

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 48.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. 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 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$2; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

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

**THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD,** will leave 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 short time at Ceylon, and thence 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 accommodations are also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers for Passengers from China joining the Suez line at SUEZ, 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 dispatch 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 MEASUREMENT GOODS.

To SOUTHAMPTON, per Ton of 40

Cubic Feet. . . . . \$120 Sp.

And for SPECIE.

To MADRAS and CALCUTTA. . . . . 2 percent.

CEYLON. . . . . " 14 "

SINGAPORE and PENANG. . . . . 1 "

No Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed in non-seceptible 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.

TO LET.

A House in Postinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Smart's, apply to

BUSH & Co.

Victoria, 8th March 1846.

TO LET.

A House in Gough Street. Apply to

JOHN CARR.

Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

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.

TO LET.

THREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to

R. OSWALD.

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to

ARCH: MELVILLE.

Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO BE LET.

A Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victoria, 5th June 1846.

THREE convenient Houses, two in Gough Street, the other in Holywood Road, at a low Rent. Apply to

ROWLAND REES,

Postinger Street.

Victoria, 4th June 1846.

TO LET.

THE spacious and convenient two storied House in Corner of Wellington and D'Agulair Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rent \$60 per month. For further particulars apply to

F. SPRING,

Ravensburg Cottage, Stannard Street.

TO LET, three furnished rooms, with sitting

&c, in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate; for particulars apply to

D. LAPRAIK,

Wellington Terrace, D'Agulair 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 Holywood 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.

Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TO LET.

TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 3 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to D. LAPRAIK, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Agulair Street.

Victoria 5th May 1846.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FLEMING JAMESON 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, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stoddart & Co. Port in Cases of 8 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbot's Pale Ale in Hogsheads. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of 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, Coatsart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

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, hhd's, and quarter casks. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victoria, 10th April 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

Canton, 20th March, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the firm of

Wm. PRYAU & Co.

at Hongkong and Canton,

Wm. PUSTAU.

China, the 1st of January 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTINE RAWLINS HUDSON 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.

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

W. H. FRANKLYN.

FOR Sale by the undersigned:

Allport's Beer in bottles.

Byass's do do.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.

Victoria, 22nd April 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Quantity of Sheet Zinc.

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

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

May 16th 1846.

FOR SALE.

JUST received, ex "Queen," a batch of Byass's Pale Ale, in cases of 6 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 Hogsheads of Bass's India Pale Ale, in excellent order.

ALSO.

A lot of very fine Tea 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.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible—claims on those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the highest bidder.

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

JNO: SMITH

Macao, 18th February, 1846.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SEANGHAI.

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

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

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

Shanghai, 16th April 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL.

KEYING HOUSE,

Queen's Road, Victoria.

MICHAEL GABRIEL has the honour to announce to his friends and the public, that he has taken those spacious and commodious premises known as Keying House where he intends to carry on the business of a Hotel keeper, and he begs to assure those parties who may be pleased in patronizing his new establishment, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to insure to them the greatest comfort and attention.

Billiards can be engaged in airy and spacious rooms with a water frontage, at the following rates, viz:—

Day Games . . . . . 4 Rupees.

Night do . . . . . 1 do.

NOTICE.

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

S. B. RAWLE.

N. DUUS

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1846.

ROMAN CEMENT.

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

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feb'y 1846.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in Wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Tenerife Wine, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1/2 & 3 dozen cases.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

An assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Carcasses, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

100 Piculs Camphor packed ready for shipment.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

ZINC.

An Invoice for sale by the undersigned.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Shanghai Floor

Mat (white) in rolls and single mats of 20 yards each. This Matting is much superior to that manufactured in Canton.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Queen's Road, 5th May, 1846.

PIANO FORTES.

FOR SALE Two Cabinet Pianos one of Rosewood, the other of Mahogany with metal plates, a set of extra wires, tuning hammer and forks complete. Maker, C. S. Webb, 142 Leadenhall Street London.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhenish and French

Wines at moderate prices.

Graßenberger . . . . . Destourmel

Hockheimer . . . . . Lariguer

Gesellschaft . . . . . St Julien.

ALSO.

Sherry . . . . . Post

Champagne

And a few baskets of fresh SELTZER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship Castor.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to announce that their Misco Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Desand Hong KONG.

WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.

Soda Water and Aerated Lemonade direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished.

Canton 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensaries, Postinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).

AGENT AT CANTON.

ACHOOK, Comprodor, No. 3 Imperial Hong

Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE FOLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES, & ARE ON SALE AT THE DISPENSARY, 4 FRENCH HONG, CANTON.

BUTLER'S Tasteless Soluble Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength to obviate fermentation; Capivi (Gentianine); Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Infusing Solution of Chloride of Lime; Sarsaparilla Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Coldwater; Lister's Healing Lotion; Rose Water; Granville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfumery; Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Symplic of Rhubarb; Tooth Powder; Hydrochloride of Potash; Carb. bonate of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powders; Chalybeate Salt; Quinine in Bottle and in Pills; Turkey Rhubarb; Balsamic Paste; Suspensory Bandages; Hermin Trusses; Ear Syringes; Urethra do.; Bone and Glass; Lavement Machine; Pain, Lint; Specific Solution of Hydrochloride of Potash; Sarsaparilla, etc. etc. Rheumatism and Catarrh; Catarrh Affections; Spirit of Wine; Sponges; Liqueurs; Kowland's Tonic Wine; Harkman's Anodyne; Flesh Broth; Sarsaparilla; Molebane Chassis, &c. &c.

EDWARD GILLEY,

4, REGENT, L.A.L.





The position of affairs in South Australia, and the progress the settlers are making towards a state of prosperity and redemption from past difficulties.

IMPEACHMENTS UPON THE MINISTER.

To the gentlemen who write essays on the calculation of chances we can suggest a noble subject. From Dr. Den to Mr. Murphy, the weather prophet, no delusion in uncertainties had ever a theme so noble as Peel. Astrologists may have puzzled the learned by guesses; Murphy may have told of the ball in July which actually fell; but he who will discover Peel's principles of action, and follow his coming conduct, from the day he has good hope, some day, to discover Peel's especial study—the currency—by discovering the philosopher's stone; or to secure a comfortable place by finding an honest constituency that will freely return Captain Ross or Lord Lincoln.

Peel says that he depends on the "damned poet's hope." He is working for posterity. Posterity will be more puzzled by the present age, quiet as it is, than the age of war that preceded it. Bonaparte they will ever decide about, and the Duke of Wellington. Even George IV. will give little difficulty, nor Beau Brummell; but how to select the rank of Sir Robert Peel or Joseph Ady, Sir James Graham, or Peedles M'Kenzie, what future G. P. R. James will be able to find out! Ady, for instance, he continues to be in the Mansion-house on charges of obtaining money suspiciously—Peel arranged for getting place on false pretences. Ady is always within the law, and Peel ready to plead an Irish rebellion as in 20, or an Irish potato-rot as in 46; for Peel has disproved, along with all his other statements, that one that Ireland is his chief difficulty. Ady's chief difficulty is to whom he is his chief auxiliary. Who Ady makes an attempt on public credit he takes care to inform the victim that he is about to do "something for his advantage." When Peel emancipates the Roman Catholics it is for the advantage of the Church. When he endows Mayo, it is to prevent the priests from agitating against the Establishment; and when he bestows protection he does it for no other reason than that the farmers may be spurred into activity by the "stimulus of foreign competition." He discovers new "interests to be considered" as Ady discovers hers at law; and the interests, like the heirs, generally suffer by their new friend. As the Mansion-house "financier," too, persists in referring for character to Sir Peter Laurie, much to the indignation of that shrewd knight, so Peel continues to fix himself on the Conservative side of the House, and to talk of the "gentlemen on this side" as if they really entertained the least respect for him. Between these two great scholars of expediency it thus seems that there are many marks of agreement, and the parallel is the nearest that history will afford to the Minister. Among his predecessors in office one looks in vain for any personage who has offered points of similarity to Peel. He brought up the founder of a school, and we hope and believe, its first and last follower. Yet he is

"Not one but all 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 led at this moment in the way to cease to the ground by his own "vagacity." And who he does retire into private life, and is laid in his grave, after a serene old age undisturbed by agitators and putting by Mr. Disraeli, (who would dare to refuse him under his iron of marble (imported duty free) the epithet of Bolingbroke!

"Here lies Henry St. John, in the reign of Queen Anne Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Viscount Bolingbroke. In the reigns of George I. and II. something more and better."

Peel has been, as he told us a few nights ago, "the servant of four Sovereigns." He has been a greater (official) man than St. John; and, when he retires, who can deny that he may easily become "something more and better" than he has ever been to be?

Peel too, like Bolingbroke's great friend and great enemy, Harley, Peel has made a great fuss about being in danger of assassination, and, somehow, nobody believed in his peril. Harley did the same; and even though Swift condescended to become a penny-liner of the examination of Guiscard, and to issue volleys of spears and sarcasm, yet, somehow, the story of the party, like that of the Cobden assassination, that never fully credited. To be sure, Peel magnanimously forgave the member for Stockport, as Leo forgave Soderini and Corneto, but Harley had no opportunity of exhibiting such melodramatic magnanimity. Who that has seen the great mental 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?

"He never meant us ill; We suffer sore against his will; Oh! I would but see his heart, He would have chose a milder part; He rather should have burst his case; Who must betray, or lose his place." Peel 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 apostasy will be cast out like the apostate of 1784. We shall, as was then said by the paupers, have a new edition of *Peel's Memoirs*.

But there is one particular in which Peel outdoes all his predecessors, that of carrying on an intimidation Ministry. The chameleon does not so surely change colour by fright as Peel changes sides by the same cause. At the first prospect of attack he yields, makes a few attorneys and priests into an Irish rebellion, as in 1829, and half a dozen Editors pierce the people of England as in 1846. This fact is known as far as America, and hence the blustering of Peck. Nor is the President blustering in vain. If powerful long enough in the hands of the present Ministers, we shall have some future *Harvard* relating as follows:—

"Sir Robert Peel, M. Speaker, Sir—(his with great pain, and at a most weighty sacrifice of my own private feelings, that I rise to make the statement which I am about to make. I am aware that

in acting as I have determined to act, I give ground to those who have hitherto voted with me to withhold their confidence. It is true that I declared that we never would abandon our right to Oregon; but, sir, I am not ashamed to say that the experience of the last three hours has made a material change in my opinions on the subject.—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) There are three alternatives before me. The first might maintain our honour; but it would be expensive. I might arbitrate it, if the Americans would allow me; 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; reserving the fact, that I pledge myself—(laughter)—that I never will agree to the proposition of the gentleman who would, a few days ago, have the annexation of Ireland in the American Senate.

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

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, save in the hands of the last hundred years the most calamitous country of Europe. From the beginning of the eighteenth century it was the scene of perpetual distractions. The religious struggle between the Protestants and Popists, which had begun almost with the Reformation, had finally turned into a political conflict. The disturbances of the Polish provinces next gave the pretext which ambition and rapine desire for controlling them by a hostile force. And about the middle of the eighteenth century Prussia formed a compact with Austria and Russia for the seizure of the provinces adjoining their territories. The seizure was partially made, to the astonishment of all Europe, to the infinite disgust of all justice, and to the boundless indignation of Poland. On the Polish side, the Polish provinces next gave the pretext which ambition and rapine desire for controlling them by a hostile force. And about the middle of the eighteenth century Prussia formed a compact with Austria and Russia for the seizure of the provinces adjoining their territories. The seizure was partially made, to the astonishment of all Europe, to the infinite disgust of all justice, and to the boundless indignation of Poland. On the Polish side, the Polish provinces next gave the pretext which ambition and rapine desire for controlling them by a hostile force.

But the Poles were not subdued. Though surrounded by the armies of the three great military powers of the Continent—for France at that time had lost all military name, and seemed to have fallen into national decrepitude—the Polish armies took the field under Kosciuszko, a gallant patriot who led them with the skill of a general and the tenacity of a hero. But the force of the Russian empire is irresistible by a scattered people without an army of volunteers. Warsaw was taken by storm, and Russia became the sovereign of Poland. Yet, never was there an act of public guilt more deeply, unexpectedly, and more condignly punished than the seizure of this unhappy and helpless kingdom. France, which had almost sunk into European desolation, and the bankrupt of Europe—France, which had lost its military name, and its army of volunteers. Warsaw was taken by storm, and Russia became the sovereign of Poland. Yet, never was there an act of public guilt more deeply, unexpectedly, and more condignly punished than the seizure of this unhappy and helpless kingdom. France, which had almost sunk into European desolation, and the bankrupt of Europe—France, which had lost its military name, and its army of volunteers. Warsaw was taken by storm, and Russia became the sovereign of Poland. Yet, never was there an act of public guilt more deeply, unexpectedly, and more condignly punished than the seizure of this unhappy and helpless kingdom.

The march of Napoleon in 1812 offered a hope to selfish for a magnificent policy. He was probably studying only to purchase the Russian services of Austria, when a nobler feeling would have taught him to restore its name to Poland. At the head of an army of 500,000 men he had but to speak the word. In a Polish throne he would have reared an impregnable barrier against Russia; and was secure if he failed in his assault on which retreat. From that fortress he might have overawed the whole north of Germany, and from its population have recruited his armies with 100,000 cavalry. 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 subdued. The Poles took the field once more, wholly unaided by Europe, in a succession of daring battles with the Russian, and yielded only when crushed by absolute weight of numbers. But the result was ruinous to thousands. Confiscations, banishments to Siberia, exiles to various parts of Europe, and general severity of government, have been the consequences, until the Poles, like the fallen race of Israel, carry the evidence of national calamities through every region of the globe.

to that impression, it was many, intelligent, and friendly. We can have no right to impute acts of severity to such a man without knowing the grounds of those acts; and his whole conduct in Russia, where he is best known, has rendered him the most popular monarch who ever sat upon the throne. It is almost impossible to believe that a man of this rank of mind would voluntarily inflict measures of harshness on an unfortunate people. The instruction cannot succeed; it has no support among the great European powers; and its only fate must be, to spread more widely than ever the confessions and banishments which have characterized all the former and the latter gallant people. But we must hope that in the hour of a successful victory the Czar will remember mercy, and devote his mind rather to subdue the causes of revolt than to extinguish the revellers.—*Ibid, March 14.*

IRISH POVERTY AND CRIME.

A letter from Lord Stourton declaims on the calamities of Ireland, and "wonders" why Ireland is always calamitous. There is no cause of wonder in the matter. But Lord Stourton is a Roman Catholic, and his church will not suffer his eyes to see the facts which lie open to the view of every other man. If he is not a bigot, he is a hypocrite. He is almost sure to 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 prohibits them from divulging those secrets, there will be even a degree of sanctity among 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 instantly to happiness in heaven, or relieving him from all the penalties of human guilt, by masses, plenary indulgences, the prayers of the living or the merits of the dead, all the restraints of crime, except the gallows itself, are extinguished; and the common propensities of man are left to their full force. There are but three countries in Europe where assassination, the basest shade of the basest crime, is common, and those three are pre-eminently Popish—Italy, Spain, and Ireland. In the other Popish countries of the Continent a strict police and a military government combine to keep the poison in the sheath. But the freedom of the British constitution, unfortunately giving freedom alike to the depraved and the honest man, allows the fury, foulness, and wickedness of popular vice to have its full range. Ireland is the only country in Europe which exhibits a "class" of assassins, an organization of murder, a regular system by which death is decreed in secret, and executed by assassins equally ready to destroy any man to whose murder they are appointed.

We fully agree with those who say that for evils of this atrocious kind to make in vain. What, then, is to be done? Poverty, say the Irish advocates, "is the cause; give the population employment." But how is this to be done? How are five millions of people to be employed by the State? What public works would be equal to the supply of their wages; and on what public works could they be employed? The millions of Ireland might have been supported by the employment in the country. But the outcry is that the population is 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 efforts seem destined to vanish. The English millions of pounds might have been sent to Ireland, in the form of a loan, to be employed in making harbours, building docks, forming fisheries, &c. In half a dozen years nobody 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, they do not wish for them, and will not make use of them. Send them money, and they will take it to any amount; but take it as a bribe to their threats, not as an effort of English liberality. But the money, no one knows what has become of it, produces nothing, and the population 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, utters no cry for the English charity, craves for no English aid, and while the follower of the Acheron and the devotee of the priest is howling at the Saxon or preparing his musket for the assassination of his landlord, the Protestant peasant of Ulster is enjoying the fruit of his own industry in his comfortable cottage, or training his children to "Fear God and honour the King."

Yet what is the natural distinction between these provinces? None. The same soil, climate, laws, constitution, religion, &c. The religious distinction solves the problem. In Switzerland the traveller instantly knows that he has passed from a Popish canton into a Protestant one, by the superior cultivation, industry, and comfort which meet his eye. In Ireland the contrast is alike complete and irresistible. In all Ireland Protestant, and all will be like its northern province. But "I have a word, like Rome, which is difficult." Certainly it never will be accomplished if it be never attempted. But have we not the truth, scripture, and experience, on our side?—have we not the same means which converted heathen Rome?—have we not the highest promise of the highest help?—have not our fathers seen the Reformation in Germany sweep before it the whole power of station arising over a new space of Popery?—are we not convinced of the immovability of scripture, and do we not see the whole evil, folly, and craft of Rome with eyes of public fact and spiritual demonstration? Superstition is stubborn only where its slaves are ignorant; and is not the Popish a human being with faculties as capable of being instructed as those of any other man? On the other hand, the indolence in high places, the petty authority and pampered opulence, seeking only to increase his wealth, must weigh down the cause of truth, and drag the dignity of religion, and substitute rigid

formalities in place of the living energy of the gospel. But other men ought to be tried. Talents of the highest rank, temperaments of the most vigorous energy, zeal of the purest sincerity, and Christian courage of the most generous and self-sacrificing perseverance ought to be the sole qualities for the service of the church.

It must not be dissembled that the unoccupied portion of the English clergy look with equal astonishment at the apathy of the Irish Church, and terror at its inevitable catastrophes. That there are excellent individuals in the church of this sister country no one can doubt. But single efforts are nothing. We look for combined activity. An annual remonstrance with corners nothing; a fresh inspection of some desperate experiment of political shuffling; a speech from the bishops' bench in the Senate, which not one in fifty of the audience can hear, and which not one of the fifty thinks worth hearing; such are not the anchors by which the Irish Church will be kept in her station in such sudden times as those which are now darkening round the horizon of both countries. In the whole course of the last twenty-five years of insult and injuries heaped by faction on the church in Ireland, we do not recollect a single pamphlet of the slightest distinction proceeding from any quarter entitled to respect. Yet it is on the church that the state in Ireland wholly depends. Other interests may be mutilated yet survive; but a blow on the church is a dagger in the heart of the constitution.—*Ibid, March 21.*

THE TARIFF IN THE LORDS.

The discussion on the tariff has now, we presume, closed in the Commons. The articles of timber was disposed of last night, and orders have already been 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 far as regards the tariff, has therefore been anticipated. There are doubtless precedents for this; yet the matter is not the less directly taken from their lordships' hands before they have had a voice in its decision. The tariff is a part—and a very important part—of the "comprehensive scheme," if it comes into 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 assert them no one else can. Through their indolence, 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 attempted, the decision of the House of Peers is contemptuously anticipated by a Treasury order, the pretence being that French brandy and American maize may be admitted a fortnight earlier than if the decent formality had been observed of waiting for the Lords' registration of the Commons' decree.

We see this course of action with sorrow. If the House of Peers is to be more than a chamber in the commercial code of this kingdom, their lordships must take a leading part in public affairs, and vindicate their independent action by energy and vigilance. If they originate no debate, bring forward no measure, but remain in a state of sleep inaction session after session, until bills are brought up to them in batches to be read and passed, their functions will cease to be respected, and, as a component part of the British constitution—as one of the great organs of the British realm—they will slip altogether out of existence, unperceived and uncarred for.—*Ibid.*

*Singular Ceremony.*—Among the doings of the Carnival time on the continent, there is one which we have been sufficiently amused, as well as interested, to think it worth reporting—partly because of the ingenuity of the performance itself, but more because it testifies of a people who are thoughtful, and are in plenty, and have a meaning in their very mirth. This was a grand procession, under shelter of the admitted licence of the time, to the Square of Gutenberg, at Mynece, for the purpose of executing an auto-da-fé of the Censorship, personified in the figure of Henneberg, the man who first introduced the Censorship of Books into Germany, in 1466. The thought was well sustained, and was pleasantly got up. In presence of the representative of the Emperor, and the Emperor 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 Chinese, with all their accessories of sagittations and feebleness. These were followed by the German corporations—with their emblems of immobility or backward movement. Then—that this procession might not stand too prominently out of the season which was its warrant—that it might put its satire safely under the protection of the occasion—came the last festive groups—the Friar Jocus with his three daughters, and the Prince and Princess Carnival, with a shop of fashions and articles of luxury in their train, as directed at the Square of Gutenberg, the statue of Henneberg, or the Censorship, was set on fire, and consumed amid the plaudits of the crowd. Its body was formed almost wholly of numbers of prohibited journals—the hands and feet were bound with chains, and the face had the look of Mephistopheles. As the flames consumed the outer covering of the figure, the flames consumed the Saxon which were its organs. The crowd waited till scissors and all were gone—and then rushed away to pay their homage to the King of Folly, thronged in the market place—emphatically as they had not been plying a deep-seated sentiment, giving expression to "the sight/seen," or articulating a significant truth.—*Athenaeum.*