VOL. V. No. 61.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1846.

PRICE 8 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. \$0, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively: Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cis. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cost.

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ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Peninsular and Oriental
Company's Steam Ship
LADY MARY WOOD, will
leave this for the above places or
Tuesday the 25th of August.
ROON, AND SPECIE UNTIL 4 P. M. OF MONDAY
120 OACH.

NOON, AN

JOODA, AND OF EACH OF HE W. OF MODRY THE 24TH.

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting SINGAPORE and PENNANO, remaining a short time at CETION, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through EEVET in 54 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belong to the E. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply, between COLOMBO and BOMARY, thus driding Pussengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

de.
Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughit for the ecovenience of Native Merchants of
dia proceeding as Fassengers; certain accomodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers
of Passengers from China joining the Suzz line at
ALE, to secure which it is requisite that Notice
at least Two Months be given to the Company's
seat here.

Agent here.

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to End-Land by the above Vessel with the same despatch as 11. M. Mails; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to CETION, MADRAS, and CALOUTRA. on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of In-surance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Until farther notice the Rates of Freight will

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, 29th July, 1846.
FOR BATAVIA.

THE Hamburg ship Sr. PAULI,
A. W. Boljahn master, will be
despatched for the above port towards the end of July

For freight or passage, apply to,

W.M. PUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong and Canton.

Hongkong, 3rd July 1846.

THE JANE will be despatched for Manila and Java, about the 20th inst, for freight apply to, MACVICAR & Co.

Victoria, 9th July 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig MAID OF JULPHA, 180 Tons register, she is a very good sailor and carries a large cargo.

For particulars apply to,

GILMAN & Co.

Victoria, 3rd July 1846.

Victoria, 3rd July 1846.

FOR SALIS.

THE Schooler SRI SINGAPURA,
Thou Schooler SRI SINGAPURA,
Thou Spring in the Harbour, Burden per
Register 5a Dross. She is Teak built,
has only made the Voyanga from Singapore since sinc
was Coppered; and saria semirkebyl jests. Apply to,
SMITIN & BRIMELOW,
Weessiem's Buildings, Queen's Ruad.
Victoria, 20th July 1846.

TO LEGT.

House in Politice Street opposition of the R. C. Church and next to be untited e, apply to Victoria, 5th March 1846

House in Gough Street. Apply to JOHN CARR.

TO LET.
THOSE large and convenient Premises
Lincoting the Harbour, laidly occupied as
Ordenace Stores, either the whole or helf of the
premises can be rented, and are vell worthy the
consideration of eart-one requiring Stores; as they
have extensive Godowas and donorated latty.

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CIPILD, LANGER & Co.

TO LET.

THICKE, two houses fately occupied by the Unital
Sering: Three days are well-calculated for a
Sering: Three days are well-calculated for a
Selior's Bearding House or Taxato. Can be viewed, by applying to,
BURD, LANGE & Co.,

Victoria, July 24th, 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.

nd Stables complete.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.

TO LET.

THREE Houses situate in Wellington
Ruseet, commanding a fine view of the
Bay. Early possession can be given. For furher particulars apply to
R. OSWALD.

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO LET.

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

Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

A Single same GIBB, LIVINGS 10 in a Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.

THREE convenient Houses, two in Gough Street, the other in Hollywood Road, at a low rent, ROWLAND REES, Politinger Street.

TO LET.

TWO commodious House situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; reat moderate. For further particulars apply to D. LAPRAIK, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Aguilar Street, Victoria 5th May 1846.

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

D. LAPRAIK.

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

TO LET.

THE spacious and convenient two storied House
Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets,
formerly occupied by the Supreme Coart; has good
dry godown; and convenient mercantile Offices
Rent \$50 per month. For fatther particulars apply to

F. SPRING.

F. SPRING, Ravensburg Cottage,

THE godowns, and first floor of the premises on Queen's road, adjoining Messrs Smith and Brimelow. Apply to

Pirmelow. Apply to, GEO, STRACT.

Victoris, 1st June 1846.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow on the Hollywood Road, to the east of Union (Chapel; contains diving and drawing rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, with servants offices &c.: also two houses in Gage Stréet, consisting of four rooms and servants GEO, STRACHAN.

TWO Houses on the south side of Gough Street GEO. STRACHAN.

TWO spacious and bandsome Rooms well suited for Offices, or as a private residence. One or two godowas can be had if wanted.
W. H. FRANKLYN, Commission Agent.

TO LET.

A ND may be entered upon after the 5th proxime.

A Knowledge and the common above the premises
of Smirn & Brimarow, at present occupied by Col.

Fanguirason with Stabling, Cook house &c. &c.

Rem moderate,
Application to be made to,
SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Victoria, 25th July 1846. Victoria 28th Joly 1846.

TO SELL, OR TO LET.

THAT spacious and commodious two storied.

I House situal class done of Wellington and Cochra as St. These beautiful premises here just ride undergone a tanoragh repair, newly painted, &c. This house would offer a most comfortable residence sweet to two families, having quele separate accommodations, spacious Godowas, abundance of excellent where, &c., &c. Apply to, Ds. A. BATACCHI,

At the Rina Cath. College.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PHE interest and responsibility of Mr Gronde.

Thomas Brairia and Mr Francis Craries

Tromas Brairia and Mr Francis Craries

Onto Milling and Mr Additional Greek on the
Soft Milling, and Mr Additional Greek on the
Christian Johann Herbert, and Mr Elevand FaRairia are this day admissed Partines in sur Fred.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st July 1866.

FOR SALE.

A T the Godowns of Messre Blenkin, Rawson

A & Co superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in
wood and bottle; Champague from the house of
Munm & Co. Rheims.

Hongkong, 1st June 1846

Hongkong, 1st June 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.

MACVICAR & Co.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.
FOR SALE.
WEBSTER, Gordon, Cussart & Co's, superior
Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter
casks, and in cases.
FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

PLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hids., and quarter casks. Applied BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhds., a:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victoria, 10th April 1846.

FOR SALE.

The following Wines ex Cannata.

in Cases of 3 dozen each

Port,
Soutene,
Hock,
Claret,
Bearthing Champaign,
Hermitage,
Pale Cognao Brandy,
Scheidam Geneva,
in do. do.
Scheidam Geneva,
Jane Cognao Brandy
in do. do.
Scheidam Geneva,
Jane Cognao Brandy
in do. do.
Jane Cognao Brandy

Superfine Italian Salad Oil. Apply to,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

Superme summan.

Wictoria, 15th July 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of Fisher than 18 hereby given that the Firm of Fisher than 18 hereby given that the Firm of Fisher than 18 hereby mutual consent on the 7th March last. The undersigned will continue the Business of the late Firm at Canton, from this date, under the Firm of Fischier & Co.

MAXIMILIAN FISCHER.

Canton, 20th June 1846

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm,
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE, THE SAME Canton, 20th March. 1840.

NOTICE

R. Augustos Rawlins Hubbon is authorized to sign our firm by procuration GILMAN & Co.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May 1846.

NOTICE.

MR Abraham Bowman, has this day been admitted into our Firm, which will in future be conducted under the style of Gilman, Bowman & Co.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1846.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried or under the firm of WM. PUSTAU & Co.

WM. PUSTAU.

at Hongkoog and Canton.

W.M. PUSTAU.

China, the iss of Jonuary 1846.

SUMMER WINES & BEER.

ON SALE by the undersigned—An excellent light
Claret for summer sace, cheep; Champagne;
Hock; Straw Colored and Golden Sherry, of let
quelity; Port; Allsep's and other Ales in wood and
bottle,
AND,
Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes,
Chain Cables, Europe Rope, and other ship stores.

An Invoke of Colored Window Glass, suitable
for ornamental Doors and Windowe.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Victoria; 9th June 1846.

FOR SALE.

A few cases of wery superior Pale French Brandy.

W. H. FRANKLYN

Victoria, 10th July 1843.

W.R. FRANKLYN will offer for sale without

M. the less's fewer's on Monday next the 3rd of
August, at his sale rooms Queen's Road the following.

An Invoice of superior French China embossed,
and beautifully irrined, consuling of wese, geblets,
a desert service, Tes do.

A quantity of Gurlery, Fancy Jewelley, Shawles

A quantity of Gutlery, Fancy Jewelley, Shawls
Handkerchieft, fine Irish Liucea, a Joiners beach,
wo Iron behiefends, a quantity of Peper hanging,
and aundry other article to close accounts. Some
good light Glasco.

PUBLION AUGTION.
PINISHED AUGTION.
PINISHED AUGTION.
Will all invertal blacked pieces Long, Cloth, and Elle black of Planesch and piber aundries.
Vinterial 30% Zely 1885.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, Durs & Co. at Victoria, and Durs, I me unisside subject of the property of the p

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

PUR SALE
QUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood ralso
D a few half pipes and quarter casks. Cape and
Teneriffe Wines Sherry, Madeira, Port, Clarci,
Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 12 & 3 dozen bases.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Resortment of Anchors and Ohain Cables,
A Europe Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and
Cotton Caavass, and several Spars for lower and
topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

SUMMER WINES
FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhebish and French
Wines at moderate

Wines at moderate prices.
Graffenberger Destournel
Hockheimer Lartiguer. Lartiguer. St Julian. Geissenheimer

ALSO

Sherry Champagne
And a few baskets of fresh Seltzen Water direct
from Germany in the Dutch ship Costor.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Vicioria, 16th May, 1846. AMERICAN FLOUR. few barrels of kiln dried flour for sale by RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

BENGAL RICE—A few hundred bags of very soperior quality, just landed and for Sale by, RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

WAGHORN & Co's. AGENCY.

THE undersigned baving been appointed Agents for Mesers WAGHORN & Co, are prepared to forward parcels to India, and England by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, which sail from here on the 26th of every month. All parcels sent to Victoria to be fortwarded must be sent free of freight or other-edispes, and to arrive 24 hours before the Mail closes.

All packages are recived from India or England will be delivered free of any charges made here, on presentation of the Receipt only, but if they me sent to any other part, is per package will be charged besides the freight and other expenses.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co-

THE Partnership bertoft-ire subsisting between us was this day dissolved by mitual consent. FARNCOMB & GODDARD.

Victoria, 4th July 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has removed his Offices to the premises of Mesers Humanary & Co.
E. FARNOMB,
Notary Public 4 Solicitor.
Victoria 8th July 1846. Victoria, 8th July 1846.

Notary Public 4: Solicitor.

Victoria, 8th July 1846.

FOR SALE.

GODA WATER AND AEHATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. BUNTTA
& BARTON's Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Gankon.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

GODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE,
Aestrat TCARTON,
ACHOOK, Comprador. No. 3 Imperial Hong
Hongkong, 18th Merch, 1846.

GODA WATER AND ÆREATED LEMONADE, may be had at the manufactory of,
L. A. STONE,
Victoria, 7th July 1846.

NUTTOE.

ALL parties baring claims sgainst Her Majesty's
Gibth Regiment, either on account of the Officere Mess or Canbern, are requested to seart them
in to Mr. W. Facan within Ohe month from this
diet for the purpose of being forwarded for settlement to Captain Dursary, Mess and Canbern President.

Hongkong, Victoria, 22nd July 1846.

Hongkong, Victoria, 22nd July 1846.

Hongkong, Victoria, 25md July 1856.

THE undersigned bogs to inform perties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible; claims on those residing in China, not paid, or arrangments assist to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, thee, up to the end of cert Auguse, (after giving due accise in the Newspapers of Dumes and perfectionist); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the injury of the perfective the Newspapers of Dumes and perfectionists; will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the injury of the perfect to the Newspapers of Dumes and perfect the Newspapers of Dumes and the Newspapers of Line, of the Newspapers of Laws hat China, since 1850, great reduced to send their adverse, and then

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Macao, 18th February, 1846.

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May 25 Satavia
May 7 Singapore
June 9 Manula
May 10 Chusau
May 19 Shanghai
April 21 Bombay Madras **T**5

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE,

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1sr, 1816 NOTICE.—The hours of Divine Service at the C donial Chapel on Sundays are at present 4 past 54. M., and 6 7 M. VINCENTS STANTON, Victoria, 13th July, 1846.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Christ Minico-Cit.
BURGICAL Society will be held at Dr Dita's residence, on
Tuesday next August 4th, at To'clock y M.
GEO. K., BARTON,
Secretary. Victoria, 29th July 1846,

CANTON

CANTON.

The severe punishment inflicted upon the mob during the late riot, has lead to the usual demand, that foreigners be given up to exceeding in number equal to the Chinese that were shot on the 8th. A correspondent who writes on the 29th, informs us that intelligent Chinese Merchants are apprehensive of a serious riot before long, unless the Mandarins avert it by false statements, to the effect that they have caused certain Englishment to be arrested and sent home for trial and punishment. It is even questionable whether this fabrication will restrain the friends of the deceased from attemptication will restrain the friends of the deceased from attemptions. train the friends of the deceased from attempt

questionable whether this fabrication will restrain the friends of the deceased from attempting to destroy the factories.

During the centuries that foreigners have resided at Canton, and amidst the numerous insults that were cast upon them, and notwith standing the acts of violence of the turbulent, people, the well merited chastisement of the 5th of July, is perhaps a solitary evidence of what the mob may expect, if they persist in their attempts to burn the factories. The example may teach the people to be more prudent, but it will not remove the intense feeling of dislike to foreigners, which is the result of false statements put forward by their rulers, and handed down from generation to generation. If the mob act with greater prudence, it is to be feared that they will also make their onslaught with a greater chance of success. More than ever, will the residents require to be watchful; and as it appears that the Authorities of Hongkong are determined not to afford the protection which they have demanded through the Consul, they must still rely upon themselves—they must be prepared to resist aggressions at the point of the bayon. It is fortunate that our countrymen are aware of their position, and are not lulling themselves into false scenity, relying upon the vigilance of their guardians at Hongkong. They are alive to the fact that, if attacked, before the can receive any aid from the brig of war at present at Whampoa, their fate, and the fate of the factures, will be decided.

their guardinas at ruongoing.

The property of the property of the fact has a present at Whampoa, their fate, and the fate of the factories, will be decided.

Official Gentlemen may amuse the meselves with after dinner discussions of the literal interpretation of the Chinese designation of the port of Canton in Sir Henry Pottinger's treaty. To official Gentlemes the property of the property of the presence of a vessel of war at Whampoa, and therefore that the treaty only provides for the presence of a vessel of war at Whampoa. Such childish discussions, while life is at stake, are contemptible, and fall to the ground before the plain fact, that where the custom-house is, there is the port—when the Chinese remove the Customs to Whampoa, then it may be saidthe plain fact, that where the custom-house is, there is the port—when the Chinese remove the Customs to Whampon, then it may be said that Whampon is the port of Cantom—at present it is not. In other ports, ships are often loaded at a distance from the town, which they are prevented approaching by bars, or shoals; just as it is inconvenient to go near Canton, from the natural and artificial intricacies of the maximation.

mavigation.

Were there any doubts as to the literal interpretation of the words of the treaty (but there are none) this is not a time to start them, there are none) this is not a time to start them, much less to take advantage of them, by withholding the protection which the British Merchants have applied for. If the Wolverine cannot be auchored in a position to sweep the the streets back of the factories with her guns, there can be no difficulty in providing for the commondation of a party of Marines and Reamen at the Consulate. Unfortunately at the contraction of the the Authorities cannot have the

remient Offices, and we presume it has been determined to proceed with these long talked o works immediately. In connection with the Chapel, we may observe that if the British Government has made Hongkong the seat of a Bishoprio—as was announced in the late thoulthly papers—there is no idea among the Magnates of Sanjuneer that the colony is falling into insignificance, and that it has lost the commercial character,—which—it was espidly sacquiring, when the ill advised measures of the Governor blasted the vigorous shoot, which promised to floatrish in the youthful colony.

That Her Majesty's Government has been misinformed as to the true state of affairs we are well assured—but truth is difficult to hide—it will find its way from obscurity, to the confusion of those who have attempted to disguiss it. There are certain statistics which the Vulvorities are required to transmit to the Colonial office. A reference to these returns will prove, that under the paternal management of Sir John Davis and his Councillors, the revenue has steadily decreased, the population also retrograding, and the people who made the colony (the British Morchauts) abandoning it. The Right Honourable Secretary for the Colonies recently declared, that this island was occupied for the protection of commercial interests. Upon such authority we cannot question the object of British colonization on the coast of China. The condition of the place cannot be disguised much longer, and a man of less actineness than Mr Gladstone, will readily believe, that there must be a cause for the commercial retrogression of Hongkong. Once the Right Honourable Gentleman arrives at that conviction, he will refer to local legislation, and has for a time rolined a prosperous colony. The work of reform must begin with the Council. As it is constituted it is perfectly unfit to legislate for any colony, and peculiarly unfit for Hongkong, where commerce will have require to be fostered, if Her prosperous coops. The work of reform must begin with the Council. As it is constituted it is perfectly unfit to legislate for any colony, and peculiarly unfit for Hongkong, where com-merce will now require to be fostered, if Her Majesty's Government would draw it to the

Island.

In noticing the appointment of a Bishop and the erection of public buildings, our object was simply to express satisfaction, that the home government do not look upon this as an unimportant possession; and we would also express a conviction, that steps will be taken to improve the natural commercial advantages of the place, and that at no very distant day. Obscure, values are the natural with the possession is not sent the natural with the possession. and that at no very distant day. Obscure, va-lucless possessions, are not honoured with the pre-sence of a Bishop of the national Church, and we hall the advent of His Lordship, as a proof that HerMajesty's government intend that Hongkong should be something more than a mere garrison town, or a smalarium for the residents of Can-

town, or a sunaturium for the residents of Canton during the summer menths.

The permicious measures of the Hongkong Government, have induced some of the Comion Merchants to instruct their Correspondents in England, to stipulate, that vessols by which they ship for different ports in China, come first to Whampoa, and there discharge the goods for Canton, before proceeding to Hongkong to delive goods having other destinations. We regret that this should be the case, though it might have been foreseen, as a large body of Merchants do not store goods in Hongkong at all; nor, until important changes take place, can they, take an interest in its prosperity. can they, take an interest in its p rosperity.

cân they, take an interest in its prosperity.

On Saturday afternoun about 3 o'clock, a coolie in the service of the Artillery stationed at Stanley, was coming towards Victoria. Feeling wearied, he sat down on the road-side to rest, when three treen seized him by the tail, three him on his face, and beat him ower the body, at the same time robbing him of four dollars, a few rupees, and a quantity of China clothing. On solicitation they returned him the trowsers he had been weariny. After the thieves left him, he happened to meet a Sapoy watchman in the service of Mesers Isrdine, Matheson, & Co, to whom he told his story, at the same time mentioning that he thought the robbers were coming in that direction. The Sepoy accompanied him about distance, and perceived the three men, who immediately took to flight. The watchman pursued the one who was carrying the bundle of clothes, which he had dropedy and after a long run successed in capturing him. The robber, on being examined, proved to have been an old offender—having previously been flogged and imprisoned. The other two scaped over the hills.

On Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, as two col-

the accommodation of a party of Marines aret Reamen at the Consulata. Unfortunessly it is not that the Authorities cannot give protected. This price is a second of the party of Mariness are figured and the Consulata. Unfortunessly it is said that the Madarins have asked this prish Consult to write them, stating that the has caused some of his countryment of a arread and sent to England for trial. This false statement would be promitigated among the patriots, who would look upon it as a vicinity statement would be promitigated among the patriots, who would look upon it as a vicinity acts and the statement would be promitigated among the patriots, who would look upon it as a vicinity and an offer despatched for Dr. Dill, who was promptly in attendance. On a moment suppose that Mr. MacGirscon will acts of manifest are supprehensive of fresh discurriances, and there were not remote.

Dr. Bridgman, (see American Missionurs) and business were not remote with some period with stoness as two Chinames with whom the woulded men apprehensive of fresh discurriances, and there were present with some state of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the land of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the land to present the sum of the state party in the stat

The Government adjoints the towns to 31, March Buchan, Bansangmoo prepare a site for the County Charles of Go 31, Margh, Machrian, Namon. in, Cumsingmoon. SAILED.

July. 28, *Jan*e, (Lom.) Smith, Manila and Batavis Jone, (Lom.) Smith, Manila and Batavia.
 Asia Felix (Sp.) Gordomillo, Pangasinang.
 Warlock, (Bark) Bell, Shanghai.
 Torrington, Nell, Macco and Shanghai.
 Sidney, Scholefield, Whampos.
 Guen Had, Rowe, Whampos.
 At. of Dougles, Henderson, Manila.
 Cumberland, Sinclair, Macco.
 Bucophalus, McBonald, Whampos.

REPORTS.
Captain, James. Amoy.
Mormion, Ewing, Manila.
Earl Balcarras, Baker. Whampoa.
S. tastle, Leman, Whampoa.
F. Mombarruk, Morrison, Whampoa.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.
M. Sc. Young Hebe, Lieut. Conding. Bate.
C. Str. Pluta, Lieut. Airey, (Repairing.)
M. Tr. S. Sapphire, Master-Conding Fatoek,
M. Tr. S. Alignoter, Master Commanding King.
M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Ormer,
Hopolist and Yorse Ship.

H. M. Tr. S. Sapphire, Master Counting, Franck, El. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Countending King H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.

Antilla, Berrett, Anglona, Laen, Berrett, Anglona, Laen, Brital, Cheerful, Patrick, Cheerful, Patrick, Cappiain, James, Denia, Priestman, Denia, Priestman, Denia, Priestman, Denia and Co Earl Balcarrae, Baker, F. Mombarruck, Morrison, Comeral Wood, Stokoe, Josin Corina, Durham, John Barry, Howard, Kensington, (Am.) Kilham, Kepie, Bellamy, Linnet, — Younghusband and Co Mazeppa, Macfarlane, Marmion, Ewing, Marketon and Co Pletcher and Co Market Counter Counter

Dent and Co Macvicar and Co

Younghusband and Co J. Matheson and Co Fletcher and Co Gilman and Co Mazeppa, Mactarane, Marmon, Ewing, Maid of Julpha. Shilstone, Nymph, Horsburgh, Royal Albert, Scanlan, Ruparell. Perois, Sylph, Macdonald, Scalesby Castle, Leman, Macvicar and Co Macvicar and Co J. Matheson and Co J. Matheson and Co Smith and Brimelow J. Matheson and Co J. Matheson and Co Sylph, in...
Scalesby Costle, ...
Scalesby Costle, ...
Sri Singapura,
Sarah, Espinosse, J. Matheson an...
Vassels at Maono.
J. A. Durran, Jr
Lindsay and Co
J Matheson and Co

Fulcon, Bellamy,
Hurrier, ---,
Isabellu Robertson, Kelly,
Lady Hayes, Langley, J. Matheson and Co C. Sapoorjee Lungrah F. J. de Paiva J. Matheson and Co J. A. Durran Murrow and Co J. Salado J. Matheson and Co Lyra, —, Torrington, Nell, Veloz (Sp), Bordenove, Vixen, Milne,

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO
Ann McKim, Perry, Russell and Co
Chicara, Holme, Nye, Parkin and Co
Frolic, Faucon, Aug. Heard and Co
Hongua, Palmer, Russell and Co
New Linin, Chass, Russell and Co

BIR.TH.
The Wife of ROWLAND REES, Esq., of a Daughter, on the

Vice versa. W. H. FRANKLYN,

Victoria, 1st August 1846.

CPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built D of Granite and lately occupied by Messra Thos. Rivers & Co. The property is situated near the centic of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, or to, THOMAS RIPLEY & Co. Hongkong, 31st July 1845. Shanghai.

NOTICE.

MR. Roose Jacson is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, let Angus 1846.
FOR SALE.
T the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Doz. A T the Godowns of the durants Cases
Cognac, Do. Visur
St. Satephon.
St. Jainen.
St. Jainen.
St. Jainen.
St. Jainen.
Just landed from the French ship Adhemar.
HEGAN & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. BOWRA & Ca., will sell by 2abie AucU. tion, at their Godowns, Queen's Road, on
Tuesday, the 4th isst., a quantity of Coffre, Saidles, Red pain, Hipges, Looks, Ash and Test Oars,
Blocks, Belgying pins, Handspiles, Grindstones,
Windless, palls and pitts suitable for vessels from
1 to 2 Hundred Tons, Hawee pipes and various
other strictes.

A fine Launch, Marryana Signals, and Binnacle Lamps saved from the Wreck of the Duke of Lamps saved storm Lancaster.
Terms Oash on Delivery.

PUBLIC AUCTION

MR. FRANKLYN will self on Monday the 3rd
instant at 12 elelent. China, consisting of
Yases, Ean de Cologne Bottles, Desicri and Tea
services, ASO,
Shawla, Waistook pieces, Gutlery and Sundry
other articles.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY hext at Mr FRANKLYN's fooms, serous hundred pieces duringed Long Cloth.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

M. R. N. D'E. PARKER, Solicitor of the High
Court of Chancery, and one of the Attorneys
of Her Majesty's Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in Iroland, has been duly
admitted to practices as a Solicitor, distorney, and
PARKER is likewise a Legally constituted Public Nomry of the High Court of Prerognitive of England.
Offices at Messrs Bowas & Co.'s, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 28th July 18th. Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

FOR SALE,

grey Sydney Hores, lately the property of Mr
FRANKLYN. Applyto,
MR GEORGE DEWAR.

MR GEORGE DEWAR.

BRITISH HOTEL,
KRYND HOUSE,
Queen's Rond, Victoria,
MICHAEL GABRIEL has the honour to name to the stakes 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 he pleased to patronize his new establishment, that nothing shall by synathing on his part to insure to them the greatest confloit and attention.

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

Day Games - - - Night do. - -

BRITISH HOTEL,

Keying House.

M. GABRIEL deems it incumbent upon him to
the support which they have accorded to him,
since he entered upon his present entarged estahishment.

since he entered upon his present enterged esta-hishment.

Mr G. desires to intimate to Gentlemen, and fin-miles visiting this place, and also to partice who may not be inclined to keep house, that he can no-commodate them with Board and Lodging in the lower part of his premises, fronting the Sen, at the rate of 35 dollars per mouth, and in the upper awith spacious and nirry appartments and board at the rate of 60 dollars per mouth. The Wines, Spiris, and Ales, are of the first description; and in fact, those who may please to honor him with their presence at his Hotel, may rest essured that every thing will be done to ensure their comfort. Victoria, Sth July 1846.

VICTORIA HOTEL

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

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 necommodation of the
Public on or about the 15th day ol June next en
sping, when he trusts by strict attention to the comtort of his guests, and mode rate charges, to render it
worthy of their patronags.

P. F. R. having made arrangements for a conton supply of the very best Wines, Foreign and
Firth! Spirits, Ale, Porter, Beer, Sode Water,
Lemonale &c. &c., and having spared no expence
in the building and furnishing of his house, feels
confident the accommodation and entertsinnent at
the Victoria Hoed, 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.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs leave to in-

THE Undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform Ceptains of Vessels and the Public in general, that he is prepared to supply Ship and Cabin Srouss of all descriptions, and Miscellaneous Articles of the best quality, and on the most ressonable

Terms. A PASSAGE BOAT leaves Whempos for Gauton twice daily, and Parvara Boars may be engaged at any hour with good and trustworthy Crews. Goods transhipped or stoored, and General Shipping Business executed with promptitude and desputch.

Store Ship Jardine, Whampos Reach, 10th June 1845.

Oth June 1846.

CHARLES BUCKTON,
DEGS leave to intimate that he has this day
opered a house in the Queen's road, at the
foot of Cawald's hill, is connection with his establahment at Whampon, for the purpose of supplying ships &c. with stores of every description, viz.
Canvass, Twine, Gordege, Blocks, Bunning, Duck,
Paints, Paint Oil, Torpentine, Tar. Pitch, Varnish,
Ship and Cabin breat, Eluny, Frovisions, Sperm
Candles, Mauita Chieroots, Toncea, Gliman's
Bores, Guns, Shot, Spars, Oars Handapites &c.
Brandy, Rum, Whisky, Geneva, Part, Sherry,
Lampagne, Clared &c.
Indian and London bottled Pale Ale, Barclay's
Potter and yarious other stores.

Surplus Stores purchased of exchainged.

Hongkong, 14t May-1346.

NOTICE.

MR. Niman Crawronn is authorised to sign for me by procuration at Hongkong from this date. 2d April 1846. CHARLES BUCKTON

DAILY EXPECTED PAR "WILLIAM MITCHELL" TROX ECONOON.
TOCKHOLM TAR and PITCH.
Patent Europe Cardings from Hoddart & Co.
Rose Nails. Axeo, Houstine, Martine. and Hambro Line.
Deep See and Hand Lead Lines.
Pithing Lines, Werning, Spanyard &c.
Black Lead and Peirc Brusses.
Sets of See and Peirc Brusses.
Sets of See and Callery, Lesier Clips, Stationary &c.

Superfine Blue West of England Cloths; and Fancy Augels Korseymers, Scotch Carnesi and Dorsel Butter, put up to

CHARLES BUCKTON
CHARLES BUCKTON
Queen's Road, and Whampon Reach.
Victoria, 2d July 1846.

FOR SALE.

Ex " Camada"

FRESH Seltzer Water and Geneva.

CHARLES BUCKTON:

Victoria, 2d July 4846.

Victoria, 2d July 1846.

FOR SALE, Broakfast, Dessert, and Ten services, and other China ware; and Glassware of all kind.

CHAS: BUCKTON,
Victoria, 15th July 1846.

AN Invoice of Boots and Shoes from Edward Stunt No. 57 Strand. Just received and for sale by,

F. FUNCK.

A small invoice of Indian Gauze Under-shirts and Drawers, morticle.

A small invoice of Indian Gauze Under-shirts and Drawers, manufactured expressly for this climate, by the old established house of J. & R. Morley of Nottingham. For sale by.

F. FUNCK.

Victoria, 19th June 1846.

JUST RECEIVED per Bangalore a consignment of superior Irish Linens, from the house of S. K. Mulholland & Hinds of Belfast,

A few dozen of beautiful Damask Table Nap-kins.

small assertment of Ladies Figured Silk dres-f various colors, and elegant externs. F. FUNCK.

Victoria, 19th June 1846.

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES,
manufactured by
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
currens to me swaret are not store, as in the sound.
No. 6 Norfolk Street, Okspital.
A Small invoice of the above superior Gutlery just received, and can be strongly recommended for the uses of Offices.
F. FUNCK.
Victoria, 8th July 1846.

F. FUNCK.

July 14th, 1846.

A small invoice of jewellery consisting of Ladies Brooches in Cameo and en

A Ladies Drocent-puintings.
Ladies Rings,
Gendsmena Signet ditto
Breast Pins, just received and for sale hy,
F, FUNCK.

Victoria, 21st July 1846.

Victoria, 21st July 1846.

STATIONERY.

POR Sale a small and select invoice of the above, I consisting of Letter and Note paper, drawing Pencils, Inks of sorts, Cullis, stee Pens, Indiana Rubber, Blotting Books and paper, Wafers, Saak-Wex, and every othe article of Stationery required for the use of the office or the Study. Apply at McMURRAY & Co's.

Victoria, 7th July, 1846.

DARK BRANDY.

MACMURRAY & Co. have just received a few dozens of the above named article, and being of very fine quality, they beg to recommend; strongly to their customers, friends and the public generally.

generally, Victoria, 7th July, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex Domthorp, and for sale by the undersigned. Pale and Dark Brandy in Hinds of first rate

quality,
Allsop's Pale East India Ale, in Bottle 4 doz.
Casks, an Invoice of Composition Candles, Tart
fruits, Pickles, Sardines &c.; Sheet Lead and fruits, Pickles, white paint, HOLMES & BIGHAM.

Victoria, 29th July 1846.

E. CHRISTOPHER, respectivity offers to the Public, at his Store, Queen's Road, an aimost endless variety of Linen Drapory, Haberdashery, and General Stores, and at Prices that he is assured will give general satisfaction.

NATURE S.

Victoria, din July, 1846.

NOTICE.

CMITH & BRIMELOW, beg respectfully to indinast to the Merzhanta of Victoria, that they have taken those dry and commodous Geodowns in Keying House, where they shall beginned happy to receive Goods on Storage upon moderate

Victoria, 6th May 1846.

SODA WATER

TO be obtained at the openufactory of the endorsigned. SMTH & BRINELOW.
No 1 and 2 Woomson's Buildings, corser of Pottinger Street.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Stores of of the undersigned a choice lot of Wines consisting of

Chateau Margeaux. Marcobronner Hock of 1834. Microsteiner.

John pustuaryer.
Laceting Christi.
Melaga acet.
The above Wines with be flighly recommended.
HALLIF & BELLMELLOW.
MANUAL CONTRACTOR OF MANUAL CONTRACTOR OF

WE the undersigned have farmed a Partner
If for the transaction of a Council AAuction and Committee of the Council Akong, under the Firm of DRINGER 4-140

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale an Invoice of Preserved fruits, Jama &c.; consisting of Quinces, Apricots, Currents, Peaches &c.

DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 30th June 1846.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.—2 of Farname Faltere Force Pumps, suitable for resisting 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. ply to, Victoria, 28th May 1846.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Stores, superior Port, Shorry, Madeira, and Claret Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials. Beer and Porter in wond and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Wond and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Kegs, Nests Tongues, Tohcoco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manila Cherocis, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish Ravens Duck, &c. &c.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

JUST received, and on view in the Sale Rooms of the Undersigned; the following choice collection of Engravings by F. G. Moon, London, Lordon of Engravings by F. G. Moon, London, Coltage Piers, The Gorean, Widowed Queen of Charles 1st, Prince Albert, Partie and Bassaino, Dake of Wellington, Sir David Bairs, Lady Dover, Pilgrims striving at the Corastra Ide, Holy city, Ancient Carthage, Ancient Carthages, Maid of Satragossa, Grand Canel at Yenice, Don Quixotte,

Guilt and Innoce
Don Quixotte,
Early Morn,
Seventh Plague,
Macbeth,

Sampson carrying off the Taken of the covenant,

The Socrament,
The Queen,
The Queen,
The Queen,
The Queen,
The Queen,
Trince Albert,
Dake of Wellington,
Sir. David Baird,
Lady Dover,
Fligrims arriving at the
Corasirs Isle, [Holy city,
Ancient Carthage,
Maid of Sarragesan,
Grand Canal at Venice,
Mercury and Argus,
By ron's Dream,
Paphian Bower,
Venice,
White Moue,
Cities of the plain,
Codinge Musicians,
Lord Byron,

White Mouse,
Cities of the plain,
Cottage Musicians,
Lord Byron,
Sir Walter Scott.
Richard and Richmond,
Battle of Bosworth,
Burns & his Highland Mary, Smugglers Quartelling;
and a variety of other Engravings &c.

Also

Also

Richard Market Market

d a variety of once. Length ALO
Lewife Wilson's and Stansfold's Sketches in ortfolios and Books; and Mashe's Architecture of the middle Ages. DRINKER & HEYL Queen's Road.

NOTICE. PRINKER & HEYL have for sale a few sett of Roger's superior Table Cutlery and Pen

kniyes. Victoria, 30th June 1846.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior Enghish Paint Oil. C. MARKWICK.

Pettinger Street Auctioneer
Victoria, 19th November, 1845

MERY, FRASER & Co., inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a horse
Storm and Francie, 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,
Opposite the Catholic
Burying Ground,
June 23rd 1846.

THE OREGON QUETION

THE OREGON QUETION.

The arrival of American intelligence to the 30th of last month from New York, and to the 28th from Washington at length brings the decision of Cangress, in the following form:

"Athich whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the coplusion and conflict of untional jurisdictions dangerous to the cherished peace and good under standing of the two countries—with aview, herefore that steps be taken for the abrogation of the and convention of the fait countries of the two countries—with aview, herefore that steps be taken for the abrogation of the and convention to the third of August, 1327, in the mode prescribed in its 2d article, and that the satient of the different to the adoption of all proper measures for the speedy and smircable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes in relation to said territors.

semestry directed to the adoption of all proper measures for the 'speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes in relation to said territoryan.

Je Besthesha-That the President of the United States beand he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, in give to the British Government the nutice required by its said second stricle for the attregation of the convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

This permission to the President to take his own time for the notice is regarded by the better-informed journals as a mere presidental trick to ensure a re-decition. The President cane in upon the beat of the short of a bear and by the bester-informed journals as a mere presidental trick to ensure a re-decition. The President cane in upon the beat of a bear and by the trick of the problem of the presence of any fregment of America by any European without leave of the repulsion she ruited uses not a permanent hold on the fears and hopes of the hand of the Yackes. In this question he has now a permanent hold on the fears and hopes of the hand of the Yackes. In this question he has now a permanent hold on the fears and hopes of the hand of the Yackes. In this question he was now a permanent hold on the fears and hopes of the hand of the Yackes. In this question he will be the many contracting of the pendence which will make him and object of interest to the whole multitude who expect to give a proposition, and problems in the many of the population is also suny, at in office, in the commission is also suny, at in office, in the commission is also suny, at in office, in the commission is also suny, at in office, in the commission is also suny, at in office, in the commission is also suny, at in office, in the commission is also suny, at in office, in the commission is also suny, and over the since of sleep on shall approach the will have object to sout American he will keep the bustle and the whole of the United states as a fairly thing and the whole of the United states as a fairly thing and the whole of th

In the meantime, too, the operation of filling up Oragon "with the free and enlightened citizens" will go on as rapidly as possible; thus, by the time that the negotiation breaks off, the country will be crowded with those "track-making" gentlemen: and, instead of a feet marading squaters, we shall have to fight an invading nation.

But will our Cabine allow Jonathan his own time? The language of the New York journals on this point disarms for the first time all disguise:—"The vote of the Senate is of the deepest importance. Some suppose it will be rejected by the House; but, whether rejected or not, it settles the Oregon question during the present Congress. It places in the hands of the President the entire donited of the negotiation, to be used according to his own discretion. It is the greatest and most potent element of a re-election that any President ever received; and the probability now is, that all negotiation, will be possioned or promated for the next three years. The 5d deg. 40 min. men will be perfectly satisfied with the result. Mr Polk, with the peculiar influence surrounding him, can now spring the Oregon question upon the country whenever he chosses, and thus secure the decided chances of a re-election. We shall have a peace with Enathad for the next four years, but a territle war among the factions at home. Great result this ! All President-making and humburg."—New York Herald.

Jonathan is still busy with debales, and if harangues could make him master of the Oregon, or conquer England the would have had the supremacy of both several works ago. But we must give him c-edit also for a real activity which it would be used for our own country to imitate without adopting its principle. It has begun to settle would be used for our own country to imitate without has ensured their entigration en masset by the most contractionary dominives of territory within the annals of poblic largess.

The clauses of the Oregon Occupation Bill (significant many contains the following provisions:—By the first, "th

It is to be observed that, if those posts and privileges and passessions are once established, the
squattors, whom it is now so much beyond the power of their Government to restrain, will inertiably
encroach upon the British settlements, and collisions must follow. And this is the declared
opinion of the Americans themselves—"The regulations for the protection of emigrants and settlers
will soon involve them with the British authorities."
Thus, the peace possession policy, which Jonathan
in the pride of his craft protounced to be the surest
method of mastering the whole country, within
about twenty ears, would be in full operation at
once, and the British Cabinet nould have only to
beg pardon for giving the Yankee Cabinet so
auch trouble!—Britannia, May 16. It is to be observed that, if those posts and privi-

much troubled—Britannia, May 16.

LAHORE.

The French journals are excessively engry at the pacification of Lahore. Impotent wrath is peculiarly ridiculous, and a little prudence would have led them to be silent on the whole transaction. Algiers is staring them in the face—every Frenchman knows the utter groundlessness of that invasion—knows the utter groundlessness of that invasion—knows the utter groundlessness of that invasion—knows the utter that the start of the start of the groundlessness of that invasion—knows the other groundlessness of the contest, and the utter waste of the glint blood and the beaps of treasure which that atrocious folly has cost, is costing, and will continue to cost France. For fifteen years a petry Moorish shelk has fought the first officers of France at the head of the first army of France. A hundred thousands men, with the whole Franch feet nearly within sight of the Africa shore, with all the stores of France in the Medicaramean under requisition for the use of the Algerian campaigns, with reinforcements of ton thousal men at a time, and relays of the Franch princers and over to look for laurels in a land which has yet produced to them only laughter, are traffied algen—basto, and will continue to be beaten, by a little Bader of a scattered and purper population. But against this monstrous absurdity no Frenchman has seve protested, nor will ever protost. It is "glovies" Was the name ever so usel before? And every journalist, from Calais to Bayonne, poure out all his phrassology is applicating the porms of French triumphover the defeat of naked batarians, the captures of sheep and goots, the burning of huts,

Louis PHILIPPE is to ot to feel that this wa

nui the flight of wome: Louis Philippe is too clear standed a Sovereign not to feel that this war has been left as a legacy of misfortune to him, and he would doublest rejoice! But yet mynom of public helling on the side of common sense and standed in the most vail the work of him. For the more than the most vail the work of him. For the more than the most vail the work of him. But the war in Labore is a total contrast to the origin of the Africa war, to its condect, and to its consequences. For both years our Indian Government had residently the work of them to the origin of the Africa war, to its condect, and to its consequences. For both years our Indian Government had residently the work of the dynasty it took no part, and had no more intention of invading Lahore than of invading Russia.

The Sikh army, also shooting a succession of Kinga and Minuser, and exhausting the national receastry, but give no the dynasty the national treasury, but give no the surface of pay, flung itselfupo, India for plander. It was crushed with a vince of human force than the visitation of an insuliced Providence. The country was at the mercy of the British general. He enters it as matter the providence of the control was at a many conditions of the control than the civilianion of the providence of the control was campaign followed by fewer violations of the company which had municed his preferences on the country was at the mercy army which had municed his preferences of the crops, no ruin of the cities. The campaign and proceed the providence of the control had not only in the cities of the company of the control was campaign followed by fewer violations of the company which had municed his preferences army which had municed his preferences arm, and that no roofligate and plundering army can hope to except run, so long as English wisdom and internity great land.

We are highly gratified also by observing that the custom of governing the allied countries by a substitiary force attached to the British resided; is more than the co

not to be the rule of Elsen's grany can hope to escape run, so long as English wisdom and intrending govern Indian.

We are highly gratified also by observing that the custom of governing the allied countries by a
substiliery force attached to the British residedy is
into be alopted at the Court of Lahore. General
Littler, with 10,000 men. is to be left on the right
bank of the Stude jundit the contributions are paid,
and until the Government is settled, and the army
reorganized, and reduced to a number compatible
with the safety of the throne; and then so retire.
This is an important improvement on the eadl policy
of establishing a force of four or five thousand men
in the vicinity of the Nobob's capital. The presence
of such a force always had three ill consequences—
il irrinated the Court and the people with an immediate and constant sense of degradation—it was always regarded by the people as sanctioning all the
vices said oppessions of the Nobob, and by him as
always exchang the disaffection of the people;—and
by a consequence worse thin either, it actually
lowered the character, by relaxing the disaffection
of the people;—and
idleness, fell into holis which rendered them fit for
health and into holis which rendered them fit for
health and the same of the render of
those subsidiary stations were abolished altogreber;
the troops withdrawn and bitgaded in the British
for the grant of the content of the render
for aggression; while the whole power of the Co
vernment was concentrated in the civilization of
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TURKEY.

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remment was concentrated in the civilization of our own exhlusive empire. "Did."

TURKEY.

The whole news of the once powerful Outoman court would now make the appendix to a French novel or a milliner's magazine. The Sultan goes to the mosque and returns from the mosque, he receives a foreigner of distinction, and says his prayers on a Friday, be carries his trayelling harem to the "Velley of Sweet Waters." and returns as well as can be expected; he sends presents for Mehenet All'a cledest daughter—she must be a tolerably old girl by this time, and invites Mehenet to visit him in the Surgalio. We presume that the great Pasha is not so great a fool, and suspect that he will prefer staying at home. And this is the whole!

In the meantime Europe hears mething of any effort for improving the condition of the people. There are no great works of public utility. Turkey produces no literature, while all Christendom is terming with projects and publications. Twelve "Millions of human beings in the finest region of the world, are in the condition of their own camels. It is difficult to look upon. Western Asia without worder at the capabilities of nature, and their waste by men. Asia Minor alone would support a hundred millions of non. Its shores washed by two seas, and thus giving it direct communication with the north the south, and the occan; its site in the very track of that Indian commerce which has enfelced in succession all its possessors, from the Palmyrne to the Ortuguesa, and from the Vereian to the direct morning the retain to the direct morning the retain to the direct morning that the case is the millions of morn.

very trock of that Indian commerce which has en-fiched in succession all its possessors, from the Pal-myrene to the Portuguesa, and from the Venezian to the nitrohum princes of Holland and England; the singular ingenuity of its people, the vivid imagina-tion, matural task for splendour, and personal vigour of france which characterize the higher orders of the Original j.—all mark it for the sear of the most magnificent of all empires. But Mahommedanism lange very the whole region, like the destroying annual markets. magnificent of all empires. But Malionimelanism hangs over the whole region like the destroying ange. Min persiske by generations before the eye, a blig-ting and oppressive influence disqualifies the epiral of penule from ell-firm. The malional mind withers. The genius which produced the Arabian teles produces nobling, private life persiskes in the observe struggles off overty, out he futious excesses of multiplency, inable life is a succession of fears and follow, bloody huge, or drivelous formalities. All-pedrys. Will litever revive? — Ibid.

MEDICINES WHICH WILL NOT GURE.

REBAND.

Let age of deenes which prevails in Ireland han traded tops carefully an army of political presting which have necessary with the hard top open disability to a few parties. We shall briefly examine some of a gld stough note words coincening each shall trade coinclasions are that results of exeful presidents.

The lates proposal is that of Mr Boith O Brish, to "open the Irish, ports for the admission of for "reign grain for three mopins." This proposition were it proposed by the Irish rotenders or the 6st were it proposed by the Irish rotenders or the 6st were it proposed by the Irish rotenders or the 6st were it to a genileman who stands so light in "the confidence of the proper" as Mr Smith O Bright in "the confidence of the proper" as Mr Smith O Bright in "the confidence of the proper "as Mr Smith O Bright in "the slightest relief to the people of Ireland." In this we altered with them; and, though we maryed much at any havmakers at this period, when their more and longer favour ably disposed towards them, avowing a personal predilection as a motive for consenting to a law, we shall hold the Protectionis! leader by and by to his words, and cell on hints to legislate for Ireland according to the opinion of hose who right possess the confidence of the Irish. As to the project of opening the ports of Ireland for three months to foreign corn, when the towards the supply, because the suffering Irish have not now wherewithal to buy the food grown in their own country, and such a measure would bring them little or no increase of employment. It would introduce an additional element of uncertainty into commercial transactions. The some extent it would disturb the present settled stream of trade. It might be a round about method of gritting a little more food for England, but it would are permanently extend our traffic and increase the employment of our people, it would from home the proportionale stagmation. To the mischief of a restrictive law, to which men learn to conform themselves, it would add the irregularity of sussponding it. It would wring the withers of the suffering nation in a new place.

Mr O'Brien combines this with a project to tax absentee landlords, soo, the great care of their property in Scoland or England, they do not habit

a law streeting the subsistence of the nation to show his respect for his political friend, and perhaps bring about a combination of conflicting ambitions, that, uniting the landfords of England and Ireland, they might seize the Government, proposes "to break through the rules of political economy"—he should have said of honesty—and send money wrung from the hard toiling people of England to relieve the evicted and starving Irish peasantry. This is only a round-about way to pay the landfords rent out of the taxes. The noble ford's scheme, however, embraces a "generous and permanent poor law for Ireland". The is convinced that by the poor laws of this country England was saved from a revolution. We are not disposed to deny the conclusion. The landowners of England have preserved their property and power while many portentous changes have gone on in other countries; and addressing an assembly chiefly of landfords, Lord George Bentink's argument could not be otherwise than favourably received. What, however, has been the effect of the poor law on the English peasantry? With patient industry unscriptassed, with skill in the art of cultivating the ground never equalled, with frugality that searcely telerates an expensive enjoyment, with the advantage of growing manufacturing and commercial communities in their immediate vicinity, generating a perpetual and increasing demand for manufal about, the peasantry of England have almost to a man bean degraded into paupers. Their contentment with the crumbed into paupers. Their contentment with the crumbed by the without the property doled out to them, briting them with charity, while they denied them, briting them with charity, while they denied them, busting them with charity, while they denied them briting them with charity, while they denied them briting them with charity, while they denied them briting them with the action for wate famile, and to say the famile scording to the valuation, and one of the half-savage but still pantly pourantery of Ireland. A so-called gene

United States, where waste land seems most profitably and advantageously employed, contents itself with securing andividuals in possession of the portion for foote for choose of condoes and cultivate. It takes a small fee for the payment of the expense, and it were the people to turn the waste lands to the best advantage. We go along with Mr. Scope in belowing that the waste hand of Ireland is the only possible means by which the Irish peasantry, unacquisited with any other art than that of thing the ground, can be at present employed and previded for. We are inclined to think that the waste land is the only available source of permanent improvement. But if was are not mainformed, the cultivation of the waste land in Holland, organised by the Government, to which Mr. Scope referred, his been a complete failure. The State is wholly unfit to be trusted with the task of employing the people—which is what we suppose Mr. Scrope to mean—on the waste lands. Unfortunately, but increasarily, on eccount of its conduct, and the conduct of its agents, including the Boards of Works, the Government does not possess, and cannot win, the confidence of the Irish peasantry. Everything which it and its agents undertaile of propose for their improvement is naturally looked on with suspicion. It cannot overcome the mistrust implanted by ages of misrole. Independently of the general principle that it is not part of the duty of Government to regulate the employment of the duty of Government to regulate the employment of the pensantry of Ireland, that it is not part of the duty of Government of the propose of the pensantry of Ireland, that the conduct of the State of Engloy the waste land of Ireland, to the contentinent, advantage, and permanent improvement of the pensantry of Ireland, the people. Lord George Hill, and Perhaps, one or two other landlords may have improved small special for the State of Engloy the fruits of their labour." In fact, the whole assumption of reliance on landholders to improve even the cultivation of Englan to time and in no country have an established on the improvement of cultivation, quite agree, therefore, with Mr Surope, and todisagree from those who prescribe a reliance and owners as a the cure for the disorders of Ire-

done much even for the improvement of cultivation. We quite agree, therefore, with Mr Surope, and to-tally disagree from those who prescribe a reliance on landowners as she cure for the disorders of Ireland. They cannot even mitigate the symptoms, much less cradicate the disease.

There is a great outery for the Government to feed and for the Government to symptom, much less cradicate the disease.

There is a great outery for the Government to feed and for the Government to symploy the unemployed and hungry people. Those who look hid the Irish newspapers, and into the letters from Ireland, as a ware that there is a perfect torrent poured over the and of supplication for food and work, and invective against the Government for not supplying them. The English never ask the Government for employment, why should the Irish They employ themselves, and they desire nothing more carrestly then that the Government should abstain from all interference, and allow their industry to go gatirely free. For the Government to employ the people is a nostrum that has been applied before in Ireland with none but mischievous effects. The Board of Works has contributed to bring the peacantry of Ireland to its present unemployed and unfed condition. Camils made by Government, and while her noble manufacturing fits Shunnon and other rivers, learn and state gifts, have all been contaminated by inaumerable jobs, and have contributed un the same end as the Board of Works. While Brighand has thirree in proportion, as first industry has scaped the control of the Government, and while her noble manufacturing affa have in no case beey indebted to the state for a single shilling of the qublic money, directly applied, Ireland has had, year after year, continual advantees from the public puries, and the result is a genural rollinace on that suppropriations. If we had to weak for an exampte, but unfortunately such examples abound of benevolouity mean it suefgenore producing nothing to the public puries, and the result is a genural rollinace on tha

some parts of England for the Government to employ and feed the Irish, is the wail of unthinking suffering and ignorance; and, were it acted on, would only prolong the inbedie papiling which would only prolong the inbedie papiling which is now the condition of the Irish?

The English and the Scotch help themselves, and so must the Irish. The Government of England has not a farthing to give them but what inkee from the people, nor can it moven hand to help them but the hand of one of its tax-paring subjects. It has not capital of its own, not as axpence, and it can divirt no capital to the improvement of Ireland without taking it from more to exprengitate it to less productive employment. The important lessor to impress on the Irish is self-rainned—the lesson which we require is to practice furberrance. At present the two systems of faire and busser faire are in daily conflict, and the help-less condition of the people in Ireland, with the almost freuzied howly which essues from that country for more interference, more aid, more doing of Government, is a warning against the continuous of the do-every-thing-for-the-people system. We are well aware that this system has been zealously advocated by Mr. Carlyle, but if that gentleman studies the newspapers, and is sensible of the clamorous demands now made on the Government by the press and the people of Ireland, he miss doubt the propriety of having lent his great talents to vituperate Jaisser faire. Fortunately for the truth, but most unfortunately for Mr. Carlyle, while he was the advocate of the do-every-thing-for-the-people system, he was also condemning the corniave. But free trade and the laises faire system are one and the same, and for man both to advocate free trade and the system of doing everything for the people, is so glaring a contradiction, that the gonlieman who fell into it cannot be regarded as an authority. He at once proves either his ignorance of the subject of his incompetence to grapht. The meddling system has been tried for the gontleman who fell into it cannot be regarded as an authority. He at once proves either his ignorance of the subject of his incompetence to graspit. The meddling system has been tried for centuries in Ireland. Its present fruits make all men stand aghast and ask, what is to be done? We have shown, by a brief examination of the various nostrums recommended by those who deery leister friet, that they cannot give a rational and satisfactory nuswer.—Economist, May 2.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CORMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Straits Times, July 15.)

The present is the interval between Junk and Bugis seasons. The Junks having all departed, the narrival of the Bugis is now looked for with much hope, and whilst importers and other expectants, are anxiously looking to the approaching season, as the period where much of their disappointed expectations during the Junk season, will be realized, a knowledge of the season of the season of these approaching season, as the period where much of their disappointed expectations during the Junk season, will be realized, a knowledge of the season of the season

per picul for the Calcutta market.

Opium.—A few chests of Benares has changed hands since our last at \$545 per chest, and holders are willing to sell at this rate without finding purations and the descriptions nothing whatever has chasers, in other descriptions nothing whateve

buen done.

Pepper.—Cleaned Singapore black is offering at

Pepper.—Cleaned Singapore black is offering at 83-75 per picul and sales of medical Rhio we understand has been made at 83-871 per picul, we have not heard of any thing-doing in white.

Rattans.—Imports by native boats and luken at quotations; stocks considerable.

Rice.—The supplies since our last have been mederate, and rates therefore have not fluctuated much; stocks at present are adequate to the demand.

Thi.—About 750 piculs have come to Market dering the week but the declaring rates in England deters purchasers from coming forward.

Tonnace.—The Cumberland is laid on for China, and the Therea is now the only vessel londing for England; the destination of the Rayal-Libbert and Bouling arrived from the Ulyde since our last has not yet been fixed.—Tornage is still wasted to load Cambies for England.

nor yet been nxed. Tomage is sin wanted in head Cambier for England.

Exerance—No transaction since our last in bills on England and rates remain unaltered nothing done on the Presidencies since our last.

SHANGHAI.

Per WILLIAM AORERS, Br. barque from Liverpool, arrived June, 1845. (HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.) 35,450 paces Grey Shirtings 2,790 "White "

2,790 ", White ", 72 " Woollens ... Beer ... 38 custes Earthonware

Edited, Printed and Published by John Care, At The Priced of Gairs and Hongkong Gardle, Printing Office, Goudh Straut, Yistohia, Hongkong, 1846.