AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 64.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 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. 50, 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 cark.

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 of Scent. 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 INTERNEDIATE, PORTS.

TWIE Peninsular and Oriental
Company's Steam Ship
leave this for the above places on

CARGO WILL BE REGIFED ON BOARD UNTIL.

NON, AND SPECIE UNTIL 4 P. M. of MONDAY
THE 24TH.

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting
SINGAPORE and PENANG, remaining a short time at
CEYLON, and thence proceeding to Encland by
Overland Conveyance through ECETT in 34 days,
from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood
to ply, between COLOMIO and BOMNAY, thus afording Passengers a much more speedy meens of
reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtain
able.

Atrangements are made in the Steamers through-

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

of at least. Two Months be given to the Company's Agent hero.

Gargo, Percels, &c.c. may be forwarded to Encland by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Maile; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to Cations, Madras, and Calcourts, 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.

Unil farther notice the Rates of Freight will

And for SPECIE.
To Madras and Calcutta.....2

TOMADRAS and CALCUTTA ... 2 per cent.
CEVLON ... 1 ;
SINGAPONS and PERSANO ... 1
NO Goods can be reserved for Overland Transit
unless Packed in non-susceptible Coverings as
Wood, Matting, Tarred Cloth &cc. 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 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.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1846.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Schooner FLECHA,
Thouly expected will have quick
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 6th August 1846.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fast Sailing Clipper Built Barduck
G. SINCLATR, Commander, who returns

Apply to,

Apply to,

Apply to, The Commander on Board, Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE new Brig MAID OF JULPHA,
180 Tons register, she is a very
good sailer and carries a large cargo.
For particulars apply to,
GILMAN & Co. FOR SALE

Victoria, 3rd July 1846

Victoria, 3rd July 1846

FOR SALE.
THE Schooner SRI SINGAPURA,
Thow lying in the Harbor, Burdenper
Register 85 Tons. She is Teak built,
has only made the Voyage from Singapore since she
was Coppered, and saits remarkably fast. Apply to,
SMITH & BRIMELLOW,
Woosnam's Buildings, Queen's Road.
Victoria, 20th July 1846.

TO LET.

TO LETT.

TO LET

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

TO LET. TO LET.

THOSE large and convenient Premises fronting the Harbour, lately occupied as Urdanace Stores, either the whole or half of the premises can be rented, and are well worthy the consideration of any one requiring Stores; as they have extensive Godowas and convenient Jetty. Can be viewed by applying on the premises to, EURD, LANGE & Co.

FURD, LANGE & Co.

FURD, LANGE & Co.

TO LET.

A Buggalow in Queen's Read, 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.

HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelverooms, with godowns. Applyto ARCH: MELVILLE Victoria. 14th April, 1846.

THREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For fur-

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO BE LET.
Single and a double storied Godown. Applyto,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 5th June 1846.

Victoria, 5th June 1070.

TO LET.

TO LET.

OPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messra Thos. Rirthar & Co. The property is situated near the centle of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, or to,

THOMAS RIPLEY & Co.,
Shanghai.

and has a water reconstruction or to, THOMAS RIPLEY & & & , Hongkong, 3 ist July 1846. Shanghai.

TO LET.

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

TO LET. TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For forther particulars apply to D. Lapraik, 1 Wellington Terrace,

apply to D. LAPBAIK, D'Aguilar Street, Victoria 5th May 1846. Victoria 5th May 1846.

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

D. LAPRAIK.

Wellington Terrace, D'Aguilar St.

Wellington Terrace, D'Aguilar St.
Victoria, 5th June 1840.

TO LET.

THE spacious and convenient two storied House
Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets,
formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has god
dry godowns and convenient mercantile Office
Rent \$50 per mouth. For farther particulars apply to

F. SPRING.

F. SPRING, Ravensburg Cottag Staunton Street.

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

Victoria, 1st June 1846.
TO LET.

TO LET.

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

Vicloria, 1st June 1846.

TO LET,
TWO Houses on the south side of Gough Street

GEO. STRACHAN.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TWO spacious and handsome Rooms well suite for Offices, or as a private residence. One of two godowns can be had if wanted.

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Commission Agent. me Rooms well suited

Commission Agent.
TO LET,
A ND may be entered upon after the 5th proximo.
A ND may be entered upon after the 5th proximo.
F Sairru & Bainsatow, at present occupied by Col.
ARQUIABSON, with Stabling, Cook house &c. &c.
Rent moderate. Application to be made to,
SMITH & BRIMELOW,

Victoria, 26th July 1846.

TO SELL, OR TO LET.

TO SELL, OR TO LET.

THAT spaceous and commodious two storied.

House situated at the Corner of Wellington, and Cochrane St. These beautiful premises have just now undergone a thorough repair, newly painted, &c. This house would offer a most comfortable residence even to woo families, having quite separate accommodations, spacious Godowas, abudance of excellent water, &c. &c. Apply 10, Dr. A. BATAUCHI,

At the Rome Coth: College.

NOTICE:

At the Rom: Coth; College,
NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr Grongs.
Thomas Braine and Mr Francis Charles
Drummord, in our Establishment cossed on the
30th ultimor, and Mr Activant Campbell. Mr
Charles Joseph Braine, and Mr Edward PsKeira are this day udmitted Patilers in our Firm
DENT & Co.
Victoris, Hongkong, 1st July 1848.

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

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

FOR SALE FOR SALE.

T the Godowns of Messers BLENKIN, RAWSON

& Co superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in
wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of
Mumm & Co, Rheims.

Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

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

MACVICAR & Co.

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

FOR SALE.

BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, libris., and quarter casks. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victora, 19th April 1846.

NOTICE.

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

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 1st August 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE following Wines ex Cannata.

Part.

Port,
Sburry,
Sburry,
Hock,
Claret,
Flock,
Claret,
Pale Cograno Brandy,
Pale Cograno Brandy,
Scheidam Geneva,
Al80

Al80

Al80 in Cases of 3 dozen each

A1.80
Superfine Italian Salad Oil. Apply to,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

Victoria, 15th July 1816. NOTICE.

NOTIOE.

NOTIOE.

R. CHARLES RYDER is this day admitted a part
ner in our Pier.

ner in our Firm.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Cauton, 1st August 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of Fis
critic Willia & Co., of Canton, was dissolved
by mutual consent on the 7th March lost. The
undersigned will continue the Business of the late
Firm at Canton, from this date, under the Firm of
FISCHER & Co.

MAXIMILIAN FISCHER.

MAXIMILIAN FISCHER. Canton, 20th June 1846.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Doz.

Cognac,
Do. Vieux,
St. Estephe.
St. Julien.
Chateaux Mergaux.
Champagne.
Just landed from the French ship Adhemar.
HEGAN & Co.

NOTICE, MR. JOSEPH L ROBERTS is a partner in

our firm,
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co. Canton, 20th March, 1846.

Canton, 20th March, 1846.

NOTICE.

R. Adoustos Rawhus Hudson is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May 1846.

NOTICE.

MR АВВАНАМ ВОЖЕМ, has this day been admitted into our Firm, which will in future be conducted under the style of GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

GILMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1846. NOTICE, THE undersigned have opened a Branch Esta-blishment at Shanghai under the same firm as Canton.

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

RATIFICATION August 1846.

NOTICE

THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the firm of Way. Purs. 10 & Co.

at Hongkong and Canton.

Way PUSTAU.

China, the lat of Jenoary 1846.

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AND A CAPACITE BOULER PARACK in our Firm, ceased on the 20th May last.

HERNIEPBROY ARDASEER & Co.

Canton, 25th July 1845.

A LL parties baring obtmes gains Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, other on account of the Oc. floers Mess or Candeen, are requested to send them in to Mr W. From what One should from this date for the purpose of being forwarded for neutlement to Caplain Different, Mess and Canteen President. Hongkong, Victoria, 22nd July 1846.

NOTICE.

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

AWLE & Co. at Shanghai.
S. B. RAWLE.
N. DUUS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also
D a few half pipes and quarter-yasks Cape and
Tenerife Wines Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret,
Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 12 & 3 dozen cases.
KAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria 28th Ontober 1

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables
Europe, Manila and Cori Rope, Horn
Cotton Carwass, and several Spars for lower an
Opiniasts.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

SUMMER WINES.
FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhemish and French
Wines at moderate prices.
Graffenberger Destournel,
Hockheimer Lartiguer.

Destournel, Lartiguer, St Julian, Geissenheimer

Sherry Port
Champagee
And a few baskets of fresh Seltzer Water direct
from Germany in the Datch ship Castor
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Vtcioria, 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 superior quality, just landed and for Sale by, RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

SUMMER WINES & BEER.

ON SALE by the undersigned—An excellent light
Claret for summer use, cheap; Champagne;
Hock; Straw Colored and Golden Sherry, of 1st
quality; Port; Allsop's and other Ales in wood and
bottle,
Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes,
Chain Cables, Europe Rope, and other ship stores.
Also,

An Invoice of Colored Window Glass, suitable to ronamental Doors and Windows.

W. H. FRANKLYN, Victoria, 9th June 1846.

FOR SALE.
few cases of very superior Pale French Brandy.
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 10th July 1846.

Victoria, 10th July 1846.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGRONG.

M. 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 Ireland, has been duly
admitted to practice as a Solicitor, Attorney, and
Proctor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Myaker is ikkewisea legally constituted Public Notary of the High Court of Pretugative of England.

Offices at Nessrs Bowas & Co.'s, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

THE undersigned has removed his Chambers to the House in the Queen's Road, adjoining the stores of Messrs Shith & Brinchow.

W. H. GODDARD,

Solicitor & Notary.

Victoria, 3rd August 1846.

FOR SALE, CODA WATER AND A ERATED LEMONA-D DE of superior quality at Messrs. HOWITH & BARTON's Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Vic-toria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
CODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE,
Aerated Chalybeata Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tooic properties).
AGRAT AT CARTON,
ACHOOK, Comprador, No. 3 Imperial Hong
Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

OGDA WATER AND ERRATED LEMO-NADE, may be had at the manufactory of, I. A. STONE, Just's Buildings, Queen's Road. Victoria, 7th July 1946.

Victoria, 7th July 1346.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same at early as possible; claims on those residing in Chins, not paid, or arrangments made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, d.c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Nataes and particulars); will be put up for tale by Putlic Auction, and sold off to the highest, talders.

Those who have extellished on the East Coast, of Chins, or ensewhere, or have left Chins, since 1539, are requested to send their address, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay, accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.

Macao, 18th February, 1846.

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				NO	TI	CE .				

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

LATEST DATES,								
England United States Calcutta Bombay Madfas	May May June May May	25 7 9 10 9	Sydney Batavia Singapore Manila Shanghai	June June June June July	15 28 11 7 17			
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AND HONGKONG GAZETTE

CTORIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12mg, 1846

FICE.—The hours of Divine Service at the Colonial sel on Sundays are at present a past 5 a. M., and 6 P. M. ctoria, 13th July, 1846. VINCENT STANTON,

In consequence of recent instructions received from received footremment, I am hereby authorised to give notice, for the future, the Peninsulla and Oriental Steam Navion Company's Vessels, will leave this Port at their origing the state of the Company's Vessels, will leave this Port at their origing the state of the Company's Vessels, will leave this Port at their origination of the Company's Vessels, which was a state of the Company of

B. H. CRACKENTHORP, Acting-Postmaster. | Signed | ost-office, Victoria, 7th August, 1846.

Of late we have been unable to give that at-tion to editorial duties which we would wish do;—and this we the more regret, that there several subjects which demand some little

ice.
We are in hopes of being sufficiently conescent to resume our pen before next publiion, when, in a supplement, we will lay bee our Readers a series of communications
rering to the recent disturbances at Canton,
publication of which has been delayed for publication of which has been delayed for o issues by causes which man cannot control.

CANTON.

On the 9th all was quiet in the neighbour-ood of the Factories. The Volunteer corps as to be mustered, with their arms, on the ternoon of the 10th. The force is to be duly genised in three divisions, and it is to be gent that it will be fit for any emergency rders have been sent to England for 300 and other arms.

We find we have been to a certain extent priting at cross purposes with our Contemporary he Friend of China. Our remarks lost veck were written in the belief that he objected to our using the term liberal in speaking of the general policy of the present Governor of faceo, while his remark it appears was made note the impression that we praised the liberality of the recent measure, including the income tax of ten per cent. In both cases there as a mistake. Though the degree was pulished in the Boletin of the 16th, we had not earn which we wrote on the 19th, nor did we now more of the measure than that a land or ouse tax would be imposed. A Friend, whose opinions are entitled to condernion, writing us from Macac, objects to be terms "exorbitant and inquisitorial" which we used that would be imposed. The cases it does not imply any obligation to reduce books or render an account of the part while the tenant would be represent a left in land any ten per cent upon the rest for the hist which the meant would be represent to heart when a hour is left the land way ten per cent upon the rest for the hist while the tenant would be required to burty per cent on his rest.

no charge will be made upon the Poor. Our remarks were certainly written more with reference to what was the feeling in England when the income tax was imposed there and where books and gocounts could be called for, than from an examination of the new ordinance. By paying thirty per cent upon the rent, this interference with private business is avoided, and as rents in Maca are comparatively low the tax is not so oppressive as it would be in Hoagkong. With all allowances however it is heavy and can only be justified by the necessity of the case. As Maca still retains a considerable trade in rice, Straits Produce, &c., which cannot fail to be benefitted by the repeal of the custom-house duties, we hope Governor Amaral, will be soon enable to reduce the precentage considerably, and at the same time, by omitting all reference to income, remove the principal objections to a measure which though the most judicious means of raising a revenue, will be at all times unpopular with the rate-payers.—Hong long Register, August 11.

We do not see that we are at "cross purno charge will be made upon the Poor. Ou remarks were certainly written more with re

We do not see that we are at "cross pur-poses" at all. Our opinion as to the decree was clear from the first—tit is an attempt to raise revenue, the burden of which will fall upon Foreigners who may venture to reside in Macao. At the motified rate, the tax will be upon Foreigners who may venture to result to the Macao. At the modified rate, the tax will be simply 40 per cent on the house ront—but there is no security for even this limitation. We confess we did not understand what opinion the Register had formed, as it appeared difficult to reconcile such an enormous tax, with the liberality which was held up as a pattern for the Government of Hongkong; but as the remarks referred to, it now appears, were penned before the write: had seen the document, we may suppose that the he had no very clear notions upon the subject.

we may suppose that the lead in very clear notions upon the subject.

The Register defers to the opinion of a "Friend," who states that the houses of the poor will not be assessed. As the property of the Church is also exempt, the burden will therefore fall upon a very small number of the extense resultation. native population --

(EDITOR F. of C.)

(From the Boletim do Governo.)

The Governor of the Province of Macao, Timor,

The Governor of the Fronce of Miceo, 1 mor, and Solor, in Council determines as follows.—
I hold it fit, in virtue of the law of 2nd May, 1843, to determine that Foreigners be permitted to buy or build houses, and possess any ground in Macao, paying to the public Treasury a quit-rent of half a-cent for each spinare covid Pottugness of all the ground they possess. The authorities to all the ground they possess. The authorities to whom the obgaisance of this belongs, have thus whom the obgainance along reed and ennoted.

Joad Maria Febreira do Amaral,

The Governor of the Province of Macao, Timor, and Solor, in Council determines as follows:— Considering that the duty of five mace per Powhich the vessels annohored in the Typa have paid is excessive, it is judged proper to enact as follows:

1. Native and Forign vessels which heretofore were obliged to pay five mace por too in the anchorage of Typa, shall from this date pay one mace per too.

age of Typia sust in from his open per ton.

2. This duty so reduced shall be paid only by vessels that remain more than six days in the Typa.

3. This anchorage duty shall be sufficient for one year, to be reckned from the date in which the vessels anchors for the first time in the harbour.

year, to be reckoned from the date in which the vessels anchors for the first time in the harbour.

4. Thus, ns by the preceding article vessels which have once poid tonnage dues, may enter and depart freely for the space of a year; in the same manner ressels, which within one year onter and leave the harbour offener than once, shall be obliged to pay duty for that year, when the sum of the days they have remained at anchor shall exceed six.

5. No tonnage dues shall be paid by.

6. No tessels whether Native or Foreign, not exceeding one hundred tons.

9. Ships that have paid in the river of Macao, for the space of a year from the time they anchored in the first port.

§ 3. Vessels having a cargo entirely of rice.

§ 4. Vessels that enter having suffered great damage, for the whole time they are emplyed in conveying Passengers between Hongkong, Canfoia, and Macao.

The authorities to whom the cognisance of this belongs have so judged and decreed.

Joa6 Maria Ferrina po Amaria.

JOAN MARIA FREREIRA DO AMARAI. Macao, 30th July, 1846.

NAVAL PATRONAGE.

NAVAL PATRONAGE.

A few weeks since, we congratulated the Navy on the fairness with which Lord Ellenborough distributed his patroning; and the subject is of sufficient importance to the service and the country to warrant frequent attention. It may, therefore, be useful to inform the First Lord, that his recent appointments, though consciencious ones, have created, and not unreasonably, a suspicion that he considers the late scenes of his own glory as the only piace where merit has been displayed or services, performed. To have done anything in the East, especially to have aided in slungtering the prostrate and almost netresting Chinese, is said to be the highest claim to his favour, and the late selection of on fewer than seven officers, whose honours of promotions were gained by their provess in China—wiz. Captains Sir Gordon Bremer, Sir Thomas Herbert, and Waison, and Commanders Herbort, and Waison, and Commanders Herbort, and Waison, and Commanders that is a captain in a statement in the province of the sides. A "good service" pension in the side of the sides. A "good service" pensions on their original and officers of long and scalor, May 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Audust,
7, Litherland, Howard, Liverpool.
8, Patna, Ponsonby: Liverpool.
9, Josephine, Smith, Liverpool.
9, Coquette, (Am) Eldridge, Shanghui.
9, Torrington, Nell, Cumsing moon.
9, Sithney, Sholefeldt, Whampoa.
11, H. C. Str. Nemesis, Master-Comding Russel.
Chusan.
11, Starling, May, Bombay.

SAILED.

Actoury, Marwood, Shanghai 10, Kensington, (Am.) Kilham, Manila, 10, Wardock, Jaunece, East Coas, 10, John Dugdale, Killock, Whampon, 10, John Dugdale, Killock, Whampon, 11, Turrington, Nell, Woosung, 11, Sylph, Macdonald, Calcutta.

REPORTS.

Prima Donna, Jones, Hobart Town. Good Success, Cowie, Whampon. Alfred, Adnir, London. Anne Jane, Rowe, London. Augusta Jessie, Harvey, London. Velore, Bell, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARROUR.

Vessels in Victoria Harbour.

H. M. St. Vulture, Captain Maedongall.

H. M. Sc Young Hebe, Lieut-Comding Bate

H. C. Str. Nomeeis, Master Commanding Rassell.

H. C. Str. Plate, Lieut. Airey, (Repairing.)

H. M. Tr. S. Sapphire, Master-Comding, Fittock.

H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King.

H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer,

Hospital and Store Ship.

Astilla, Barreit, Henderson, Watson and Co-Augusta Jessie, Harvey, Alfred, Adair, Facher, Willis and Co-Bomanipe Hormstee, Coates, I. Matheson and Co-Counter, Nell, Compette, Nell, Counterland, Sinclair, Dentiand, Sinclair, Dentiand Co-Douthorp, Marwood, Good Success, Cowie, General Wood, Stokoe, Island Queen, Pruen, Josephine, Smith, Joria Corina, Durham, John Barry, Howard, Kelpie, Bellamy, Litherland, Howard, Linnet, —, Thomas Ripley and Co-Younghusland and Co-Marsena, MacGarlane, Thomas Ripley and Co-Compton and Co-Compton and Co-Compton and Co-Compton and Co-Compton and Co-Compton and Co-Dent and Dent and Co
W. H. Fran' lyn
Thomas Ripilev and Co
Younghusland and Co
J. Matheson and Co
Dent and Co
Holliday, Wise and Co
Crooke and Massey
Macricar and Co
Movicar and Co
Conder Conder Liberiand, Howard,
Limed, —,
Maceppa, Macfarlane,
Muserea G Brown,
Meia, Sproule,
Meia G Brown,
Meia, Sproule,
Meia do J Julpha, Shilstone,
Patha Ponsonby,
Royal Albert, Scanlan,
Ruparell, Perios,
Ntarring, May,
Scholefield,
Sri Singapura,
Serola, Espinasse,
Velore, Bell,
Vishua, (Bally) Haberbier, Order
C. S. Cempton and Co
Smith and Brimelow
J. Matheson and Co
Blenkin, Rawson and Co
er, Burd and Co

ominander Clifford.

John Davaut,

Legan and Co
Macvicar and Co
Caplain, Jannes,
Caplain, J Dent and Co
Crcoke and Massey
J. Matheson and Co
Macvicar and Co
Dirom, Gray and Co Malabar, Adams.
Malabar, Adams.
Malabar, Adams.
Marciar and Co
Mary Sparks, Bushby,
Mermida Ryle,
Nemeis, Deas,
Prima Donna, Jones,
Queen Mab, Rowe,
Ramillies, Maclean,
Sulmany, Monik,
D & M. Rustomjee and Co
Sulga, Parchase,
Syed Ham. Steart,
Win. Prouse, Thompson,
Win. Gillies, Clark,
Wild Hish Girl, Buckton,

Amelia (Fr), Falcon, Bellamy, J. A. Durran, Jr J. Matheson and Co C. Sapoorjee Lungrah F. J. de Paiva Harrier, ----, Isabella Robertson, Kelly, Isabella Robertson, Kelly
Lady Haycs, Langley,
Lyra,
,
Torrington, Nell,
Veloz (Sp), Bordenove,
Vizen, Milne, J. Matheson and Co J. A. Durran Murrow and Co J. Salado J. Matheson and Co

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AMBRICAN AT WHAMPON AND MACAO. C'hicora, Holme, Frolic, Faucon, Hotoqua, Palmer, Helen Augustes, Ianthe, Graves, New Lintin, Chase, Nye, Parkin and Co [Aug. Heard and Co Russell and Co Wetmore and Co Russell and Co FOR SALE.
THE well known fast sailing Schooner ARIEL, with all her stores, tackle and appurtenances. She has a cory full-inventory and can be sent to sea at a few-hours notice. Forterns de. de. apply to.
W. H. FRANKLYN, Hongkong, or the Commander, N. B.— Any person wanting to purchase will glease apply soon; otherwise she will be dispatched on another voyage.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A LL persons having demands on the Estate of the Inte Surgeon Guicon Stewart of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, are requested to send in their accounts for adjustment to the undersigned on helore the 20th Inst., after which no claim will be admitted.

F. W. DILLON,
Major 18th Royal Irish Regiment,
President of Committee.

President of Committee.
Woossan's Buildings,
Victoria, Hongkong, 11th August 1846.
N.B.—FOR SALE.—A Black Sydney Horse
the property of the late Surgeon Struware 18th
Royal Irish Regimant. Offers for the same will
be received by Major Drukon at his Quarters until
1 o'clock P. M. 18th Inst.

PRESENT OF SALE.

New Fire proof from CHEST, for tressure or Appers, now in the Godowns of LOURENCO, particulars apply to, RAWLE, DUUS & Co., Hongkong, or SENN VAN BASEL & Co., Macao, Macao, 10th August 1845.

BOOTS & SHOES.

FIGURE 8. SHOES. THE undersigned has just opened another case of Stants Boots and Shoes, and is ready to dispose of them as heretofore, F. FUNCK.

Victoria, 12th August 1846.

GOLD PENS.
few superior Gold Pens, in Silver cases for sale at, DRINKER & HEYL's.
Victoria, 11th August 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold, this day Wednesday 12th Instate I o'clock a ma, at the Sale Room of the Subscribers:—A quantity of Furniture, consisting of Dining, side and centre Tables, Chairs &c. &., Dinner and Teasels, and other Crokery, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Dressing Cases, writing Desks &c. &c. DRINKER & HEYL.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A. T. Mr. FRANKLY N's Rooms, on this day Wednesday the 12th Instant at 11 o'clock A.M. Swernl bales of colored Long-Cloth, and three chesls of Malwa Opium.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

European as House Steward to the Honground
Care. He must be well acquainted with the
local markets, and accustomed to keep accounts.
No person need apply unless he can produce unexceptionable references as to character. Application to be made in the handwriting of the applicant,
addressed to the Secretary at the Caus.
Club House, 3rd August 1846.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A European as Butler to the Honorous Club.
He must be a person well acquinited with the management of Wines and accustomed to the superintendence of Servants. No person need apply unless he can produce unexceptionable references at to his character. Application to be made in writing addressed to the Secretary at the Club.
Club House, 3rd Anguist 1846.

writing addressed to the Secrem, Club House, 3rd August 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL, Keying House.

Keying House.

M. GABRIEL deems it incumbent upon him to relurn thanks to his numerous friends, for the support which they have accorded to him, since he entered upon his present enlarged esta bikhment.

me support which they have accorded to him, since he entered upon his present enlarged establishment.

Mr G. desires to intimate to Gentlemen and families visiting this place, and also to parties who may not be inclined to keep house, that he can recommodate them with Beard and Lodging in the lower part of his premises, fronting the Sen, at the rate of 85 dollars per cointh, and in the upper part with spacious and airy appartments and board at the rate of 60 dollars per month. The Wines, Spirits, 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 assured that every thing will be done to ensure their comfort.

MENTER HOTEL,

KENTER HOTEL,

KENTER HOUSE,

Queen's Road, Victoria,

MICHAEL GABRIEL has the honour to anhounce to his friends and the public, that he has taken those spacious and commodious premisers 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 Tationize his new establishment, that nothing shall by wanting on his part to insure to them the greatest comfort and attention.

Billards can be engaged in airy and spacious from with a water frontage, at the following rates, No.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform Captains of Vessels and the Public in grant in the Linds of the Public in grant in the Linds of the Public in grant in the Linds of the Stones of all descriptions, and Miscellaneous Articles of the best quality, and on the most reasonable Terms.

Terms.

A Passage Boat leaves Whampon for Cauton tree daily, and Parsage Boars may be engaged at any bour with good and trustworthy Crews.

Goods transhipped or stood, and General Shipping Business executed with promptitude and depatch.

THOMAS HUNT.

Store Ship Jardine, Whampon Reach,

10th June 1846,

FOR SALE,

A grey Sydney Horse, Intely the property of Mr
FRANKLYN. Applyto,
MR GEORGE DEWAR.

CHARLES BUCKTON.

CHARLES BUCKTON,

BEGS leave to intimate that he has this day opened a house in the Queen's road, at the foot of Oswald's hill, in connection with his establishment at Whampon, for the purpose of supplying ships &c. with stores of every description, viz. Canvass, Twine, Cordage, Blocks, Bunting, Duck, Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Tar. Pitch, Varnish, Ship, and Cabin bread. Flour, Provisions, Sperm Candles, Manula Cherons, Tohacco. Oliman's Stores, Guns, Shot, Spars, Oars Handspikes &c. Brandy, Rum, Whisky, Geneva, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret &c. Indian and London bottled Pale Ale, Barclay's Porter and various other stores.

Surplus 'Stores purchased or exchanged.

Hongkong, 1st May 1816.

NOTICE.

MR. NIMAN CRAWFORD is authorized to sign for me by procuration at Hongkong from this date.

CHARLES BUCKTON:

DAILY EXPECTED PER "WILLIAM

MITCHELL "FROM LONDON.

OTOCKHOLM TAR and PITCH.

Patent Europe Cordage from Huddart & CoRose Nuils. Also, Housline, Marline, and

Hambro' Line.
Deep Sea and Hand Lead Lines.
Pishing Lines, Worming, Spunyarn &c.
Black Lead and Paint brushes.
Sets of Best table Cutlery, Letter Clips, Sta. Hambro' Line

INPERIAL AND ELECTORAL.
Superfine Blue West of England Cloths; and
Fancy Angola Kerseymeres,
Scotch Oatmeal and Dorset Butter, put up to

Scotch Oatmean and Dorset Dutter, por up to press order,

CHARLES BUCKTON,

Queen's Road, and Whampoa Reach
Victoria, 2d July 1846.

FOR SALE.

Ex ': Canada''

PRESH Seltzer Water and Geneva.

CHARLES BUCKTON:

Victoriu, 2d July 16.

POR SALE, Breakfist, Dessert, and Tea servi ces, and other China ware; and Glassware of all kind. CHAS: BUCKTON, Victoria, 15th July 1846.

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES,

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES,

manufactured by

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,

OUTLINEST ON THE NOVAL PAULE.

No. 6 Norfold Street, Sheffield.

Small invoice of the above superior Cultery

just received, and can be strongly errommend.

In the use of Offices. F. FUNCK.

Victoria, 8th July 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex Dowthorp, and for sale by the undersigned.

Pale and Dark Brandy in Hhils of first rate

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

HOLMES & BIGHAM. Victoria, 29th July 1846.

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

NOTICE

NOTICE.

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

Victoria, 6th May 1840.

SODA WATER

ERATED LEMONADE,
To be obtained at the manufactory of the und
signed. SMITH & BRIMELOW.

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

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

Chateau Murgeaux.
Marcobrunner Hock of 1834. Nicreusteiner,
Johannisberger,
Lacrimae Christi,
Malaga sect
The above Wines can be highly recommende

SMITH & BRIMELOW, Woosnam's Buildings, Queen's Road

NOTICE.

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

8. DRINKER WM. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

NUTICE

NOTICE.

DRINKER & HEYL, off-for ale, at their Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret Wines, Papperuint, and Cherry Consulations of the Bear and Porter in word and bottles "Vine Blues, Choice Butter in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco, Cigans, CM No. 8 and Manila Cherots, Zeint Oft, and Torpestine in caus, Bright Varnish Ravions Duck, Sc. Ac.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PRINKER & HEYL have for sale a few setts of Roger's superior Table Cutlery and Pen-

Victoria, 30th June 1846.

POR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior Eng
lish Paint Oil. C. MARKWICK.
Pottinger Street. Auctioneer
Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

JUST IMPORTED AND FOR SALE.

A few cases superior Sillery Champagne.

MR C. MARKWICK

Pottinger Sit.

Pottinger Sit. Pottinger Street.

Pottinger Str

June 23rd 1846.

BILLS OF LAJING FOR THE OVERLAND

ROUTE.

FOR sale at this office, foul forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. a. O.

Company's Steam packets. Ist for goods deliversale at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Section 2, 4th for goods deliverable at Section 2, 4th for goods deliverable at Section 3, 4th for goods deliverable at Intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.

Office "Friend of China";

25th October, 1845,

HIPPING ARTICLES, according to the recent act (Victoria, 2 & 8) for sale at this office

Office "Friend of China,";

Victoria, 10th October, 1815.

Victoria, 10th October, 1815.

INGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for at this Office.
Office Friend of China, 28th Dec., 1844.

POR SALE.—At the office of this paper,
Compradores cheque books.
Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant
seaman's act endorsed on the back,
Charterpaties, after forms by Chitty,
Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty.
Bills of Ladine

Chairerperson Attorney, after room.

Bills of Lading.

Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses

RATIONALE OF PUBLIC REWARDS.

RATIONALE OF PUBLIC REWARDS.

The Prime Minister has only 1,2007, a year placed at his disposal to reward merit in art, literature, and science; and this has to distinute among "innumerable" claimants—as Sir Robert Peel expressed himself not long ago. Valour is rewarded on a far mere munificent scale. Peerages—hereditary peerages, with 3,000%, or 2,0007 a year for three generations—have just been won by unlitery services. Eminence in the law is still more munificently rewarded; witness the alarming array of Dowager Chancedies, with retired allowances each far surpassing in amount the total of the alms unusually doled out to the literary pensioners. On what principle is this distinction made! Wily is bravery, the most common of virtues, and legal skill, not the foliest of intellectual gifts or acquirements, rated at so high a price; while these legal skill, hot the lotties of intellectual gilts or acquirements, rated at so high a price; while those who with Herschel reveal the mechanism of the heavens, or with Dalton teach us how matter is organized, or with Wordsworth inform the mind with elevating and refining thoughts, or with Lac-caster and Wilderspin carry education into the hovel, are, if remunerated at all, pensioned off on the scale of a merchan's clerk!

with elevating and refining thoughts, or with Lancaster and Wilderspin carry education into the hovel, are, if remunerated at all, pensioned off on the scale of a merchant's clerk!

The fault is not in any individual Minister, not in the British Government generally. With perhaps the exception of I ord Melbourne-and his Lordship's boutade on this head, like a similar unlucky expression about the Corn-laws, may be fairly sillowed to express more than he meant-English Ministers have, as a body, been ready enough to recognize the claims of intellectual eminence. They have done indirectly, on many occasions, what the public temper did not encourage their doing directly. It was in this way that Newton came to be placed in the Mint and Locke at the Board of Trade. It is in this way that appointments in Government offices have been sometimes, of late, conferred upon the some officerary men. The unequal money value attached to literary greatness and to the services of heroes of the bar and camp, if fault it be, is the fault of the people, rather than of the Government!

Practical services are more tangible, more susceptible of being estimated in pounds, shillings', and pence. All men can say, this solder as are described in the house of the same of the more than the same of the more than the same of the more than the same of the same of the control of the people, rather than of the Government!

Practical services are more tangible, more susceptible of being estimated in pounds, shillings', and pence. All men can say, this solder as a conqueror's confiscation; the has well earned as much money. Or they can say, this minister has abacted so many tures, or opened such channels of tride; or this lawyer has rescued yon victim of false accusation; redeemed that orphan's inhelitance. These, too, are services for which an approximate money traval can be fixed upon. But when Copernicas and Kepler, Descretes und Becon. Newton and Lichentit, first gave to the world the results of their studies, who could conjecture all the benefi

peerage and 3,000l. for three generations is cheap compared with what a feudal baron would have extorted from his vassis; rething pensisus for ministers and judges are more moderate (and exectise a less prejudicial bias on the awards of the bench) than the honoraria, the propitistery sand foces with which clients used in old times to wait upon dignitaries of the law and the state. Law "fees" and the "rist" and the only remnants of the old irregular methods of remuneration for public services; and they are on a sufficiently exorbiant senie to suggest a wish that the prices of judgment and patriotism fighting. Peet great public set of formal prompts them it bears are the suggest and the stronger fair spoke out. The poet and the stronger than the prices of intellect or imagination, as well as the prices of devotion. But the way of giving effect to this maxim it is not easy to discover. The titles and wealth showered upon statesmen, wrrivers, and lawyers, give them influential so loses in the national government. The camp, the bench of part, the legislative assembly, we all schools of administrative talent. Society gains as much as it gives by making peers of the really distinguished of these classes. But abstract though the sort is given by making peers of the really distinguished of these classes. But abstract though they be in their respective walks, Arago and Clasteautrian have been distinguished among the most impractical blunderers of the French Chambers. Some other department of public utility, some other fulles, would require to be invented in order to place intellectual emineration and extending our collegiate institutional throwing the Universities and their emoluments open to genius and accomplishment of every creed—by increasing he number and traitely scientific boards habitually consulted by administrative departments, The utility of such offices, and the liberal incomes awarder to them, would give their occupants a social position. The prospect of stationing them would make it safe for men to devote t thomselves to the cultivation of the talents by which they were to be acquired. A real intellec-tual aristrocracy would thus be created. Our pre-sent aristocranal titles, feudal in their origin, are sem aristocranus titles, regain in their origin, are incompatible with the greatness which springs from mind. Mere titles, unconnected with duties to be discharged, create a frivolous and worthless no-blesse, like that of France before the Revolution; connected with earnest duties, they make Morpetis s, they make Morpeths and Ashleys - Spectator, May 9.

DISRAELI ON MILL

DISRAELI ON MILL.

Mr Disrael's appearances in the Corp-lew debates are the ideal of pert presumption. A controversy which has Taked the continuous efforts of the most acute and comprehensive intellects for years, is on the eve of being decided by the vote of an assembly which contains—along with a fair admixture of blockheads, it must be confessed—a greater number of shreed experienced memor of business than any assembly in the world; and Mr Disraeli, whose mind till within these sew weeks has been a perfect sheet of blank paper with reference to the subject, is reading up with a riser to take a part in the discussion. With immenses labour he is piling up a long speech, full or all the crode miscon-eptions and half-knowledge, the inevitable fruits of a hasty perusal of elementary books in a science the technical larguage of which is new to him, while the acorrous, widely ramified, and ever-varying operations to which it relates, are perfectly unfamiliar. He contemplates interrupting the progress of a discussion upon which the wellbeing of like country depends, and on which the ears of a mainton hang with impattent arxively, to exhibit himself in an absurd position—not even amixing; as his buffiour attacks upon the Premier sometimes are.

The use which, on Monday evening, Mr Disraelt attempted to make of Mr John Mill's Europe on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy, is a sample of the great speech with which be gave the House to understand he is in labour. Mr Mill, he said, "arrived at the conclusion that hostic tarriffs must be met with hostic tarriffs—that reciproally must be the principle. Unon which has exchange should lake place between nations." A more entire perfectly of the great speech with which be gave the House to understand he is in labour. Mr Mill, he said, "arrived at the conclusion that nostic tarriffs must be met with hostic tarriffs—that reciproally must be the principle. Unon which has rechange should lake place between nations." A more entire perfectly to the proper perfectly of the

This may be the blunder of a tyro in the science the mireace of men turning over the leaves of ment books lessify, in see relo figure tale and select to as a caption he had pledged himself to account. The singler precision see he leadingstein ty of Mr. dills avige proverer, render he assumption difficult. Mr. Mill too, his taken care, in his two-page praise, to guid himself nogainst the possibility of being supposed to approve of protecting dotter onder any circumstances, or duties simply for revenue when imposed on food or the materials of industry. He says—
The openion now late they the reader are the says a corollarie supergent by following from the says of the same proposed on the same production of the same than the says of the same than the says of the same that the same that the same that the same that the same than the same that the sam

now dense must be the obliseness that could read the passage we have just quoted, yet take Mr Mill for an advocate of the reciprocity system! - Ibid.

The evidence collected by the Gauge Commission is conclusive on two points, - that a uniform gauge is indispensable; and that of the only two gauges respecting which there can be any question in this country, the narrow one is entitled to the preference. To the experiments little importance can be attached: they were imporfectly made; and even had they been more complete, they could have proved nothing. The only trustworthy experiment is the continuous experiment of the actual working of lines day after day.

Uniformity of gauge is indispensable. On this point the evidence of Mr Wyndham Harding is the most important. He more than any person has horse to gauge. From his connexion with a rail-way composed of two originally independent lines, constituted one on the Pond and one on the narrow gauge principle, his attention was constantly called to the inconvenience and annoyance occasioned at their junction. His testimosy is corroborated by Mr Horse, one of the greatest carriers in Europe, and by Mr Hayward, manager for Messre Pickford and CS. Gerral Six Wilough-by Gordon is of their opinion. The practical manager of a railways the carrier of goods, the officer whose though are turned on militury conditionations and movements, all are ngreed that the break of gauge gives rise might be overlooked. Individual travellers, with whom celerity is of great moment, they fret at and cangerate stoppages, which after ultrable journies to be accounted by the numbers of non-ment, they fret at and cangerate stoppages, which after ultrable journies to be accomplished at an average pped which not many years ago would have been accounted febulous. Still, personal inconvenience is an item that cannot altogether he left out of the arcount. When families move from place, the separation of their members, which often religious things for the sufference and when multiplied by the numbers i

erils on the public, lies upon those who advocate giversity of goaffee.

The great and uncontrovertible reasons, however, for enforcing uniformity of goage, are—the dilapidation and waste of properly arising from the period of the control of the giversity of gauges.

The great and uncontrovertible reasons, how

For national defence, rapid communication by railway enables a small army to do the work of a large one. With systems of railways radiating from our great centres of activity and population to all parts of the east, each having its electric telegraph, a comparatively small military loce assembled in centrical positions, would reader the island unassailable. It would be easy to been down upon an enemy with troops of all arms in the net of discending the same assailable and the same assailable are not read to the same assailable can be allowed as a discending to the same assailable position as a discending force. The horses of cavalry conveyed by failway are fresh and fit for action, as if just walked out of their stable; but the officers at the break on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway can tell you that it is impossible to make an horse recenter a railway carriage until he has been allowed an interval of repose. The time that would be wasted in transferting arillery and ammunition from narrow gauge to broad gauge carriages, may be estimated by the time required to transfer goods at Cloucecter arto unload railway vans at any station. To say nothing of additional expense, the time lost would be safficiently great to allow an esseny an unassailed debarkation; the two most powerful arms that can be brought to bear upon him in that disadvantageous situation would be prevented from unassailed debarkation: the two most pot arms that can be brought to bear upon him i disadvantageous situation would be prevented

dentificating consistent and of word or prevents from coming up in time.

Of all the devices propounded with a view to write the disadvantages of a break of gauge, not one is suitsfactory. They leave a sense of insecurity as they add to the complexity of management. All engineers are agreed on the necessity of making rathany carringes solid and strong; who could feel agree in carringers whose holies were not at tach. milway carringes solid and strong: who could feel at ease in carringes whose bodies were only attacked by pins to their supports? In the case of goods, the delay occasioned by the removal of boxes from one set of trucks or cases to another might be less; but still there would be delay, and with it risk or missending. In military, operations, where celerity is all in all, the appreciable disadvantage of the least possibe delay is more sensibly felt. All these devices are mere pullitaives; at best they diminish merely, they do not remove, the mischievous effects of dy-risty of fauge. The question is raised, why suffect ourselves even to this diminished incovenience? what is gained to compensate for it by a diversity of gauge.?

diversity of gauge The only plausi sible reason offered for constructing the railways of Great Britain upon different gange is, that in the infancy of the system, with our limit ed experience, it would be unwise to assume tha is, that in the infancy of the system, with our limit of experience, it would be unwise to assume that any one particular gauge is that which should be finally adopted. It is said that free play ought to be given to inventive ingenuity to multiply experiments, with a view to discover the best gauge. This argument proves too much: if it is valid, there ought to be not two but an infinite variety of gauges. On every line there ought to be two or three changes of gauge, in order that the respective merits of each may have a fair trial under the same management. But railways are not mere objects of cutious experiment; they are something to be used—something with the full and beneficial use of cutious experiment; they are something to be used—something with the full and beneficial use of cutious experiment; they are something to be used—something with the full and beneficial use of which a break of gauge materially it terferes. Every break of gauge is as great a notisance as a frontier customhouse. England parcelled out among many gauges would be as ill off as Germany with the frontier customhouses of its bundred four mile square states, which the Zollverein has destroyed or is destroying. Uniformity of gauge is an indispensable condition to the full development of the utility of railreads: it is that which even the advocates of a diversity of gauge profess to aim at attaining ultimately. There is no need to deny the desirableness of a wider experience than can possible advantage—the waste of property, the paralysing of legitimate speculation, and the weakening of defensive nrangements—would be far too high.

One oniform gauge, therefore, is required; and of the only tao which have any claim to be made of the only tao which have any claim to be made of the only tao which have any claim to be made

ble advantage—the waste of property, the paralyzing of legitimate speculation, and the weakening of defensive arrangements—would be far too high.

One uniform gauge, therefore, is required; and of the only too which have any claim to be made the national gauge, the balance of recommendations is in favour of the narrow gauge. It may be at once conceded that in some respects the road gauge has the advantage. It does appear conductive to the combination of higher speed with equal security and comfort. But even in this respect its au, neriority is not great enough to warrant a change from narrow to bread, or the supposition that all existing lines were at present narrow. Besides, a doubt still remains, how much of the additional cellerity of the Great Western is owing to its gauge, and how much in favourable gradients and curves, and the admirable and energetic management of the Company's officers. But additional smooth cellerity is not the gand essential of a railway. Admit that uniformity of gauge is indispensable, that gauge ought to be selected which satisfies the greatest unber of gational wants. Mr Brunel thinks that, under certain circumstances, a broader still than his broad gauge might be employed with advantage, the shortist hat, under certain circumstances, a broader still than his broad gauge might be employed with advantage; the shortist hat, under certain circumstances, a narrower than the narrow gauge has its recommendations. The powerful engines of the broad gauge would be wasted upon short ince with a decident that uniformity and property of the energy of the

fic gauge imperative in railway bills; yet, except in the case of the Great Western itself, (a secterian

for gauge imperative in raifway bills; yet, except in the case of the Great Western itself. (a secterian railway) or its branches and minor lines courting its patronage, all the new railways have either at once adopted the marrow gauge, in firer a trial substituted it for that which they had originally preferred. Common consent, based on ample experience, has stamped the narrow gauge with the character of national.

A false stop was taken by the Legislature when a diversity of gauge was first element. That step must be retracted. Every year allowed to elapse without this being done will not to the difficulty, by extending the mileage of milway to be changed, and the value of the property which must be in part scriffied in the alternation. The Legislature, the accredited agent of the nation, was a party to the original fault; the nation—the general community—is the party to be benefited by enforcing uniformity. The broad gauge railways are entitled to compensation for any loss they may sustain by their compulsory change; but change they must. — Ibid

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

PUNISHMENT OF DEAT'H.

The advocates of the abolition of the punishment of death contain the mistake described by lawyets as that of "proving too much." Their reasoning, carried folly out, would come to the conclusion that there should be no punishment is at all. They say marker are perpetrated notwithstanding your barburus executions; therefore, your punishment is useless, and do away with it. Robberies and rapes are committed notwithstanding the penalties of imprisonment and transportation; and should we, therefore, abolish imprisonment and transportation as should we, the refore, abolish imprisonment and transportation. The terrors of law do not pevent a wast deal of crime, and ought we therefore to have done will law, to hold it answerable for the crime it has not

crine, and ought we therefore to have done with law, to hold it answerable for the crime it has not provented, and to allow impunity to rapine and violence of every kind?

The Rev. W. J. Fox asks—

"Wash kind of murders can you put down by taking away the life of the criminal? Can you put down murders of passion or of calculation? As for passion, it scorns your forms of law, your judges, and your executioners. (Cheers.) The legislators who forem of such an ackievement as stopying murders of possion by the punishment of death must have paid but little attention to the power of passion in human anture. The man in whose heart revence has erected its throne will pursue this victim through the world, and accomplish his end at any price (Hear, hear.) The efforts of such a man in pursuit of a laudable object would make him one of our grandest heroes. To accomplish his pursue, he makes the boldest struggles, sarrifees explaint, laughs at the police, sets judges and executioners a definite, and gloats over his victim. (Cheers Lord Bacon truly says there is no passion in the mind of man so, weak as not to make us master the fear of death."

We regret to find so really superior a man as Wr Fox falling into this Jack Sheppard strain; for

mand of man so weak is not to make us master the fear of death."

We regret to find so really superior a man as Mr Fox falling into this Jack Sheppard strain; for the eloquence, such as it is, does not excuse the glowing picture of revenee, earmined and charconalet for the Cobourg stage.

But if death will not put down murders of passion and calculation, will any other ponulty be force successful? And does Mr Fox mean to arrect that we should abrogate purisiblements for murter allogether as useless? He tells us that it is a fermen of increase to success that murders of passions.

Some into concessful? And does Mr Fox mean to argue that we should abrogate punishments for murder allogether as useless? He tells us that it is a fream of ignorance to suppose that murders of pasion can be stopped by the fear of death, and that he will not control the passions. It is idle, then, to maintain the law for the punishment of rape. But no one has eyer fancied that the fear of death, or of any other punishment, would put a stop to crime; the complete prevention is not to be hoped for; but we may reckon on this, that for one who dares the penalty many are deterred by it from the commission of the offence. We know the number of those who yield to the criminal temptations, but we have not the same view of those who are deterred from grime by the fear of punishment. There are men such as Mr Fox describes who give themselves up to the impulses of the passions, but how many more are there wilose apprehension of consequences controls their passions?

Mr Fox quotes the remark of Bacon, that there is no passion in the mind of man so weak as not to make us master the fear of death. But there is no passion in the mind of man so weak as not to make us master the fear of death. The argument good against the fear of death. The argument good against the fear of death is equally good against all other fears, and would go to the abolition of all punishments witherear as uselegs. The fear of Inprisonment and the fear of seath of the fear of the passion so the fear of the passion so the fear of the fe

ainst ain other lears, and would go to the abolition of all punishments whitever as uselegs. The fear of imprisonment and the fear of exile are not of a force to prevent a great amoral of erime, but they are of a force to prevent a great amoral of more that would have existence, without them; and so we believe it to be with the punishment of death; it cannot completely prevent acts of blood, but it has its deterring influence and effects.

There are transported as explaint worked.

cannot completely prevent acts of blood, but it has its deterring influence and effects.
There are two arguments against empital punishment, the strength of which we fall vacknowledge: the effect of waskening the repect for life by the extraple of the law's taking it, and the chance of error in an irrevocable promishment.

We feel all the force of these objections, and have only to weigh against them the state of things established by custom good or bad. Lowe were beginning the world, we should deem the two arrangements instanced as wald against the adoption of capital punishment; but though to do with the minds of millions of men, as Homer has it such as men are, we have a strong capetension that the abolition of the punishment of death would let hose many a average hand, or embidden many a calculating arrange has been more frequent, and markage hand, or embidden many a calculating arrange with a greater a doctify and strovity eince the continuent of death has been white many in the case of the change being set possed, full the secondary pennity likely the state of the change being set possed, full the secondary pennity likely and a set of the change being set possed, full the secondary pennity likely and a set of the change being set possed, full the secondary pennity likely and a set of the change being set possed, full the secondary pennity likely and a set of the change being set possed, full the secondary pennity likely and a set of the change of guilt.

the sanction of law do life which it is so my ulcate, we yet cannot tend that the destructi

ple, the invader from abroad may be equally entitled to plead it, and we may next be told-tight unhave no right to destroy those who enteript may subjugation. Lord Nugent seems to carry his principle to this extant.—

"The Almighty formed man after his own among the gave him an immortal soul, ansverable to not ribonal but that of its Maker alone; and we say that man has no right to dissolve the mysterime unito between the fleshy image and the immured soul, or to become the arbiter of the issues of the and death, or to abet the offence by skying the offender.

offender.
This doctrine must be as applicable to foreign enemies as to those who make war upon soc at home. But what would be Ms Fox's remedy?

But what would be Ms Fox's remedy?
"I may be asked, um't to let such murderet: go loose upon society? If todes not at all follow." Levy may be as shangersua as widt beasts; but it there as a wild beast let loose in the streets, you would may put him to death if you could eage him. (Cheers.) Extract the venom from the serpert, pare the claws of the tiger, and make the nurderer, if you can, by wise, and judicious, and prolonged discipling, return again to a sympathy with his fellow-creatures. That is the way to deal with him, and not to make him the object, because he has been the agent, of nurder,"
There is a general to the contraction.

him the object, because ne has even the agent, of murder."

There is a great fullacy in the illustration. We should not put the wild beast to death, because its death would not deter other wild beasts from roaming about the streets if they should have the lack to escape from their dens. It is passing easy to solve problems such as that in question figuratively; extract the venom from the sepent, pare the dawn of the tiger, but you have 'to make the madenan return again to a sympathy with his fellow creatures, by wise, judicious, and prolonged discipline if your can." The whole question lies in the "if you can."

The abolitionisis are falling into the fallacy of vitoperation with regrad to those who are not pre-

The abolitionists are falling into the falling of vituperation with regrad to those who are not prepared to come to their conclusions, and Lard Nugent, tells people who do not think it safe to abolish capital punishment in the case of murder, that they may shed blood like water, and proposed the most extensive application of the punishment of death, instead of the narrowest.

We have been amongst the oldest, and not the least forward or active advocates of the mitgetion of the oriminal law, but we have always deemed the care for the safety of society the first duty of humanity; and the kindness to the criminal that breaks down the protection of the innocent seems to us to deserve no better name than that of the glates cruelty.—Examiner, May 2.

FRENCH REGICIOS

FRENCH REGICIDE.

A forest keeper, an ill-conditioned and discontent ed man, who had seen better days and who had been an officer in Greece (though but a game-keepea at Fonlaine-beau,) fired two shots from his double harrelled gun into the carriage of the royal family of France. He was one of the best shots in the forest. How the eight or ten persons in the char of brace so completely escaped this fire is a minucle. There is a salute for grandapat? 's add the little Prince of Wortemberg, in the simplicity of his heart. All efforts to trace the crime to party or political feeling have failed.

Wutenberg, in the simplicity of his heart All efforts to trace the crime to party or political feeling have failed. It is the worst of contralised systems of administration, that all ill or wrong can be attributed to the head of the state, more especially when that head is active and dictatorial: so that in France, where so large a portion of the population are employed by government, there are perhaps a million of maleonients, who by a little exaggeration of each personal importance may tome to consider the King as their personal enemy. This seems to have been the madness of Leconte; fortune jitled him, and he avenged it on Louis Phillippe. A real despotism delegates authority. A Turkish pench, or a Russian governor, does pretty much what he lists, and without aspeal, on his personal responsibility, In him concentrated and with him end, all the flopes and fears and grudges of his province. But your regular, centralised system of administration delegates modified, and absorbs everything power, responsibility, odium, and profit, and consequently augments, in an alarming degree, the personal risk of the head of that administration. In every country there must be a certain proportion of fools and madmen ready to commit the rashest act of vengeance. If the crown be stuck up, like the knob of an electric rod, to altract all those flashes of individual feracy, the king must have a score of lives under his bonner, as a somewhere told of a prince in a fairy tale. And Providence seems to have provided Louis Phillippe with an similar privilege. with a a similar privilege,
The failure of two such determined men as Fics

With a similar privings.

The failure of two such determined men as Fieschi and Lecomte might deter the most involerate from an attempt which fails seems to have decreed shall fail. And at the age of seventy-three Louis Phillippe might failer himself with being exempt from criminal efforts to shorten such an advanced left. There was a time, when the life of Louis Phillippe might have been imagined to stand in the way of the republic, or of war, or of anarchy, or in fine of any or of all these states to be desired by the reckless. But none of these things row depends upon his life or death. There is a strong majority both in Chambers and in the country for all the main points of his policy, and his demise would, in all probability, not effect the slightest change, except in rendering the French Conservatives for a time more energetic in the maintenance of peace and of that interval system or government which they express by the word order."

One result of the present crime, or estempt at it,

One result of the present crime, or attempt at it, must prove highly flattering to Louis Phillippe (In former occasions, congratulations poured from senates and corporations and official bodies On this occasion, the expressions of condolence have been more general, mort popular, more sponlaneous, and more cordial. It is usually considered a melancholy attribute of old age to cultive its friends. But when it enables one not only to milive focs, but to reconsider pumbers of them to feelings at once more respectful and friendly, old age may be considered a possible hierarchy.

Edited, Prived and Published by John Care, At The Friend of China and Hongkong Gardte, Printing Office, Goven, Street, VIOTORIA, HONGKONG, 1846.