

Office Friend of China,
July 11, 1846.

WE beg leave to draw the attention of the community to an intimation which appeared in our issue of the 27th, June of an intention of raising by public contribution a fund with which to defray the expenses of destitute people who require medical aid.

A meeting of the inhabitants will be held at the house of Messrs. W. & T. Gemmell & Co. at 8 o'clock on the evening of Monday the 13th, with a view to make the necessary arrangements for raising funds, and to take other steps for carrying out this laudable object.

We express a hope that there will be a large attendance of the Inhabitants, as we are satisfied that no charity ^{has} ^{been} ^{previously} ^{announced} ^{to} ^{the} ^{public} ^{and} ^{therefore} ^{no} ^{other} ^{claims} ^{upon} ^{their} ^{attention.}

L. CHRISTOPHER, respectfully offers to the Public his Queen's Hotel, an almost endless variety of Linen, Drapery, Haberdashery, and General Stores, and at prices that it is assured will give general satisfaction.

SMITH & BRIMLEW, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, that they have taken those dry and commodious Godowns in King's House, where they shall be most happy to receive Goods on Storage upon moderate terms.

SODA WATER AND FERRATED LEMONADE. To be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.

SMITH & BRIMLEW. No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street.

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

DRINKER & HEYL have for sale a few sets of Roger's superior Table Cutlery and Penknives.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale an Invoice of Preserved Fruits, Jam &c; consisting of Quinces, Apricots, Currants, Peaches &c. Also, a quantity of Pump Leather and Window Glass. Apply to DRINKER & HEYL.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.—2 of Canadian Patent Ejector Pumps, and 1 for raising water to any part of a House, and equally useful in case of Fire; also a quantity of Lead Pipe and Flanges for connecting the same. Apply to DRINKER & HEYL.

DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Store, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials, Beer and Porter in Wood and bottles. Wine Bitters, Choice Butters in Cases, Nests, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 8 and 4 Manila Cigars, to Paint Oil and Turpentine in casks, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c. Apply to DRINKER & HEYL.

EMERY, FRASER & Co, inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a horse SHOES and FARRIER lately arrived, and though their establishment is rather distant from the centre of the town, Gentlemen may rely on having their horses faithfully and expeditiously shod.

AN Improved Letter Copying machine and a Copying Stand (by Royton & Brown, London) complete, with Ink, Books, Emulsion, Post and Folio Copying Paper &c. Apply to Mr C. MARKWICK, Pottinger Street.

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

C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer. Pottinger Street, Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

China Missions.—(Rev. Mr. Shack, who has just arrived in this country from China, addressing a very crowded congregation Sabbath morning, in the first Baptist Church. After speaking of the peculiar facilities of large cities for religious influences, he proceeded to speak of China.

The city of Canton, he said, was the largest in the world, now open to Missionary efforts containing about 1,000,000 inhabitants—equal to the united population of seven or eight of our largest cities. It was intimately connected by trade with all parts of the Celestial Empire, and, to a great extent, with the world.

He said, that in Canton there were now about 100 exchange buildings—elegant and spacious edifices—not for mercantile purposes, but for social intercourse and free discussion of all topics of general interest. The spirit of enterprise there was very great, which he thought might all be enlisted for the furtherance of our cause. A million of dollars could be raised in twelve hours for any great and noble object.

Thus there were great facilities for Christian effort; but the propelling principle, the Christian men and women were wanting. They had but about 1000 members for the millions! He confidently hoped to solicit many more at once, as soon as the wide opening of Providence was fully known.

And, therefore, he thought it might be put in general circulation, that the circulation of Christian books, tracts, &c., and the preaching of the Gospel, and it was remarkable, that not only Canton, but four others of the largest ports of the empire, were now entirely open to the building of churches, or any other Christian influence, so that through them and their extended intercourse, all China might be soon reached.

He then alluded to the late meeting between him and Richmond, and the result of the same, in effecting a Christian temple, which, for its advantages, as well as convenience, might compare advantageously with any of the great Churches of Canton, and which was now in the progress of construction, and which would be the most interesting and valuable of any building in the city. He then alluded to the late meeting between him and Richmond, and the result of the same, in effecting a Christian temple, which, for its advantages, as well as convenience, might compare advantageously with any of the great Churches of Canton, and which was now in the progress of construction, and which would be the most interesting and valuable of any building in the city.

more than meet the most sanguine expectations of this devoted Missionary.

At the close of the exercises, a fine, noble looking Chinese Chin, in his natural costume, was introduced.—Now a licentiate preacher, and professor of Languages,—whose remarks, through an interpreter, gave much interest in the meeting.—Weekly Courier and New-York Enquirer, Feb. 28.

AMERICAN PACKET SHIPS. We have frequently alluded to the beauty of model and fast sailing qualities of our American packet ships, and from time to time thrown out such thoughts as our feelings on the occasion suggested. We have invariably held that our enterprising packet owners have never received the amount of praise which they deserve at the hands of our people, for constructing these specimens of naval architecture which have incited on foreign nations just ideas of the skill and enterprise of the American people.

It is admitted by every nation in which our splendid packets travel, that in point of beauty, symmetry, and everything that constitutes the basis of a splendid ship, the American people are superior to any other in the world. Who has not heard of the unlimited accommodations that have been lavished on the dramatic line of packets belonging to E. K. Collins, Esq., of this city, and in praise of which we have frequently contributed our quota. Now are the facts wanting to sustain the opinions we have broached on these splendid vessels?

Passages of the DRAMATIC LINE, 1845. Sail from New York. Arrived at Liverpool. Days. Siddons, Dec. 29 '44. Jan. 14 '45. 17. Sheridan, Jan. 29 '45. Feb. 14 '45. 16. Garrick, Feb. 27 '45. March 25 '45. 28. Roscius, March 27 '45. April 24 '45. 28. Siddons, Apr. 26 '45. May 23 '45. 28. Sheridan, May 26 '45. June 20 '45. 21. Garrick, June 27 '45. July 17 '45. 20. Roscius, July 27 '45. August 21 '45. 25. Siddons, August 26 '45. Sept. 26 '45. 31. Sheridan, Sept. 26 '45. Oct. 22 '45. 27. Garrick, Oct. 29 '45. Nov. 17 '45. 20. Roscius, Nov. 28 '45. Dec. 27 '45. 29. Siddons, Dec. 31 '45. January 29 '46. 20. From Liverpool. Arrived at New York. Days. Siddons, Jan. 12 '45. Feb. 12 '45. 31. Sheridan, Feb. 11 '45. March 28 '45. 47. Garrick, Feb. 26 '45. April 18 '45. 52. Roscius, Mar. 24 '45. May 19 '45. 56. Sheridan, Apr. 23 '45. May 20 '45. 28. Garrick, May 14 '45. June 17 '45. 34. Siddons, June 14 '45. July 15 '45. 31. Sheridan, July 13 '45. August 16 '45. 34. Garrick, August 13 '45. Sept. 7 '45. 25. Roscius, Sept. 15 '45. Oct. 11 '45. 27. Sheridan, Oct. 13 '45. Nov. 12 '45. 31. Siddons, Nov. 12 '45. Dec. 17 '45. 35. Sheridan, Nov. 12 '45. Dec. 17 '45. 35.

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Thus it will be seen that the average passage of these vessels has been remarkably short. This is owing to the eminent qualifications of our shipbuilders and merchants, and proves, beyond doubt, that, for speed in sailing, and economy of tonnage, of model, the American packet ships are second to none in the world.

But the reputation of our naval mechanics and ship merchants is not left to us alone to promulgate and uphold. It has extended to foreign countries; and the notice taken of our enterprise and talent in and has found advocates in persons of the highest note and importance in a few years since the Spanish Government contracted with the Lion and the Eagle, for the service of that Government. The models of these vessels were accordingly prepared, but before a plank was laid they were submitted, as we understood, at the time to our enterprising ship owners, Mr. Collins, and his duty to perform, and Mr. Collins would undoubtedly have gladly declined it, still he thought it his duty to suggest several alterations in the hull, the alterations were submitted to the Spanish Government, and to the credit of Mr. Collins be it said, that every suggestion which he pointed was adopted to the letter. We considered that it was his right to do so, and we are glad to see that his complaint to Mr. Collins and to our vessel owners were built according to these suggestions, and when they reached the waters of the Atlantic, they were the subject of praise to our designers as well as of our own people. Indeed, the proof of the falsity of our surmise, that the Spanish Government was hardly necessary for the splendour of the service of that Government, and that the vessel owners were to be congratulated on their prudent conduct in the matter of the alterations.

Our United States Government would submit to Mr. Collins, or to one of our famous shipbuilders, the price of building a vessel for which they may construct, and we are confident that they will not be so slow in doing so. We are glad that Mr. Collins has proposed a harvest that the Government should not neglect to gather in. We are confident that the Government will not neglect to gather in. We are confident that the Government will not neglect to gather in.

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We shall publish in a day or two the passages of the other Liverpool lines.—New York Herald March 7.

THE MORALITY OF SPANISH POLITICS. It is difficult to place at constitutional government, unless people will admit the reality of it. An assembly of deputies, freely and truly elected by the population of a great country, possesses a force, which if they know how to use, and on which if they know how to rely, can apply defence against the spite of minister or the impatience of sovereign. But the *Almoxaras* of Spain, we got a nice little, exclusive, and modest Cortes, presided too far when they looked, with such a little coterie of a Cortes to oppose a soldier like Narvaez, and a queen like Christina. This pair of worthies brooke up the Cortes as easily as an usher would a band of schoolboys. None pity their disfigurement. The shopkeepers and civic population of Madrid and every other town, stripped of their electoral and municipal rights, ground down by heavy taxes, and deprived of their arms by the very Cortes, and by the party which monopolized it, were delighted to see the assembly kicked out by the insolent force of Narvaez. No uprising, no discontent, no popular demonstration, expressed regret at their fall. The Rump Parliament was not turned out by Cromwell, nor the *Cing Cing* by Bonaparte, with more general satisfaction than the late Cortes by Narvaez.

But it does not follow that Narvaez is either popular or good. Narvaez only asks how to wait and he has made his fortune. And here they differ. This puts in the mind of a similar kind of antagonism, which was going on at Madrid last autumn. Queen Christina set her face against any illicit amours or gallantries, and she regularly signed decrees of exile and *lettres de cachet* against ladies who infringed on her ideas of decorum. General Narvaez was quite as determined and as active, but rather in a contrary sense so that the two great authorities of the State came to clash, and if they did not come to open collision, this was only prevented by circumstance. General Narvaez, the Minister of Police, being the chief instrument of both. How he managed to execute the contradictory behests would be more amusing than decorous to relate. But the sweet struggle led to adventures and anecdotes, such as *La Saige* could not adorn, nor Dumis enulate.

The *Balsa*, as the Exchange is called, forms, however, a much more serious cause of quarrel. And on this the Queen and the General came to open strife. Christina was supported by Pezuela and Escaza, two of the new Ministers. Narvaez demanded their dismissal, Christina is represented as willing to sacrifice Pezuela, but not Escaza, the deputy for Alava, and powerful in the Basque provinces. But Narvaez insisted on the removal of both. And indeed if it be true, as reported, that they had sent orders for the recall of O'Donnell from Cuba, the general who could be placed in rivalry to Narvaez, the latter had no chance left to fall or to strike them down.

By accounts just received, however, from Madrid it appears that Christina has not yielded with Narvaez. On the contrary, she accepted his proffered resignation. And the latter has appointed Prime Minister. This, no doubt, was a great success for France. It remains to be seen whether the Queen and her Moderators can defy the emphy of Narvaez, who very probably will go over to the Liberals. We should say, certainly not.

CRIME AND EDUCATION.—The criminal returns of Great Britain and Ireland for the last twenty years, demonstrate that the uneducated criminals are about a third of the whole; in other words, the educated criminals are about two to one. In Scotland, the educational returns are about four times the uneducated; in England, just double; in Ireland they are nearly equal. Nay, which is still more remarkable, while the number of uneducated criminals, especially in Scotland, is yearly diminishing, that of educated ones, is yearly increasing. In France, the criminal returns have for a long time demonstrated that the educated criminals are about one-third of the whole; in other words, the uneducated criminals are about two to one. In Scotland, the educational returns are about four times the uneducated; in England, just double; in Ireland they are nearly equal. Nay, which is still more remarkable, while the number of uneducated criminals, especially in Scotland, is yearly diminishing, that of educated ones, is yearly increasing. In France, the criminal returns have for a long time demonstrated that the educated criminals are about one-third of the whole; in other words, the uneducated criminals are about two to one.

Conches and Railways.—To convey 180 passengers 240 miles in 24 hours, by conches; would require 12 coaches with 16 passengers each, and 1,200 horses; but one locomotive engine does the same in 12 hours, and, therefore, is equal to 1,200 horses. If the coaches were reduced to six passengers each, they would employ 1,200 horses, and the engine, in its two trips, is equal to 6,000 horses.—*Sail's Railway and Canal Statistics.*

Statistics of Paris.—Paris, says the *Constitutionnel*, has a population of 912,035 souls; it covers a superficies of 386,900 square metres; or 3,489 hectares, 68 acres. There are 42,000 houses, 1,922 public thoroughfares, 67 barriers, 46 chemins de ronde, 37 boulevards, 37 avenues, 133 squares, 37 bridges, 25 streets, 15 squares, 6 public gardens, 4 principal parks, 5 avenues, 6 boulevards, 35 libraries, 15 museums, 29 hospitals, 38 churches, 25 convents, 26 hospitals, 4 aqueducts, 24 theatres, and 89 barracks.

planted. The proposal was approved; and the girls, young and old, were put into the ships. The first arrived this year (1820) and the year following 15 more, handsome, and well recommended to the company for their virtuous education and demeanour. The price of a wife at the first rate was 100 lbs. of tobacco. In 1821 the number of wives had increased to 150 lbs. The value of which in money was 2s. per pound. This debt for wives, it was ordered, should have the precedence of all other debts, and be first recoverable. The Rev. Mr. Weston, a moral and virtuous minister, that it would have done a man's heart good to see the gallant young Virgins hastening to the water-side when a vessel arrived from London, each carrying a bundle of the best tobacco under her arm, and taking back with him a beautiful and virtuous young wife.—*Gilbert's Banking in America.*

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.—Very bright recollections associate themselves with the *entree* of Madame Letitia, the empress mother, who may be said to have visited her son for the first time in France. She traversed imperial realms and kingdoms, obeying the behests of her sons; and the most renowned and praiseworthy among them had brought all their blood, and all their interests, to the feet of this woman, thus exulting in the first place in Constantinople, Europe. At William's hotel, then styled Napoleon's hotel, the mother was received by her children, and repose a few days, previously to making her solemn entrance into the capital. Great preparations were made for her reception; the whole garrison was drawn out in gala dress, at the castle and *place d'Armes*, the burger companies, in uniform, formed a line from the gate to the castle; the bells rung, and together with the bells of the city, covered the number of the nation to his eyes. The processions in the streets through which the trains passed were festively adorned with wreaths of flowers and tapestry hangings, the whole offering was a richly ornamented and pompous spectacle. It might be eleven o'clock in the day when Madame Letitia appeared. She sat in a carriage gilded throughout, built in Paris expressly for this occasion, of an antique, noble form, the side panels of which were entirely composed of plates of plate glass, and the interior was gilded to the top. The carriage however and black and gold clusters round the carriage wherever it was possible to cling. This magnificent equipage, preceded by twelve running footmen, with staves in their hands, was drawn by eight white horses, whose snowy manes and tails were interwoven with gold and purple ribbons, and each was led by a groom of the stables, who was also in gala dress. The king, the generals, and ministers, as well as the *gardes du corps*, accompanied in this brilliant train, which, however, attracted little attention for all eyes were turned towards Madame Letitia, who bowed her head, handsomely, matronly face in salutation to all surrounding her. The impression made by her manner has been so often and so fully described, that these fleeting lines will suffice for comprehending her part in the enthusiasm demonstrated on all sides for the reigning family. They who have had the happiness of beholding that highly distinguished woman, alike remarkable for her fate and in her person, must permit a recollection of her once more, and in concluding, we may say, she distinguished with life. Soon after she entered the palace she appeared at the balcony, leaning on the king's arm. The troops marched past; then followed a splendid drawing room, the theatre and fireworks in the evening, with other such festivities.

Bentley's Miscellany.—*Expensive Cloak*—His Majesty Kaikowhau has in his possession the mantle, or feather war cloak, of the late celebrated Tamehameha. It was not completed until his reign, having occupied eight preceding ones in its fabrication, and is four feet in length, with eleven and a half feet spread at the bottom. Its ground-work is a coarse netting, and to this the feathers, which are very small and exceedingly delicate, are skillfully attached, overlapping each other, and forming a perfectly smooth surface. The feathers around the borders are inverted, and the whole presents a beautiful and bright yellow colour, giving it the appearance of a single feather. It is valued at 3000 guineas, and the bird that furnished it is now sold for its price. It is valued at one dollar and a half from the value of five feathers of this kind. By this estimate the value of the cloak would equal that of the purest diamonds; in the several European regalia, and including the price of the feathers, not less than a million of dollars' worth of labour was expended upon it, at the present rate of computing wages. This was accompanied by the cloak is ten and a half feet in length, of dark wood, flattened to a point and finely polished. It possesses an additional interest, when we reflect that it is the favourite weapon of a savage conqueror, and distinguished with the blood of many a valiant warrior.—*Hawaiian Spectator*, Vol. 2.

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