. Court may commit for refusing to file Accounts and other Contempts.

Court may direct Conveyance by Provisional Assignee where no Assignee is appointed.

After Order made, the Prisoner to deliver in a Schedule of Boths Proceedings.

After Order made, the Frisoner to deliver in a Schedule of Debts, Property, &c. Schedule to be filed with Books and Papers. Court to appoint Time and Place for Prisoner to be brought up.

Notice to be given to Creditors, and advertised. At the Time of hearing, the Schedule to be examined.

examined.

Creditor may oppose Prisoner's Discharge, Hearing may be adjourned.

Affidavits may oppose Prisoner's Discharge, Hearing may be adjourned.

Affidavits may be received in opposition to Prisoner's Discharge in certain Cases.

Schedule and Prisoner's Accounts may be referred to an Officer of the Court, or an Examiner, who may order Expresses of Reference to the Court, and Examiner may administer Ostha. Court may order Expresses of Reference to be discharged from Castody, and entitled to the Benefit of this Act.

Court may adjudge Discharge, &c. with, or not later than Six Months frof the Petition.

In certain cases Discharge, &c.,

of the Petition.

In certain cases Discharge, &c., to be at any Period not later than Three Years from Pet itioning. Discharge may extend to Process for contempt in Non-payment of Money.

And to costs incurred by Creditor, but subject These times are the process of the subject of the process of the proces

to Taxation.

Discharge may extend to Sums payable by way

Discharge units, Sc.
Od Annuity, &c.
Court may order Costs, in certain cases, to be paid to opposing Creditors out of Insolvent's

Court us, praid to opposing oreditors out Estate.

Where Opposition frivolous and vexatious, Costs may be awared to Prisoner.
Court to make Order, pursuant to Adjudication, and issue Warrant to Gealer.
Specification of Debts, &c., not necessary in Adjudication.

Order of Adjudication.

Adjudication may be conditional in certain

Order of Adjudication.
Adjudication may be conditional in certain Cases.
Adjudication may be conditional in certain Cases.
Where Adjudication is a Discharge at a future Period, the Prisoner may be detained or sarested, see, till that Period arrives.
Court may order detaining Creditors to pay Prisoner a Sum not exceeding Four Shillings a Week.
Before Adjudication, Prisoner shall execute Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgment for Amount of Debts in Schedule.
Court may permit Execution to be taken out thereupon, when Insolvent is of Ability to pay, or is dead, leaving Assets.
No Scire facius necessary.
If Application is all founded and vexatious. Court may dismiss the same, with Costs.
Where Insolvent shall after Discharge become entitled to Property which canhot be taken in Execution, the Assigne may apply to Court for Relief.
Court may order Prisoner to be remanded to Custody until be transfers such Property.
Manner of proceeding where after the Discharge of a Prisoner, any Person shall become possessed of Property belonging to him.
Persons discharged under this Ordinance not liable to Imprisonment for Debts, &c., to which Adjudication extends.
If arrested, to be released by Judge of the Court from which Process issued.
Who may order Costs to be paid to him.
After Discharge, no Execution to issue against Insolvent for Debts, &c., to which Adjudication extends.
Discharge under this Ordinance may be pleaded

Insolvent for 12000, Con-extends.

Discharge under this Ordinance may be pleaded

Discharge under this Ordinance may be pleaded generally.
When Debts are satisfied, the Court may order Warrant of Attorney to be cancelled, and Satis-faction to be entered on the Judgment.
And a Re-assignment to be executed.
Where Error in Schedule without Fraud, this

Where Error in Schedule without Fraud, this Ordinance to operate upon the actual Amount of Debr ebt. Adjudication and Order to be final, unless ob-

Adjudication and Order to be man, times obtained on False Evidence, &c., in which case Court may order a Re-hearing.

Insolvent refusing to appear may be apprehend-

ed, &c.
In Adjudication of Discharge on Re-hearing,
the Time since former Hearing not to be calculat-

ed.

Where an Order of Discharge has been issued
by Mistake, the Court may revoke and amend the

same.

Prisoner may, after Discharge, be examined as
to Estate and Effects, on application of Assignee.

Prisoner refusing to appear, or to answer Ques-

Prisoner relusing to appear, or to unswer sques-tions, may be committed.

Persons wilfully omitting anything in the Sch-dule guilty of a Misdemenaour, and liable to Three Years' Inprisonment.

Indictment need only set out Substance of Offence charged.

Offence charged.

Persons swearing falsely under this Ordinance liable to Punishment inflicted for Perjury.

Mode of proceeding with Prisoners of unsound

Application may be made by Persons on behalf

Application may be a such Prisoner.

Court may discharge such Prisoner.

May order Judgment to be entered up.

Discharge not to extend to Crown Debtors.

Officer of Court to produce Proceedings and

Officer of Court to produce Proceedings and give Copies.

A Copy of such Proceedings under Seal to be admitted as Evidence.

Examiners to be appointed.

Their Fees.

Sheriffs, &c., indemnified for obeying Order of Court

Court.

If Action for Escape, &c., brought, the eral Issue may be pleaded, and this Ordin even in Evidence.

Evidence. shall be sufficient to be set forth in the Proceedings of the Court. What shall be summent to be set forth.

Rules and Proceedings of the Court.

Before whom Affidavits are to be sworn.

What shall be paid for Insertion of A

Power to Court, with the advice of the Legis lative Council, to make Rules and Orders an ettle Scale of Fees

Construction of Ordinance. Commencement of Act.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Gem, Weison, Cumsingmoon.
Charlotte, Liebschwager, Bombsy,
Warlock, Jauncey, Chusan.
Chebar, Harrison, Bombsy.

Chebor, Harrison, Bombay.
Sulimany, Monk, Bombay.
Charles Forbes, Wells, Bombay.
Deongan Macdunald, Bombay.
Emma, Bibb., Bombay.
Emily Jam, More, Whampoa,
Lanrick, White, Cumsingmoon.

SAILED

R. Union (Sn.), Haro, Maulia. Queen, Hulton, London, Gem, Wolson, Shanghai. Nyapo, Horsburgh, Macao. Skideg, Shohefelid, Chuan, Deniz, Presunas, East Coast. Chebar, Hairhon, Whathpon.

Emma, Bibby, Whampoa, Drongan, Macdonald, Whampoa, Sulimany, Monk, Whampoa, Charles Forbes, Wells, Whampoa.

REPORTS

Sir John Byng, Forbes, New South Wales. Emily Jane. More, New South Wales. Charlotte. Liebschwager, Whampoa.

SHIPS LOADING AT WHANPOA Fenella, Hay, Siam. Drie Marias, (Duch.) Verbec, Rotterdam.

Vessels in Victoria Harbour.

H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot,
H. M. S. Dadalus, Captain MacQuibee,
H. M. B. Wolterine, Commander Clifford,
H. M. Str. Vultare, Captain Macdougal,
H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King
H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Connex,
Höspital and Store Ship.

Depend of Dent and o

Hospital and store some.

Ariel, Burt,
Aqua Marine, Conolly,
Adulax, Oliver,
Adirel, Adair,
Bomanige Hormusjee, Coates,
Charlete, Liebschwager,
W. H. Frask
W. H. Frask Matheson and Co W. H. Franklyn Charlotte, Liebschwager, Corsuir, Soames, Emily Jane, More, John Barry, Howard, Lanrick, White, Lord Hungerford, Pigott, Dent and ()
Dent and ()
heson and () J. Math Dent and Pent and Co Younghusband and Co Bush and Co Bush and Co Linnet, ——, Pearl, Smardon, Privateer, Mart Pearl, Smardon,
Privateer, Martell,
Ruparell,
Sir John Byng, Forbes,
Warlock, Jauncey, Macvicar and J. Matheson and Co.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPON

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Anna Eliza, Grainger,
Charles Forbes, Wells,
Charles Grant, Rolson, D. & M. Rustonijee and CoChebor, Harrison,
Constantinople, Young,
Dreil, Furley,
Bell and CoDrongan, Macdonald, D. & M. Rustonijee and CoDrongan, Macdonald, D. & M. Rustonijee and CoDrongan, Macdonald, D. & M. Rustonijee and CoFrealk Huth, Toby,
Gamernor Doherty, Wilson,
Hugh Walker, Usmeron,
Julia, Jones,
Joha Bull, Crawford,
Josen Corina,
Josen C Mirzapore, Hickman, Masdew, Chape, Mermnid, Ryle, Orpheus, Neile, Sulimany, Monk, D. Wild I. ish Girl, Buckton, D & M. Rustomjee and Co

VESSELS AT MACAO.

Melia (Fr),
Castor, (Duch.) Noodt, loaded for Amsterdam.
Alcon, Bellamy,
Iderrier,
Subella Robertson, Kelly,
Addy Hages, Langley,
Mrs.
Graph, Borsburgh,
Graph, Cole,
Mire, Baylis,
Flor (Yp), Bordenove,
I Malkeson and Co
Dent and Co
Dent and Co
Dent and Co
A. Heard act Co
I Saboorjee A. Dent and Co
Dent and Co
Dent and Co
Langley, J. Saldo Harrier, —, Isabella Robertson, Kelly, Lady Hayes, Langley, Louis Bayes,
Lyra,

Nymph, Horsburgh,
Poppy. Cole,
Snipe, Baylis,
Velox (Sp), Bordenove,
Vixen, Milne, 1. Matheson and Co

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MAGAO.
U. S. S. Columbus, Commodure Biddle.
U. S. S. Vincennee, Captain Paulding.
New Littin, Chase, Russell and Co
Akbar, Hallett, Russell and Co

At Woosing, on Thursday 21st May, by the Rend Thomas McClatchis, Henry McMinnies, Esq., of Lancaser to Mariana, second daughter of James Fagon, Esq. H. M's 98th Regiment.

TO LET ON LEASE.

A Godown situate on Lot 13 Queen's road, with sea frontage, at present in the occupation of Mr C. W. Bowrs. Apply at the Office Friend of Chief. of China. Victoria 6th June 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. MILNERS Patent Fire Proof Boxes,

JM AND
So berans Patent Water Filters of sizes.
ROBER'S RUTHERFURD.
Queen's Road, June 8th, 1846.

SUMMER WINES & BEER.

ON SALE by the undersigned-An excellent light Claret for summer use, cheap; Champane; Hock; Straw Colored and Golden Sherry, of Is quality; Port; Allsop's and other Ales in wood and bettlets. Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cables, Europe Rope, and other ship stores

Also,
An Invoice of Colored Window Glass, suitable for ornamental Doors and Windows. W. H. FRANKLYN. Victoria, 9th June 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. W. H. FRANKLYN, will sell by Public Auction at his Rooms Queen's Read on Thursday. 11th Inst. at 11 O'clock Precisely to close consignents.

Bults Superior Flannel, Vinegar in carboys, Bherry in cases, Clared in carbay, Beer in bottle.

Ironmongery, counsisting of Locks, Boks, Hinges, Bed Strews &c.

Also,

Also,
White, Grey, and Colored Shirtings.
Terms at Sale,
Victoria, 9th June 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. H. FRANKLYN, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday next 13th Inst. at 11 ock precisely, at his Rooms, for benefit of the

conserned.
A quantity of Damaged White & Grey Shirting,
A parms which,
Unless previous desposed of by Private Sale, &
Excelent Grey Horse used for Saddle and Harne
Terms at Sale Terms at Sale.

Victoria, 9th Jane 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION

O'N Monday next the 15th day of June Inst. at Eleren o'clock A. M. S. E. PATULLO will sell on the premises No. 12, Danish Hong:

A double Patent Soda Water Machine with ap-

A double Patent Soun Halls (Advanced by 1213) and 1213 complete.

Two builting machinines; also a quantity of Bottles and materials for making Soda Water.

Cash in Spanish Dollars on delivery; and the Gouds to be taken off the Premises within 48 hours after the sale.

Canton, Sth June 1846.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.

THE INDIA IRON and STEEL COMPANY, have again blown in their Furnaces, and are now rady to execute orders for Pig Iron and Iron Costings of every description.

From improvements in the Manufacture of their Iron, they are now capable of making Castings of the softest description and malleability, and of great strength which can be filed, turned and bored with ease.

The welform and a visit of the soften and the soften and the soften are a visit of the soften and the soften are soften are soften and the soften are soften are soften and the soften are soften and the soften are soften are soften are soften and the soften are soften are soften as a soften are soften are soften as a soften are

the softrest description and timesondy, such great strength which can be filed, turned and bored with ease.

The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Pig together with the superiority of their Castings, ore them confidence in the perfect certainty of exceptions of the superiority of their Castings, or the superiority of their Castings, or the strangements to complete their Forge are nearly finished, and they hope by the beginning of the year to supply Bar Iron of all sizes, uniform in quality and equal to the best European Marks.

Castings of the following description may be presented:

Large Gastings:—Columns or Pillars, Beams and Pipes, for Buildings, &c.

Small Castings:—Columns or Pillars, Beams and Pipes, for Buildings, &c.

Pand Larges:—Pallaways and Balustors.

Do. Do. Pallaways and Balustors.

Do. Do. Pallaways and Balustors.

Palles and Mottas of large and small sizes, and many other Castings of the like description too numerous to mention.

Order or Letters of enquiry addressed to their Agents.—

Mesers BAINBRIDGE & Co, Madras.

Agents.—
Messre

Messre

TULLOCH & Co., Calcutta,
REMINGTON & Co., Bombay, or
to the Managing Director at Porto Novo, shall be
immediately attended to.

immediately attended to.

CHARLES BUCKTON,
DEGS leave to intimate that he has this day opened a house in the Queen's road, at the loot of Oswald's till, in connection with his establishment at Whampoa, for the purpose of supplying ahips &c. with stores of every description, viz. Carvass, Twine, Cordeng, Blocks, Bunting, Duck, Paints, Paint Oil, Tuppentine, Tar. Pitch, Varnish, Shu and Cabin bread, Flout, Provisions, Sperm Candles, Mauila Cherotot, Tobacco, Otlmand, Stores, Guns, Shot, Spars, Cars Handspikes &c. Brandy, Rum, Whisky, Geneva, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret &c. Indian and London bottled Pale Ale, Barclay's Petter and various other stores.

Surplus Stores purchased or exchanged, Hongkong, 1st May 1886.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

R. Ninian Crawford is authorised to sign for me by procuration at Hongkong from this date. CHARLES BUCKTON.

2d April 1846.

2d April 1846.

FOR SALE.

Ex Nicolas Csard:

Ex Hebrides:

A Invoice of Pannus Cotium (or Leather Cloth)
Boots and Shoes, strongly recommended to persons with tender feet.

Ex Manarch:

Allsop's Beer in bottle.

CHARLES BUCKTON, Queen's Road and Whampoa Reach

lst May 1846.

Queen's Road and Whampon recaused by May 1846.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR selection of goods from Measure Devopport & Co. daily expected per "Mirzare," consisting of Enamelled Dinner services, ditto and Japan Deasert services, ditto and ditto Breakfast services, ditto and ditto Tea services, ditto and ditto Tea services, Chamber Sets,

Embossed Jugs of all sizes, with, and without covers.

Serenty dozen Tea tasters and Cups,
Eight and fwelve light Chandeliers, with richly out apal glasses, and fittings to match, 9, 10 & 13 net Vase Lamps, with shoes & C. Quart and Pint Decaniers; water battles, Tumblers; Wine, Claret, Champagne and Liqueer Glasses.

Taper Green Hockx; Bouse, Tubs and Stands, Salts; Crust stands; night Lamps & a. & a.

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

R FUNCK has this day opened a Show-room

MR FUNCK has this day opened a Show-room in addition to his shop, and has an view a quantity of English made furniture consisting of Sideboards.

Sideboards, Plain and Figured Horse Hair Couches, Chiffoniers, Reclining Chairs with morocco backs and a Chandeliers. And a few pairs of mirrors in elegant gilt frames, Victoria, 26th May 1845. MRS. COOMBS beg to inform the Ladies of long. It knot that she into taken the premises adjoin in the Hong tong Register Office, which have this day been opened as a Millinery and Drear-Making establishment; and returner to solicit a portion of patronage, which it will se her endeavour, by pune unlity and attention, to deserve.

Queen's Road, 25th May 1946.

MRS. COMBS has for Sale at her millinery and dress-making establishment, adjoining the Hongkong Register office:

Brished and Tacted Income and Book Minths Robes. Brished and Tacted Income and Book Minths Robes. Transparent .

Go. Children Worked Frocks.
Jacones and Book mishin Insertion and Edging Transparent.

French Flowin, Wresths, Bonness, and Bannst Ceps.
Dress and half Dress Caps. Ribbons.

Wide neet, Lace edging, &c. .

Victoria, 2ntl June 1846

NOTICE.

SMITH & BRIMBLOW, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, that these those dry and commodious Goof intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, they have taken those dry and commodious downs in Keying House, where they shall be happy to receive Goods on Storage upon more

Victoria, 6th May 1848.

SODA WATER

AND AND ERATED LEMONADE,
TO be obtained at the manufactory of the under

signed. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pot-

inger Street:

UST Landed ex " Alfred" and for sile at the
Godowns of the undersigned, a small Invoice
67 f. W. Bridges London Pale Ale in cases of 4
lozen each.
Ass.,
A fine assortment of Oilman's stores, ex Alfred,

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Woosnam's Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FEW boxes of cold pressed Sperm Candles,
at the Stores of,
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
Woosnam's Buildings,
Victoria, 12th May 1840.

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

Victoria. 25th May, 1846.

TOR SALE by the undersigned a few Ladies still Dresses of different chades, Gurge Shand ailk and sain Cruvats; Ladies white and colored Muslin, also Hubti Shirts Collers and Coffs, 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.

Victoria, 10th May 1846.

J UST received in good condition a few tins of fine Indian Arrowroot in 51b. tins; also But ter, Corn Beef and Tongues, Odnan's stores, &c. L. E. CHRISTOPHER.

Victoria, 16th May 1846.

Victoria, 16th May 1840.

NOTICE.

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

S. DRINKER.

WM. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE —2 of JEanams Pattern Force Pumps, suitable for raising water to any part of a House, and equally useful in case of Fire; also a quantity of Leed Pipe and Planges for connecting the same. Apply to,

DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 28th May 1846.

JUST received and for sale, a few cases of superior Pale Ale, (Bass's) lass's) DRINKER & HEYL

Victoria, May 1st, 1846.

NOTICE.

DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Clearet Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials, Beer and Porter in wood and bottles. Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Kegs, Ness Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 8 and 4 Manila Cheroots, Paint Oll, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varaish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior English Paint Oil.

C. MARKWICK.

Pottinger Street Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

SHIPPING ARTIGLES, according to the recent ant (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this

Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

A Naw Posteraman.—The old volviptuary who offered a rewarf for the discovery offenew heaven must have had a very limited conception of the multitude in three catalogue of a, joyneest which the world contains to those who are capable of pattaking of them. It is the want of a healthy appetie, not the deficiency of food, which makes the supply of pleasure giving things to seem few. We do not any occasion tecollect to have seen as regret expressed that there were activitiedly involved and another of varieties of purishment at command. A thomas Emperot, that two, is said to have expressed a wish that machine the down of the modern band, improving on the pusion of the native types, that they had be pusion of the native types, that they had be pusion of the native types, and the pusion of the native types, and the pusion of the native types, that they had the read that they had the read to the fair war by wishing that they had the second and the second and the pusion of the native types.

The I might has them all from north to south."

Weiving punishment as merely the means of preventing crime, the moliens have based their ingensity to discover the best mode of doing this efficially to the individual. Hence have sprung our pentiestiaries our treadmills, and our convict about: and above all, the system of emiseratoring to beach the triminal some branch of industry, during the particle of the best possible by which he may being restored to Society, by enabled to eard its ired hood by honest means herefuler.

These observations have been suggested by the general price of Six O. O. Consequently.

ired hood by honest means hereither.

These observations have been suggested by the general order of Sir C. Napier, published in our last, which as f.llows.—

"Head Quarters, Kutrachee, Saturday, 3rd January, 1846.

2. The Major-General bast read with much astonishment the proceeding of a native District Court Martial, of which, Cavitar Christon, of the 12th Regiment, is Superintending Officer, that he should have a Native Court Martial to pass an illegal Sentence, and so break the 75th Article of War, with his especially ordered to be attended to. When this Excellency considers the rank of the Superintending Officer, he is the more surprised at this. Captain Clarkson is to Wire out the Articles of War, with his own had, from article 75 to article 79 inclusive.

79 inclusive.

If an Officer will not take the grouble to ascertain what his duties are, when clearly pointed out, and where no misconception can possibly exist, it is the Military Code. When Captain Clarkson has written out these arricles of war, the Commanding Officer of the 12th Regiment is to forward them for the inspection of the Major-General."

Now this is a punishment altogether new to the array, but doubtless a very recellent species of punishment nowithstanding. We trust that the Major-General. To the state of the trust that it is shall be faithfully made but in a fair and legible hand,—correct punctuation and orthography being particularly insisted on. In this way Captain Clarkson will have a copy "18st him," and may not only have the means of improving his way Captain Clarkson will have a copy "18st him," and may not only have the means of improving his wood of the commonwealth, and for his own fourth proving a most important innovation in military criminal jurisprudence: a principle strictly consonant to that above commended, where the occupant of the penitentary, or workhouse, is made, in fulfilling his digstiny, to do something for the service of the commonwealth, and for his own fourte improvement. This, like all other great principles, has this recellency, that its applications are canable of endless variation. Had Captain Clarkson's errors required a heavier punishment, he might have had the amount of matter to be transcribed extended; or he might, in addition to writing out the arricles, have been directed to learn them by heart, and kept in arrest till he could report them without a blunder in presence of the hampon on days of special parade, lasted of suspending an officer from his duties, depring him to speed a considerable portion of the brief space alloted to him in India, any interest or of the miss statements say in the "Conquest of Scinde," so one and the amount of matter to be transcribed than the brief space alloted to him in India, and presence of the army on days of special parade

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE LEGAL DE-CISION IN THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE LEGAL USCISION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the Commercial Court, at New Orleans, a very important case has been tried, in which Messra Jacob Little and Co., of New York, were the plaintiffs, and R. D. Blossman, of New Orleans, and F. de Taste; and Co. of London, were defendants. The issue of the trial was, whether bills of lading accompany bills of exchange are to be Side as a security only for the acceptance of such Sills, or for their final payment; or in other words, whether a party receiving both document in this country must give up the bills of lading an obtaining acceptance to the bills of exchange, or whether they can hold the former until the latter are paid. The doction is in direct opposition to what has intherio been considered the right of such parties, and what has tastelly been the practice.

The case is of so much importance that we give a moneral systement by the facts, as they came before the court, from a New Orleans down the a manufacture of the Court of the Court

xonunge would be duly honoured. Arrigination executed the order drew his billis at airly day's sight, which head to Robb and Hene, and at their request delivered to them the bills of lading, which were made to "note of the personal and at their request delivered to them the bills of lading, which were made to "note on your proposation wide Robb and Hoge, as to the motives of the particular giving the bills of lading to the particular common to the Cartenage. Robb and Hage amministed the New York, for sale, the bills of sechtage, accompanied by the bills of lading; and Jacob Lettle and Co. The personal of the bills of exchange, accompanied by the bills of lading; and Jacob Lettle and Co. The Barings of the bills of lading. This was refused, not the Barings for the bills of lading. This was refused, and the Barings doclared that they would hold the bills of fading as security for the payment of the bills of exchange, until the materity of the latter; officing, however, to allow De Taster and Co. to discount their acceptances, at the current marker rate. De Taster refused these terms; struck off their mames from the acceptance; action on hand till the fall of 1815, when his was sold for a torn of about 25,000 dollars less than the amount of the bills, after crediting the amount of the bills, after crediting the amount of the bills of exchange to the sales of the cotton.

On these facts the following question arose. When a bill of lading accompanies a bill of exchange, and a writed closimed a grainst him for 25,000 dollars, being the balance doe on the bills, after crediting the amount of the sales of the cotton.

On these facts the following question arose. When a bill of lading accompanies a bill of exchange, and a writer closimate harmount of the bills of exchange, and a writer closimate harmount of the sales of the cotton.

On these facts the following question arose, the bill of lading and that if Did Tastes and Co. wanted the bill of exchange, and the word crediting the amount of the sales of the cotton.

For ourity: but then they must be considered at ing acceptance, that it was against all reas mercantile usage to call on a house to give ceptances for goods that were not delivered to ceptances for goods that were not delivered to been that if a house under such circumstances. Are accede to such a demand, the holder of the bills, if dishonest, might sell the property and acceptances both, and that it could here the the law or understanding of parties that one uncroantile house should have itself so completely into the power of another. The case was argued by Mr Jacob Barker for the plaintiff, and Messrs Benjamin and Micon for defendants. The verdict was for defendants.—

Ibid, March 18.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS

A USTRALIAN STATISTICS.

Some official statistics published respecting the affairs of South Australia have been forwarded, from which we make a few extracts. One of these tables exhibits the progress of culturation in the province for the last five years, including 1840 and 1844. In the first mentioned period only 2,030 acres were in cultivation, but in the latter mentioned period it had extended to 25,918 zeres. The year 1843 was, however, the great season in this respect, for then 28,890 acres were under cultivation. During that year 28,000 acres were need evoted to wheat, 3,800 acres to barley, 790 acres were devoted to wheat, 3,800 acres to barley, 790 acres were devoted to wheat, of the 1845 was order cultivation. During that year 28,000 acres were devoted to wheat, or the state of the state of the state of the number of acres under cultivation in 1844 as compared with 1843 was oving to the extremely low price of wheat in the colony. Fortunately, however, the cases has been removed. The price in the colonial markets has risen to a remanarting rate; the shipment to England have been key profitable; and increased consumption, in consequence of incorreased peoplation, will, it is considered, induce the cultivation of a greater breakth of lend than the at present been noticed. The abstract was a state of the state of the state of imports to the profit increased produce of the colony, were valued at 282,988; 18:34, and of export £99,255; 14; 6d. The approximation of exports of exports, participation, and not greater of state of the acrons of a few years a said to the acrons of the exports of exports, the produce of the colony, were valued at 282,988; 18:34, and the imports consumed in the colony were valued at 262,968; 18:36, and the imports of the exports of exports, not withstanding all the difficulties with which the colony key and contracted in the colony of the exports of exports, the produce of the exports of exports, not withstanding all the difficulties with which the colony key and the course of a few

ne position of affairs in South Australia, and the rogress the settlers are making towards a state of rosperity and redemption from past difficulties.

MEDITATIONS UPON THE MINISTER

megnerity and redemption from past difficulties.

MEDITATIONS UPON THE MINISTER.

To the gentlemen, who write essays on the calculation of chances we can suggest a noble as abject.

From Dr. Dan to Mr. Marrhy, the weathersprophet, no delice in uncertainties had ever a theme so noble as Peel. Astrologues may have pozaled the learned by guessas; Matphy, may have told of the hall in Jilly which actually fiel; but he who wild decover Peells principle of action, and deduce his coming conduct from it, may have good hope, some day, to derange Peels' especial study—the identical consistency by discovering the philosopher's stone; or to secure a comfortable place by finding an honor consistency that will read preturn Capata Rous or Lord Lincola.

Peel says that he depends on the "dammed poet's hope," He is working for posterity. Posterity will be more portaled by the present age, quiet as it is, than the age of war that preceded it. Bonaparte they will casily decide about; and the Dake of Wellington. Even George IV. will give little difficulty in the seal of the continuous properture of the present age, duties at the difficulty nor Beau Brammell; but have to settle the rank of Sir Robot Pell or Joseph Ady, Sir fannes Grills on the seal of the continuous properture of the formation on charges of obtaining money suspiciously—Peel arranged for gesting place on dise prefaces and with the present age, and a litals repelled as a litals rebellion as in '20, or an Irish postsorout as in '46; for Peel has disproved, along with all his other statements, that one that Ireland its his chief difficulty. The moment he intends to, whill, Irreland is his chief difficulty. The moment he intends to, whill, Irreland its his chief difficulty. The moment he intends to, whill, Irreland its his chief difficulty. The moment he intends to, whill, Irreland its his chief as without he will be a second to the control of the Church. When he endows Maynowh his to prevent the priests fromagitaing against intended to while, Irreland its his chief diff

we hope and believe, its first and has follower.
Yet he is

"Not one but al! placemen's epitome."
Like, Bolingbroke, he is a philosopher, as he showed himself in the Glasgow University speech. Like Bolingbroke, he has often played two games, and is at this moment in the fair way to eshee to the ground by his own "sagacity." And when he does retire into private life, and is his in his grove, after a seence claim of the modern has been a seence claim of the property of the polity of the epitaph of Bolingbroke, who will dare to refuse him under his ton of marble (imported duty free) the epitaph of Bolingbroke. Secretary at War, and Yisoonat Bolingbroke. In the reigns of George I. and II. somehing more and tetter."

Peel has been, as he told us a few nights ago, when her citres, who can dony that he may easily become something more and better." than he has ever hither to been?

Peel too, is like Bolingbroke's great friend and freet engant. Rafter.

the ito been? Peel, too, is like Bolingbroke's great friend and Peel, too, is like Bolingbroke's great friend and great enemy, Harley. Peel has made a great fuss about being in danger of assassantion, and, somehow, sobody believed in his peril. Harley did the same; and even though Swift condescended to become a pennya-liner of the examination of Guiscard, and to issue volleys of squibs and sarcasan, yet, somehow, the story of the penk-nic, like that of the Cubden_assassination, was never fully credited. To be sure, Peel magnanianously forgave the member for Stockport. as Leo forgave Soderini and Cornete, but Harley had no apportunity of exhibiting such melodramatic magnanimity. Who that has seen the great menale emotion which Peel has exhibited when called upon to betray all who have trusted him for years can doubt that he was in one particular like Walpole, by the description of Swift —

have trusted him for years can doubt that he was no ce particular like Walpale, by the description of Swift?

"He never meant us ill;
We suffer sor against his will.
Oh! if we could but see his heart,
He would have chose a milder part;
We rather should lourself his case;
He is like Fox in one particular. He acts on the principle that "the greatest innovation of the constitution is to say that there shall be no innovation;" therefore he is continually making changes. He is like Fox, too, in another. Those members whom he has dragged with him in his shameless spootacy will be cast out like the apostate of IF84. We shall, as was then said by the punater, have a new edition of Foce! Martyer.

But there as easy rather and by the punater, have a new edition of Foce! Martyer.

But there as easy particular in which Peel outdoes all his predecessors, that of carrying on an intimistion finitiary. The chameleon does not so savely change colour by fright as Peel changes attack he yields, makes a few attorneys and prication of the histories of the present him start, and hence fattors in the present him start, we shall have a me huste Harisard relating as follows:

Sir Roter Feel: Mr. Speaker, Sir — It's with great pain, and at most weighty, secrifice of my one private leaking that I free for nake the statement which ham about to make. I am aware that,

acting as I have determined to act, I give good in acting as I have determined to act, I give good cause to those who have hitherto voted with me to withhold their confidence. It is true that I declared that we heve would abundone right to Oregoe; but, sir, I am not subamed to say that the experience of the last three hours has mide maderial change in my opinions on the subject—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition). There are these courses open to me. I might bring the matter to an issue with America. This might maintain our honour; but it would, be expensive. I might are hitten to the hit of the Americans would allow my; but they will not. Now, sir, there is nothing left me but the third course, and that is to yield to them whatever they may desire; creering the fact, that I pledge myself—(laughter)—that heave all larger to the proposition of the gentleman who mived, a few days ago, the annexation of Ireland in the American Senate."

Who will be intrepid enough to say that this speech will not be delivered 1—Britannia, March 7

THE POLISH OUTBREAK

THE POLISH OUTBREAK.

The intelligence which has reached England of the state and objects of the Polish insurrection is yet too imperfect to enable the public mind to form any satisfactory conclusions. But the immediate result has been severe loss of life, and we can discover no hope of Polish independence. Poland has been for the last hundred years the most calamitous country of Future.

cover no hope of Polish independence. Poland has been for the last hundred years the most calaminous country of Purope.

From the beginning of the eighteenth ceotary it was the scene of perpetual distractions. The religious struggle between the Protestants and Papiets, which had begun almost with the Reformation, had finally turned into a political condict. The disturbances of the Polish provinces next gave the sort of prebat which ambitton and rapine desire for cantrolling them by a bostile force. And about the middle of the eighteenth century fransia formed a compact with Austria and Russia for the sezure of the provinces adjoining their carritories. The sei arreway partially made, to the satonishment of all Europe, to the infinite disgust of all justice, and to the general balance of European power, and its dangerous advance of the colossal strength of Russia into Western Europe, were disregarded in the general indonence, corruption, and shortsightedness of a dissolute period; might was subtritted for right without a remonstrance, and the rolin of great European kingdom was forgotten in the boldness of its usurpation. But the Poles were not subdued. Though anr. But the Poles were not subdued. Though anr.

of a dis-oldite period; might was submitted for right without a cumunitation, and the role of great European kingdom was forgotten in the boldness of its usurpation.

But the Poles were not subdued. Though any the content of the Continent—for France at that time and list all military name, and seemed to have fallen into national decept vale—the Polish armies look the field under Nossinako, agailant patriot who led them with the skill of a general and the interpidity of a hero. But the force of the Rasian empire was irresistible by a sentered population and an army of volunteers. Warsaw was taken by storm, and Rassis became the sovereign of Polant Yet, never was there an act of public guilt more repetly, unexpectedly, and more condignly punished than the sectors of this amongs of helpless kingdom. France, which had set such that the European scorn—France, the bankrupt of Europe—France, which had set smithtery name at Rosbach, and had faut under the stigrat for almost flux back, and had seen no example state the Gabtic invasion. The French arms first briffed and broke the Prossian and Autrain arms of invasion. The then pursua—them into their own territories. In the most destructive of all wars, France was the executioner, Austria, Prussia, and Russia were the certification, and the partition of Poland was averaged in the presence of the world.

But Poland still remained a sufferer. The then pursua—them into their own territories. In the restoration of this disastrous kingdom was not among the fruits of the rectibution is beyond our knowledge. Whether it was a punishment for the deep superstitions of the people, for their backer had been and the partition of the sold among the fruits of the rectibution is beyond our knowledge whether it was a punishment for the deep superstitions of the people. For their long personation of the substance is the spirit of the Coraca except of the restoration of the singer in the Coraca except of the development of the world.

national independence have never been created but to be extinguished in some increased calamities of the people.

The march of Napolaos in 1812 offered a hope of deliverance, but the spirit of the Cornean was no selfas for a magnamous policy. He was probably studying only to purchase the reluction services of Austria, when a noble feeling and the services of Austria, when a noble feeling and the head of an army of 500,000 men he had but to speak the word. In a Polich throne he would have raised an impregnable burrier against Russia; and have secured for himself a forces to which petreat was secure if he failed in his assault on Russia. From that furtures he might have overswed the whole north of Germany, and from its population have occurring his amine with 100,000 cavelry. This policy was so obvious that to account for its neglect we can only look to the infatuation which seems to have bewildered him during the whole Russian campaign.

Still, though Poland was governed by Russia, the Poles were not subdaned. They took the field once more, wholly unaided by Eurupe; fought a succession of daring battles with the Russian; and yielded only when crushed by absolute weight of numbers. But the result was ruinous to thoseands. Confiscation, banishments to Suberia, sciles to various parts of Europe, and gear-ral severity of government, were the consequences, until the Polak like the failed prope of Israel, carry the evidence of national calamities through every region of the globy.

national calamities through every region of the glabs.

The present insurrection will probably have the same fate; the people have no power, the leaders no plan; blood and meery must follow their defeat, as they have followed so many of their bold at a stemper so revoice the national name. Seeming to have originated, as the hereditary barred of a stranger's domingo, it may have been roused into sudden action by the late measures for amalgamating their country with Russia. Yet how far that design may be truly stated we have yet no some single the state of the Can; and the conduct while in this country was fully calculated to give strength

IRISH POVENTY AND CRIME.

A letter from Lrd Stourton declaims on the enlamities of Ireland, and "wonders" why Ireland is alwaye calamitous. There is no cause of wonder in the matter. But Lord Stourton is a Roman Catholic, and his church will not suffer his common sense to see the facts which lie open to the eyes of every other man. If five sixths of the pepulation of any country under heaven shall profess a religion which gives them absolution for every crime, every day in the week, there will be crime, public and private political and personal. If that religion empowers its priests to become the depositaries of the secrets of crime, and probablist them from divulging those secrets, there will be even a degree of sunctity anonzed to the crime from its communications to the confessional. And finally, if that religion shall be supposed to have the power of conveying the blackest-criminal inst-mily to happiness in heaven, or relieving him from all the penalties of humin guilt, by masses, plenary indulgences, the prayers of the living or the merits of that dead, all the restraints of crime, except the gallows itself, are extinguished; and the common propensities of man to evid must have their full fling. There are but three countries in Europe where assassination, the basest shape of the basest crime, is common, and treland. In the other Popish countries of the Continent a strite police and a milistry government combine to keep the poniard in the sheath. But the freedom of the British constitution, unfortunately giving freedom alike to the deependo and the honest man, allows the fury, foulness, and vindictiveness of popular vice to have its full range Ireland is the only country in Europe which exhibits a "chass" of assassins, an organization of murder, a regular saystem by which death is decreed in secret, and executed by assassins equally ready to destroy any man to whose murder they are appointed.

We folly agree with those who say that for evils of this atrocity laws are made in vain. What.

mrea. We fully agree with those who say that for evils of this atrocity laws are made in vain. What then, is to be done? "Poverty," say the Irish ad ocates, "is the cause; give the population em nem;" But how is this to be done? How arment: But now is this to be done! How are he millions of people to be employed by the State? What public purse would be equal to the sapply of their wages; and on what public works could they be employed? The railronds of Ireland might have paolic purse would be equal to the sapply of their wages; and on what public works could they be employed? The milroads of Ireland might have been supposed to pour wealth and employ ment into the century. But the outcry is that the people are poorer day by day. A quarter of a million sterling has just been sent expressly to supply them with something to do Still the outcry is heard. For the last hundred years the same outcry has been heard, and the same donations have been made by the British people. But all their effects seem cestined to vanish. The English millions of pounds might as well have been flung into the Irish Channel. The money is employed in making herbours, building docks, forming fisheries, &c. In half a duran years mobody hears more of them than if they had been sunk in the Atlantic. Why is this? The fact is that the population do not want them, do not wish for them, and will not make use of them. Send them money, and hey will take it to any amount; but take it as a tribute to their threats, not as an effort of English therialty. But the money flies, no one knows what has become of it, it produces not have a sun and the same and the same of the propulation are as poor, as clamorous, as a craving, and as hostile as ever. This is Popish Ireland.

The contrast is in the Protestant province. Ulster requires no troops, scarcely a policeman, uters no cry for the English charity, craves for no English loans, makes capital out of the labour of its hands, and, while the follower of the Agilator and the slave of the priest is bowling at the Saxon or preparing his musked for the assistantion of kills landlord, the Protestant peason of Ulster is enjoying the fruit of his own industry in his comfortable contage, or training his children to "Fear Gon and honour the Narrows." None. The contention of the labour of the sea industry in his comfortable contage, or training his children to "Fear Gon and honour the contents."

training his children to "Fear God and nonour ine King."
Yet what is the natural distinction between these provinces? None. The same soil, climate, have, constitution, qelong to all. The religious distinction solves the problem. In Switzerland the traveller instantly knows that be have passed from a Popish caston into a Protestant one, by the superior cultivation, industry, sand comfort which meet his eye. In Ireland the contrast is alike complete and irre-wistbla.

stible. Make all Ireland Protestant, and all will be like northern province. But "this," we are told, " is sistible. Make all Ireland Protestant, and all will be like its notthern province. But "this," we are told, "is difficult." Certainly it never will be accomplished iff to be never attempted. But have we not the truth, scripture, and experience, on our side?—have we not the ame means which converted beathern Rome?—have we not the highest promise of the highest help?—have we not our fashers seen the Reformation in Germany sweep before it the whole power of Rome?—do we not see a new stade of that Reformation again rising over a new space of Popery?—are we not convinced of the immortal vertice of scripture, and do we not see a the whole evil, folly, and craft to Rome with eyes of public fact and spiritual demonstration? Superaction is stubbora only where its slaves are ignorant; and is not the Papina human being with faculties as capable of being instructed as tuoss of any other man?

On the other hand, it will be fully admitted that indolence in high places, that lary authority and pampered optiones, seeking only to increase the wealth, mast weigh down the cause of truth, degrade the dignity of religion, and substitute frigid

to that impression, it was manly, intelligent, and friendly. We can have, no right to impute acts of sorting to ruch a man without knowing the grounds of those acts; and his whole conduct in Russin, where he is best known, has rendered him the most popular menarch who were sat upen the highest rankers of man simpossible to believe the properties of this rank of mind would, voluntarily inflet measures of hersthesses or an unfortunitation of the properties of the state of the properties of the third would, voluntarily inflet measures of hersthesses of the properties of the third would, voluntarily inflet measures of the state of the properties of the third would, voluntarily inflet measures of the properties of the third would, voluntarily inflet measures of the properties of the state of the properties of the third would, voluntarily inflet measures of the properties of the state of the

THE TARIFF IN THE LORDS.

Murch 21,

THE TARIFF IN THE LORDS.

The discussion on the tariff bas now, we presume, closed in the Commons: The articles of timber was disposed of hast night, and orders have already seen issued for the admission of the several commodities included in the tariff either wholly free or at the reduced, rate of duties.

The decision of the House of Lords, so fir as regards the tariff, has therefore been anticapsted. There are doubtless precedents for this; yet the matter is not the less effectually taken out of their lordships hands before they have had a voice in its decision. The tariff is a part—and a very important part—the "comprehensive scheme," it is comes tao effect, the Corn law Bill can hardly be rejected. The whole scheme, we believe, must pass, or must fall, together Protection to one interest is connected with protection to another; the duties on wheat can hardly be maintained when the duties on manufactures are lowered or gone.

Their lordships are the guardians of their own privileges and powers. If they do not care to asset them no one clese can. Through their indelence, or indifference, all real and effectual share in the public business and legislation of the country is vanishing from them. In so great a measure as the present, the greatest and most violent change in the commercial code of this kingdom ever attemptuously anticipated by a Treasury order, the pretence beingsthat French brandy and American maize may be admitted to forthight earlier than if the decent formality had been observed of waiting for the Lards' registration of the Countries of the Country of the greatest and most violent change in the Commercial code of this kingdom ever attemptuously anticipated by a Treasury order, the pretence beingsthat French brandy and American maize may be admitted a fortinght earlier than if the decent formality had been observed of waiting for the Lards' registration of the Countries in the Rolls' Court for engrossing documents, their lordships must take a lead in public effairs, and vindicate the

of the three great estates of the realm—they will slip altogether out of existence, unperceived and uncared for.—Ibid.

Singular Ceremony.—Among the doings of the Carnival time on the continent, there is one with which we have been sufficiently amused, as well as interested, to think it worth reporting.—partly because of the ingenuty of the performance itself, but more because it testifies of a people who are thoughtful even in pley, and have a meaning in their very mith. This was a grand procession, under shelter of the admitted licence of the time, to the Square of Gutteeberg, at Mayence, for the purpose of executing an auto-dask of the Censorship, personified in the figure of Henneberg, the mon who first introduced the Censorship of Books into Germany, in 1486. The thought was well sustained—the mask pleasantly got up. In presence of the trepresentative of enlightenment—the investor of printing—the allegorical figures of the Arts and Sciences, accompanied by allegorical representations of all sorts of trammels and restrictions upon thought, headed the procession. Then came a censor riding on a crab, the emblem of retrogradation, and rejoicing in his children. Next followed a press, loaded with chains; and in its train the results of the imprisonment of thought were indicated by groups of thinese, with all their accessories of the imprisonment of thought were indicated by groups of thinese, with all their accessories of the imprisonment of thought were indicated by groups of thinese. These were followed by the German corporations—with their emblems of the season which was its warrant—that it might put its satire safely under the protection of the occasion—came the real festive groups—Father Jocus with his eleven deupleters, and the Prince and Princess Carnival, with a shop of fashions and arcless of loxnry in their train. Arrived sithe Square of Guttenberg, the statute of Henneberg, or the Censorship, was set on fire, and consumed and the flow holy of numbers of prohibition journal—the hands and feet were bou

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