

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1846.

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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 1/2, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively: Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$2; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

For ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship LADY MAKY WOOD, will leave this for the above places on Tuesday the 25th of August.

CARGO WILL BE RECEIVED ON BOARD UNTIL NOON, 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 ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through EGYPT in 54 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply between COLOMBO and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

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

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to ENGLAND by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mails; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels; the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Until further notice the Rates of Freight will be:—
For MEASUREMENTS GOODS.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, per Ton of 40 Cubic Feet. \$120 Sp.

And for SPECIE.
TO MADRAS and CALCUTTA 2 percent.
CEYLON 1 1/2
SINGAPORE and PENANG 1

No Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed in non-susceptible Coverings as Wood, Matting, Tanned Cloth &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

Further particulars regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage may be obtained by application at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.
J. A. OLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1846.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Schooner FLECHA, which is hourly expected will have quick despatch for the above port; for freight apply to
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 6th August 1846.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fast Sailing Clipper Built Barque CUMBERLAND, 608 Tons, G. SINGOIA, Commander, who returns from Macao to this place in a few days.
The COMMANDER on Board,
Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE well known fast sailing Schooner ARIEL, with all her stores, tackle and appurtenances. She has a full inventory and can be sent to sea at a few hours notice. For terms &c. apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN, Hongkong, or the COMMANDER, on board.
If any person wanting to purchase will apply soon; otherwise she will be dispatched on her voyage.

FOR SALE.
THE Schooner SRI SINGAPURA, now lying in the Harbour, Burdett's Register 85 Tons. She is a Teak built, made by the Voyagers from Singapore since she was Coppered, and sails remarkably fast. Apply to
SMITH & BRIMELOW,
Woosnam's Building, Queen's Road.
Victoria, 20th July 1846.

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

TO LET.
THOSE large and convenient Premises fronting the Harbour, lately occupied as Warehouse 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 Godowns and convenient Jett. Can be viewed by applying on the premises to
BURD, LANGE & Co.
Victoria, 3rd July 1846.

TO LET.
A Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Rooms well furnished below, with detached Offices and Sublet complete. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.
A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr SHORROCK, apply to
BUSH & Co.
Victoria, 6th March 1846.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to
ARCH: MELVILLE.
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO LET.
THREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to
R. OSWALD.
Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO BE LET.
A Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 6th June 1846.

TO LET.
SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs THOS. RIPLEY & Co. The property is situated near the centre of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, to
THOMAS RIPLEY & Co.,
Hongkong, 31st July 1846. Shanghai.

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

TO LET.
TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to D. LAIPRAK, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Aguiar 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. LAIPRAK,
Wellington Terrace, D'Aguiar St.
Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.
THE spacious and convenient two storied House corner of Wellington and D'Aguiar Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; with good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices Rent \$600 per month. For further particulars apply to
F. SPRING,
Ravensburg Cottage, Stauton 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.
THE Bungalow on the Hollywood Road, to the east of Union Chapel; contains dining and drawing rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, with servants offices &c.; also two houses in Gage Street, consisting of four rooms and servants offices Apply to
GEO. STRACHAN,
Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TO LET.
TWO Houses on the south side of Gough Street. Apply to
GEO. STRACHAN.

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

TO LET.
AND may be entered upon after the 5th proximo. A convenient suite of rooms above the premises of SMITH & BRIMELOW at present occupied by Col. FAYOONIAH, with Stabling, Cook House &c. &c. Rent moderate. Application to be made to
SMITH & BRIMELOW.
Victoria, 26th July 1846.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE and Mr FRANCIS GIBSON DAVENPORT, in our Establishment, commencing on the 30th ultimo, and Mr ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL CHARLES JOSEPH BRAINE, and Mr FRANCIS BRAINE are this day admitted Partners.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st July

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Imperial Mail Office of London.
BLENKIN, RAWLINS & Co.
Victoria, 22d April 1846.

FOR SALE.
A T the Godowns of Messrs BUSH & Co. superior Sherry, Madeira, Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from Mumm & Co. Rheims.
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, 29th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.
WEBSTER, Gordon, Coatsart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

FOR SALE.
BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 10th 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.
Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Hook, Claret, Sparkling Champagne, Bernitage, Pale Cognac Brandy, in do. do. Scheidam Geneva, in do. of 1 dozen.
Also Superior Italian Sald Oil. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 15th July 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES RYDER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.
DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Canton, 1st August 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of FISCHER WILLS & Co., of Canton, was dissolved by 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 FISCHER & Co.
MAXIMILIAN FISCHER.
Canton, 20th June 1846.

FOR SALE.
A T the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Doz. Cases—
Cognac, Do. Vieux, St. Estephe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, 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.

NOTICE.
MR. AUGUSTINE HADSON is authorized to sign our papers in prosecution.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

NOTICE.
MR ABRAHAM BOWMAN has this day been admitted into which will in future of GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.
GILMAN & Co.
Shanghai, 1st July 1846.

THE undersigned has a Branch Establishment at Shanghai, the same firm as at Canton.
RATHBONE, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Canton, 1st July 1846.

THE business of the undersigned will in future be conducted under the firm of
W. H. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and Canton,
1st of January 1846.

NOTICE.
The interest and responsibility of Mr NASSER ABRAHAM ENGLISH PARAK in our Firm, commencing on the 20th May last.
HEEREEHOO ANDASEER & Co.
Canton, 26th July 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible; claims to those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and addresses); will be set up for sale by Public Auction, and sold to the highest bidder.
Those who have established in the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1839, are requested to send their names, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.
J. J. SMITH
Macao, 13th February, 1846.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUUS & Co. at Victoria, and Druw, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.
S. B. RAWLE,
N. DUUS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks: Cape and Tenerife Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

SUMMER WINES.
FOR sale by the undersigned, French and French Wines at moderate prices.
Graffenberger, Desautour's, Hockheimer, Lartigue, Geissenheimer, St Julien.
Sherry, also Port Champagne
And a few baskets of fresh SELTZER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship Cadour
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

AMERICAN FLOUR.
A 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.

WAGHORN & Co's AGENCY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for Messrs 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 forwarded must be sent free of freight or other charges, and to arrive 24 hours before the Mail closes.
All packages received from India or England will be delivered free of any charges made here, on presentation of the Receipt only; but if they are sent to any other port, \$1 per package will be charged besides the freight and other expenses.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE.
A new Fire proof from CHEST, for treasure or papers, now in the Godowns of LOUENCO FERREIRA Esq., Macao, where it may be seen. For particulars apply to
RAWLE, DUUS & Co., Hongkong, or SENN VAN BASEL & Co., Macao, Macao, 10th August 1846.

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; Also's and other Ales in wood and bottle, AND, Superior Navy Canves, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cables, Europe Rope, and other ship stores.
ALSO,
An Invoice of Colored Window Glass, suitable for ornamental Doors and Windows.
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 9th June 1846.

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

FOR SALE.
SODA WATER AND AERATED LEMONADE, of the superior quality of Messrs. HUNTER & BARNES Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, &c. Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).
AGENTS AT CANTON,
ACHOOK, Comprodor, No. 3 Imperial Hong Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

SODA WATER AND AERATED LEMONADE, may be had at the manufactory of
I. A. STONE,
Just's Buildings, Queen's Road.
Victoria, 24th July 1846.

NOTICE.
ALL parties having claims against Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, either on account of the Officers' Mess or Quarters, are requested to send them to Mr W. PARSON within One month from this date for the purpose of being forwarded for settlement to Captain DUNNAX, Mess and Canton, President.
Hongkong, Victoria, 22nd July 1846.

VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

Meteorological Register for the Month ending 31st July, 1846.

Table with columns: BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, RAINFALL, and Table of the Winds. Includes data for Mean height, Highest, Lowest, Mean temperature, and wind directions.

GENERAL REMARKS: The month commenced with violent gusty weather and much rain; and so continuing for the first 5 days. On the 20th and 21st it blew a fresh Gale from the Eastward, the weather remaining unsettled with rain until the end of the month.

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

LATEST DATES: Table listing dates for various locations including Sydney, Singapore, and others.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1846.

H. M. Ships Agincourt, Dedalus and Royalist, arrived from Borneo on Thursday afternoon. From a Singapore paper we have extracted a minute account of the operations at Borneo Proper.

After sailing from the river Bruni, the ships visited Maluda bay—the scene of last year's operations—but not a creature was to be seen, the herde having no doubt removed to some other point on the coast of Borneo, or on the adjacent Islands.

The Master of a native vessel reports the wreck of a ship on the coast about 50 miles from this port. The vessel is sunk, her topmast crosses being a little above the water.

It is feared that the wreck is that of a vessel that sailed from this port for Amoy in the latter part of June; and the Agents for the ship made application to Captain MacDonnell of H. M. S. Vulture for the services of the steamer Nemesis to ascertain the truth of the report, and to relieve the crew.

The deposition of the informant was taken before the acting Chief Magistrate, and there appears no reason to doubt the correctness of his report.

The following important information will be read with interest both at home.

Upon these papers it is intended to have made some observations, but they must be reserved for a future issue. We cannot however avoid expressing our regret and astonishment at the views held by Mr. MacGregor. Surely the lives of his countrymen should be of paramount importance to him.

To F. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., H. M. Consul, Canton.

SIR,—We beg to address you on the grievance which many of us have in common, brought to your notice on many occasions, but continues unredressed.

We mean the disgusting state of the Garden in front of the Foreign Factories, and the thoroughfare between them; the only space allotted to us for air and exercise.

They are daily and nightly thronged by swarms from the country and other ships, by Chinese beggars exhibiting every loathsome disease, showmen, Conjurers, and Fortune tellers, vendors of all sorts of things; and in addition, heaps of filth are flung there from the neighbouring houses, polluting the air and rendering access to the street for Ladies and Gentlemen almost impracticable.

We beg to request you, that these nuisances have been formerly denounced by the British Authorities, and that you will report them to the British Authorities, and that you will report them to the British Authorities, and that you will report them to the British Authorities.

other serious inconveniences; and therefore we respectfully request that you will with as little delay as possible take such steps as you deem expedient to remove the evils of which we complain, detrimental to the health and comfort of the community. We remain Sir, your obedient servants, C. S. COMPTON, R. J. GILMAN, A. WILKINSON, &c., &c., &c.

British Consulate, Canton, July 3rd 1846.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received your representation dated the 30th ultimo. In the first place I must observe, that I have no recollection of many of you having as alleged, individually brought to my notice, on many occasions, the grievances of which you complain.

On the present time, however, no such representation has been received by me. From the letter now before me it would appear that the Gardens and thoroughfares between them are daily and nightly thronged, by Chinese beggars, Showmen &c. &c., and that heaps of filth are thrown there from the neighbouring houses, so as to render access to the River almost impracticable.

As far I can perceive, or learn all such Chinese itinerants are excluded from the gardens with the avenues in front of them, in accordance with the 4th Article of the Regulations promulgated by the Chinese Authorities on the 29th September 1844, besides which Gate-keepers are placed at the entrances, to the Hong to keep them out; consequently I cannot but consider your statement of these particulars as susceptible of considerable mitigation.

As regards the sailors from your ships I do not see how they can, for the present, be prevented from crossing the garden in going to and from the Garden; but I will take the subject into immediate consideration, and shall be happy to receive any suggestions that may present a feasible remedy for the annoyance.

Until the Buildings in course of erection are completed some inconvenience and impediment must be tolerated in their vicinity, but so soon as they shall be completed I will endeavour to obtain from the Local Authorities the establishment of an efficient Police force on the spot, for the constant maintenance of order and cleanliness. You are aware that I have, for this purpose, applied for, and obtained, on several occasions, assistance from the magistrates, though it must be admitted that their injunctions have only been temporarily obeyed.

Touching the concluding paragraph of your letter it may be proper to remark besides the personal risk and inconvenience that would result from a collision with the natives considerable loss of property might be involved, and that the Chinese Government could not be answerable for the indemnification of losses occasioned by an outbreak of a lawless and uncontrollable rabble if provoked to disorder by acts of violence originating among ourselves. I fully rely on your prudence and discretion to avert such a catastrophe and remain—Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Signed, FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR. To CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., ALFRED WILKINSON, Esq., R. J. GILMAN, Esq., and others.

COPY. Canton, 3rd July, 1846.

To F. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Canton.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date in reply to ours of the 30th ult.

We regret you do not recollect the circumstance of our having made a complaint to you some time ago respecting the manner of the ships being permitted to come to Canton in large numbers on liberty, as we were under the impression that you were in communication with Mr Forbes on the subject, with a view to the allotment of a piece of ground for them to land at and cook their meals, &c., &c. in the expectation that such an arrangement would be made for our comfort, we waited until the present time without repeating our complaint.

As regards the paragraph of your letter relating to the Annus and their fires between our Factories in which you say cannot but consider "our statement of these particulars as susceptible of considerable mitigation" we respectfully submit that the information on which that opinion is founded is incorrect, as the fact will prove, if you will condescend to visit the place personally. Chinese itinerants are mostly excluded from the Garden by our own personal interference, they pass and repass in front of the Factories where there are Gate-keepers who do the duty of them, and the thoroughfares between the above Factories and those on the westward are crowded at all times with persons of the class we have mentioned and are in a filthy and disgusting state.

We are not able to refer to the Article of the Regulations to which you allude, but we take the liberty to refer you to a Proclamation issued on the 12th August, 1846, of which we beg to enclose a Copy, and to believe the Treaty existing between H. B. M. and the Chinese extends to the same.

It is to be regretted that the advantages granted to those Factories, and by the 4th Article of this Treaty, which you will observe that the Spaces between them are alloted to as well as those between them.

We have the honor to select a Committee from our numbers, and you on the subject if it be agreed, and will name a time to receive your answer, which shall be obliged if you will have the honor to be present at the 5th Article of the Regulations, and we will call upon you to report them to the British Authorities, and that you will report them to the British Authorities.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants, C. S. COMPTON, ALFRED WILKINSON, R. J. GILMAN, &c., &c., &c.

LOADING AT BATAVIA, 25th JULY. Dria Gebroeders, Amersdam; William Raderdam, Rotterdam; John G. Coester, d'Amboorg; Ellen Amelia, Ceapoa; Frances Ann, Ceapoa; Ellen Boston; Syphidia, ditto; Abrahama, Caves of Good Hope.

Meteorological Register for one year from August 1845, to August 1846, kept on board of a Ship near Chappel, Island East Coast of China. Table with columns: Date, Altitude of Thermometer, Temperature, Wind, Force, Barometer, and Weather.

Meteorological Register for one year from August 1845, to August 1846, kept on board of a Ship near Chappel, Island East Coast of China.

4. Chinese and foreigners being mixed up together, it is easy for trouble to arise; hereafter, therefore, at the six gates of the three streets, it is right to establish a military station and posts for soldiers, who shall constantly dwell there, and keep guard. Men bearing things about upon their shoulders to traffic with, (pedlars), are not permitted to front and on the right and left of the Factories, to expose for sale molasses, fruits, cakes, & cetera; and besides all officers, foremen, laborers, beggars, and showmen, and all idlers, and the like, are not to be permitted to pass and repass in front, and on the right and left of the Factories, obscuring the view, and collecting a crowd of idlers. Whoever violates this regulation shall be searched out, and pursued to the utmost. In the event of any quarrel, or of the commingling of fire, these six gates shall be immediately shut and sealed, and no person shall be permitted to look through; and should any banditti enter, they shall be violently entering, and struggle with the guards and soldiers, the bandits shall be rigorously seized and punished to the utmost. If the soldiers and guards so remain to expelling them, they shall be severely punished.

COPY. British Consulate, Canton, July 17th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN.—Your communication of the 3rd instant, was duly received and has been attentively considered.

I have to express my acknowledgement for the Copy of Regulations therein enclosed, from which it is quite evident that the sides as well as the fronts of the Factories should be kept clean, and clear of the idlers and itinerants complained of, and I shall make early application to the Authorities in accordance therewith. I must acknowledge, at the same time, that a clerical error in copying the translation of the Regulations from which I quoted in my former letter led to the mistake as to the front only and not the two sides being included in the 4th Article thereof.

On the subject of the Lascars and others from the shipping I hope soon to concert some definitive plan with Mr Forbes, (now that he has returned to Canton) by which you may be relieved from the annoyance they cause you. A committee of your number, however, could not expedite or facilitate the arrangement; and with regard to your request to be introduced to the Military officer appointed to carry the injunctions of the Civil Authorities into effect, I am sorry that it is out of my power to comply, as any interference with, or supervision of his duties by others than officers of his own Government would not be allowed nor communications to them received from others than those appointed by the respective Governments for the purpose.—I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

Signed, FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR. To CHARLES S. COMPTON, Esq., ALFRED WILKINSON, Esq., R. J. GILMAN, Esq., and others.

COPY. Canton, 9th July, 1846.

To F. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The accompanying letter which we have the honor of transmitting to you was drafted some time since but was not sent in by reason of the absence from this place of some members of our community.

It was yesterday in course of signature when the fatal events of last evening and the danger in which at the present moment we stand show how strongly the necessity for such measures as are proposed.

We would not press upon you troublesome matter of detail, but we earnestly recommend the matter to your consideration and beg of you to give effect to our suggestions should you approve of them at the earliest possible moment. We have the honor to be.—Sir, Your most obedient humble servants,

Signed, A. CAMPBELL, D. JARDINE, &c., &c., &c. SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

- 18. Viceroy, (Sp) Villorand, Manila. 19. Kelpie, Sime, Amoy. 20. Water Witch, Forgan, Calcutta. 21. Ariel, Hodgson, Cumingston. 22. H. M. S. Agincourt, — Borneo. 23. H. M. S. Dedalus, McQuhae, Borneo. 24. H. M. S. Royalist, — Borneo. 25. Denia, Hely, Macao.

DEPARTURES.

- 11. Prima Donna, Jones, Hobart Town. 12. Kelpie, Sime, Whampoa. 13. Good Success, Corrie, Whampoa. 14. Audilia, Barret, Whampoa. 15. Bangalore, Aiton, London. 16. Litherland, Howard, Shanghai.

REPORTS.

- Augusta Jessie, Harvey, London. Alfred, Adair, London. Anne Jane, Rowe, London. Victoria, Bell, Shanghai.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER.

- June 24, Delhi, Manila 13 May, New York; 26, Anna, Bremen for Singapore; Kensington, New York 13 March, Canton; Sir H. Compton, China for Bombay; 27, Queen Mab, Liverpool, China; 28, Valere, ditto, ditto; Antilla, ditto, ditto; 30, Zenobia, China, 2 May, New York; John G. Coester, ditto, ditto; Monarch, ditto, ditto; London, July 3, Ann McKinn, for China; 5, Dowthorpe, Liverpool, ditto; Baronet, ditto, Singapore; 6, Starbo, Boston, Manila; 10, H. M. S. Samarang, for England; Nicholas Ceard, Manila, for France; Symmetry, China, London; 13, Helen Augusta, Boston, China; Arestus, Manila, Boston; Queen, China, London; 15, Fortescue, Manila, York; 18, Tam O' Shanter, Singapore Liverpool; 24, Huntress, New York 21 April, China; Catherine Jamison, Mauritius, Batavia.

LOADING AT BATAVIA, 25th JULY.

- Dria Gebroeders, Amersdam; William Raderdam, Rotterdam; John G. Coester, d'Amboorg; Ellen Amelia, Ceapoa; Frances Ann, Ceapoa; Ellen Boston; Syphidia, ditto; Abrahama, Caves of Good Hope.

H. M. St. Valere, Captain Macdougall.
H. M. Sc Young Hope, Lieut. Comdg. Bata
H. M. C. Str. Nemaie, Master-Commanding Russell.

Ariel, Hodgson, Turner and Co
Anne Jane Rowe, Fisher, Willis and Co
Augusta Jette, Harvey, Compton and Co
Alfred, Adair, Matheson and Co

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE MAID OF JUPHRA will
have despatch for the above ports.

FOR MANILA
THE Spanish Brig VIZCAINO will
have quick despatch. For freight
apply to, GILMAN & Co.

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.
THE well known, teak built Ship,
FORT WILLIAM of Bombay,

TO LET.
AND may be entered upon immediately, a convenient
suite of Rooms at the house of Mr

A Horse in Lower Bazaar lately occupied by
Hexary Lass, deceased, is on the water side,

NOTICE.
THE Firm of E. DE OTADUI & Co. is this day
dissolved by the retirement to Europe of the

FOR NOW DELIVERED at the usual hours of
application at the Ice House; a supply having
been received from Canton.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received ex Yelro
an quantity of Choice Stores, consisting of—
Mixed Raisins in half and quarter Boxes,

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been received from Canton.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
European as Butler to the HONGKONG CLUB.
He must be a person well acquainted with the
management of Wines and accustomed to the

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
MR. N. D'E PARKER, Solicitor of the High
Court of Chancery, and one of the Attorneys

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

ALL persons having demands on the Estate of
the late Surgeon GATSON STRAWAY of the
18th Royal Irish Regiment, are requested to send

WOODMAN'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG, 11th August 1846.
N B—FOR SALE.—A Black Sleydy Horse

BRITISH HOTEL,
Keying House,
Queen's Road, Victoria.

MICHAEL GABRIEL has the honour to announce
to his friends and the public, that he has
taken those spacious and commodious premises

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 accommodate

SMITH & BRIMELOW, beg respectfully to
intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, that they
have taken those dry and commodious Godowns

ERATED LEMONADE,
TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Stores
of the undersigned a choice lot of Wines consisting of—
Chateau Morgeaux.

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FOR SALE.
Ex - "Cannala"
FRESH SELTZER Water and Geneva.
CHARLES BUCKTON:
Victoria, 24 July 1846.

FOR SALE, Breakfast, Dessert, and Tea sugar.
ices, and other China ware; and Glass ware of
all kind.
CHAS. BUCKTON,
Victoria, 15th July 1846.

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES,
manufactured by
JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS,
CUTLERS to HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL NAVY.
No. 6 Norfolk Street, Sheffield.

A Small invoice of the above superior Cutlery
just received, and can be strongly recommended
for the use of Offices.
F. FUNCK.
Victoria, 5th July 1846.

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE undersigned has just opened another case of
Stout Boots and Shoes, and is ready to dispose
of them as heretofore.
F. FUNCK.
Victoria, 12th August 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex Donsbop, and for sale
by the undersigned.
Pale and Dark Brandy in Hhds of first rate
quality.
Ashopp's Pale East India Ale, in Bottles 4 doz.
Casks, an Invoice of Compositioe Candia, 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
almost endless variety of Linen Drapery, Haberdashery,
and General Stores, and at Prices that
he is assured will give general satisfaction.
Victoria, 10th July, 1846.

NOTICE.
SMITH & BRIMELOW, beg respectfully to
intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, that they
have taken those dry and commodious Godowns

SODA WATER
AND
ERATED LEMONADE,
TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned.
SMITH & BRIMELOW.

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Woodsman's Buildings,
HONGKONG, 11th August 1846.
N B—FOR SALE.—A Black Sleydy Horse

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contemplated inflicting vengeance on the Admiral
or Mr Brooke, he was detected on board the
Agincourt. On the 8th the Admiral received to make
a demonstration to convince the Sultan of the power
of the English navy to punish treachery or piracy.

His Excellency proceeded on board the *Spiritful* and
headed by the *Phlegathon*, the Admiral desired them
to proceed to Bruny, the town. The *Phlegathon*
being some distance ahead had no sooner steamed
round the acute arm of the river than a heavy fire
opened upon her from the guns of the Sultan's battery,

which were all directed down the centre of the
river. This firing was briskly maintained. A shot
struck and passed through the *Phlegathon's* paddle-
box, and killed the Captain's Cook. A scum being
belonging to the *Agincourt* or duty in the *Phlegathon*
was also killed and another seaman of the *Agincourt*
wounded severely in the hand as to need amputation;

six men belonging to the *Phlegathon* were
wounded slightly. The boats of the ships of war,
with marines and small arms men, were towed by
the *Phlegathon* and *Spiritful*. The battery first
opened its fire at 11 55m p.m. and the *Phlegathon*
returned the fire with great despatch from two
guns, a number of rockets, &c. until 2h. 10m. when
the *Phlegathon* ran alongside the battery. At 2h.
18m. the *Spiritful* anchored off the Sultan's place at
Bruny. The small arm's men were then landed from
the boats, under command of Captain Mundy

of the *Fris*; they proceeded to the battery, but the
Sultan and every soul he had on board, the battery
was dismantled, the brass guns were sent on board
the Steamers, the Iron ones were spiked. At 2h. 50m.
the marines landed and encamped on the heights
near the town: not a Malay was visible. At 6
o'clock two prisoners captured by the *Phlegathon*
were sent on board the *Spiritful*, nothing however
could be elicited from them as to the whereabouts of
the Sultan. Although the rockets and guns had
done considerable injury to the battery and town,
but not a solitary dead body was found, so that it is
probable that the enemy carried off their dead and
wounded. Two expeditions under Captain Mundy
subsequently went up the river beyond the town.

The first expedition went up July 10th and returned
on the following day: no resistance was encountered;
the stockades constructed up the river were
destroyed and six brass-guns captured. On the 13th
the expedition again went up, returned on the 17th;
no natives were seen although many hats
were erected along the banks of the river—the hats
were all burnt. There being nothing more for the
Steamers to do, they quitted Bruny on the 19th and
returned to the fleet anchored off Pulo Morao,
which had been augmented a day or two previous
by the arrival from China of H. M. S. *Deodalus*.
About the 14th the Steamers went up a creek and
loaded from some natives that Hajee Summum,
the Sultan's minister, had escaped to Rossan. On
the following day the *Panther* went up with a party
of the officers went up to capture the minister, but
got beaten; he however captured Hajee Summum's
Captain and two followers. The prisoners confessed
to their having killed the *Bodrudden*—the
Pantheran conveyed them to the graves of the *Bodrudden*
and his family, and there killed them!

On the 23rd of July the fleet left the river for
Pulo Labuan, where they arrived the same night.
On the 25th instant the *Spiritful* with fleet started
for the eastward; at noon another order was given by
the Admiral for the *Spiritful* to proceed to Singapore.
The fleet continued to sail to the eastward, and
intended to visit Malacca Bay, the scene of last year's
operations.
The burden of the attack devolved upon the
officers and men of the H. C. Steamer *Phlegathon*,
assisted by a few seamen from the *Agincourt*. For
the duty, the *Phlegathon's* commander and officers
are amongst the best qualified, whether for zeal,
severance and bravery they are not a whit behind
any officers in Her Majesty's or the Hon. Company
navies. The small draught of water enabled the
Phlegathon to advance nearer the shore than any
vessel of the fleet. We trust that as honor is the
highest reward for naval duty, the East India Com-
pany will confer upon the commander and officers of
the *Phlegathon* commissions, and grant them the
same rank and honor as standing as officers with a
Navy. To enable our readers to form some opinion
on the onerous service performed by the *Phlegathon*,
we subjoin a notice of her movements, regretting
at the same time that the account is so im-
perfect. On the 20th of June the *Phlegathon* left
the Moratbas River at midnight and joined the
fleet at day-light on the following morning—with a
large party on board the *Phlegathon* steamed upon
the Rejoing River and on the 24th entered the Serike
River where was the Dyak village where the Dyaks
for the first time banded a steam vessel. The Dyaks
were alarmed, they put on their war dresses and
suspended from a pole a large piece of white cloth
in token of peace. A white flag was then hoisted
at the foremost head of the steamer; a party from
the vessel then landed and proceeded to a Dyak
house near; the building, like all the Dyak houses,
was about 120 to 180 feet in length, and 35 to 40
feet from the ground.

The Admiral landed and proceeded to a pretty
spot on the green hill decorated with blue, white
and red flags, which tarried out the *Phlegathon*
in place of a Dyak chief of some note. The *Phlegathon*
returned to the fleet which anchored off the
mouth of the Borneo River on the 4th of July. On
Sunday the 5th the *Phlegathon* was despatched to
the island of Labuan in search of the *Palao* steamer,
and the *Deodalus* frigate; these vessels were not seen
until the 6th. The *Phlegathon* went up the Borneo
River with the Admiral to reconnoitre, and found
that the Malaya had deserted their batteries at the
Island of Christmas where the Admiral and Mr
Brook, accompanied by Captain Ross landed and
captured the guns. On the following day the *Spiritful*
towed up the *Royalist*, the *Phlegathon* being in
advance. On the 6th the *Phlegathon* returned to
the fleet and took up about 600 seamen and
Marines in 80 large boats. At half past nine in the
morning the *Phlegathon* steamed ahead of the *Spiritful*
in the direction of a point of the river where the
battery was situated. The *Phlegathon* fired a shot
which was directed at the battery, and the *Spiritful*
fired a shot in reply. The *Phlegathon* fired a shot
which was directed at the battery, and the *Spiritful*
fired a shot in reply. The *Phlegathon* fired a shot
which was directed at the battery, and the *Spiritful*
fired a shot in reply.

On the 27th of June the fleet left Sarawak and
proceeded to the mouth of the Borneo river. On the
4th of July and from thence to Borneo river. On the
5th the *Agincourt*, *Fris*, *Harvard*, *Rejoing*, *Royalist*,
Spiritful and H. C. Steamer *Phlegathon* proceeded
up the river and anchored. On the 7th the *Royalist*,
Spiritful and *Phlegathon* went further up the
river, near an island on which were two guns,
manned. On the same day a boat came down from
the town in which was a single Malay, bearing a
letter from the Sultan and offering terms which were
accepted by the King. The boat was manned with
six men, and was armed with a kriss. It being
supposed that the Malay, although alone,

the river, rounding another point three batteries opened their fire. By the time the Pulegion had crossed the Sultan's house, the Malays had all dispersed and were seen scurrying over the hill.

One of the Sultan's household officers, a Malay named Sultan, was shot in the forehead by the Pulegion.

On the 2nd of the 20 brass guns taken at Borneo: One 68 Pounder, Feet 14-8 inch long. One 42 do. do. 11-6 do. do. One 24 do. do. 8-8 do. do. Four 15 do. do. 5-8 do. do. Two 12 do. do. 5-4 do. do. Four 9 do. do. 5-0 do. do. Six 6 do. do. 4-6 do. do. One 4 do. do. 4-0 do. do.

Of a total of 20 Brass guns. Besides the above 10 iron guns were also taken, varying from 15 pounds to 6 and 4 pounders. - Straits Times, August 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Jolly out of the river having been detained at the Sand Head we believe for Government despatch, that we find ourselves called on to make up another budget of news for English readers.

This Egyptian tasking us to make bricks without giving us straw is a post-office imposition, the results of which we trust will by the baldness of the manufacture, excite some sympathy for us at home, and through that medium effect some reform.

The easy to see that such negotiations are perfectly hollow, and will extend over an unlimited period if events in other quarters do not compel the parties to change words for deeds, either by strong throwing the hands of the Wazoor, or by introducing the intervention of a third party.

The disputes with the Agent about the payment of arrears to the Aen troops seem to have ended in referring the matter entirely to Major Macgregor, the commander of the force, and the Treasurer having received orders to affix that officer every explanation and information necessary to a clear understanding of the difficulties which lie in the way of settlement.

The confiscation of the jagheers granted by Runjeet Singh, under orders from the present Minister is another fertile source of complaint, and the income from holding these fiefs threaten an united appeal to the British authorities against what they term the injustice of the seizure. Tumults continue to obtain in one spot and another. The Yeddoes in the Peshawar district having (the old grievance) declined to pay the revenue from the lands, Sher Singh despatched troops against them under the command of Goordun Singh. According to the Mofussilte, two battals had already taken place without any decisive result and additional reinforcements were ordered to the aid of Goordun Singh. According to the Delhi Gazette, Ursula Khan, the Mussulim leader, is a very considerable force, and though nothing is said about actual collision the reports of further despatch of succours to the Sikh troops are confirmed.

An article on the late campaign which appeared in the Friend of India professing to give a continuous and authentic account of occurrences, still the theme of rhetoric and remark at tea-table and club, to the journalist as to the member of Parliament has been the means of eliciting authenticated communications to the papers here, involving facts singularly hostile to the opinions so freely intimated elsewhere upon the generalship displayed upon the fields of Moodkee and Perowshahr. One of these pieces justly styled, will be found in another column, accompanied by the remarks made on it by the Calcutta Star. Where ample justice has been done to the valor which rescued victory, there is also ample room left for investigations instituted with the express purpose of establishing by the truth, without incurring a misconception of the object animating the investigation.

It is chiefly from the perception of its abstract injustice capable of being exemplified more dangerously to the professional character of an innocent individual than where as in the present case the removal of an Officer, actually engaged by none, is a sufficient guarantee for a mistake.

The Grenadier arrived on the afternoon of the 9th, discharging her mails into the post office simultaneously with the arrival of the Bombay express. The commercial news she brings will have a tendency to render our money market easier, especially as they have been accompanied by remittances through not of great amount.

Yesterday morning had the heaviest fall of rain the season has yet exhibited; the city continued wrapped for nearly two hours in a Scotch mist through which even Government House was not perceptible from Tank Square. - Overland Calcutta Star, July 7.

PROBABLE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

According to all appearances it seems to be highly probable that the banks here, and throughout the country, will suspend specie payment in a short time, probably before or after the middle of summer. It is well known that the Wall Street journals live and exist in the confidence of the banks in that street, and that the sentiments which they put forth, and the purposes which they reveal, come from the bank parlors of the various institutions in that quarter. Since the sub-treasury bill passed the House of Representatives by a large vote, making it incumbent on the government to collect all its dues and customs in gold and silver, there has been a considerable effervescence, and a great amount of feeling among the banking institutions; and this has been accompanied by the usual safety valve, by their organs in Wall street, and throughout the country.

The operation by which this new condition of financial affairs may be brought about is very apparent. An apprehension will prevail among the banking institutions and the depositors that the government, as soon as the law passed the Senate, will carry that law into immediate effect, by demanding all bank deposits, dues and customs, to be paid in gold and silver. The friends of the banks will, therefore, take time by the forelock, and in the same ratio as this demand will increase, the banks will diminish their specie. In this state of things, the government itself will naturally take alarm; and so there will be a general rush for specie, by the government, the treasury, the depositors, and the bill holders. Now, it is well known that a currency in such a rush, by the three interests we refer to, would produce a suspension in half a day. It is very true that the banks all profess to pay specie on demand to all depositors and bill holders; but it is well known that this has not any truth in practice; in fact, the whole theory of payment on demand is a sort of scientific law, which is not believed by any of those who have a practical acquaintance with the exchange of these various things.

Believing, therefore, from all these high sources of information, and the views put forth in the hand, and reflect what to do in anticipation of such a crisis. In quiet and peaceable times, when great confidence exists between man and man, banks have no trouble; great profits enable them to raise money, and a variety of circumstances tend to give them the appearance of prosperity. In war or revolutionary time, they are comparatively a broken reed - utterly worthless, and tend more into error and confusion. Since the great revolution of 1847, banking in this country has never attained the same power - since that ran upon the banks, it necessarily had its effect upon the great commercial interest, and a majority are trading upon their own capital; in fact, the best interests in the country have suspended themselves from the banks during the last few years, and have not resumed this system of stock-jobbing during the last few years.

It is probable they are approaching the crisis now anticipated by the Wall Street journals and the bank. It will be first brought about by the action of the sub-treasury bill, which, when carried out, will drive all the banking institutions out of existence. The great and bold interests of the country are beyond their reach, and cannot do anything about their fall. New York Daily Herald, April 18.

WAR AT LAST.

At length it may be said that the war has commenced - begun between the United States and Mexico - but where it will end, no one can tell. We refer our readers to the important news in this day's paper, received last evening from the South, which threw the city into a deep excitement. It is now probable that the government of Parades will call in the aid, mediation or interference of France and England. This will be the first attempt in North America, like that now going on in South America, by those two powers to interfere, and probably attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and restore the republican government. Will the free people of the United States repudiate the third of their signature, and permit this? All the northern departments of Mexico, which I believe declare in favor of freedom and the United States. We are on the threshold of great events - perhaps a general war throughout Europe and America - perhaps the liberation of free people for a hundred generations. What is the U.S. Government about? Are they preparing? Are they awake? Sound asleep in the dead - snick - quick! - 764.

which has sprung up, between Mr Webster and his friends on one side, and Mr Ingersoll, Mr Dickinson, and their friends, on the other side, in both houses of Congress. This passage, and the war of words upon it, has probably more meaning, and is intended to produce a more important influence on succeeding events, than people may be at first apt to imagine. We have given, in another column, some singular developments, procured by our correspondent at Washington, relative to this matter, which we have not seen alluded to in any of the debates in Congress, and which will undoubtedly give a new direction to this extraordinary episode, in both houses of Congress.

It appears that the friends of Mr Webster are charging Mr Ingersoll and his associates in the developments that he has made relative to the Ashburton treaty, with having formed a conspiracy to destroy this distinguished man, and prevent his usefulness as Senator in Congress, on the pending important matters, both foreign and domestic. It will be recollect that this episode originated in a speech made by Mr Ingersoll in the House, in which certain charges were preferred against Mr Webster, connected with his conduct on the Ashburton negotiation and the case of McLod. These charges were repented by Mr Dickinson in the Senate, and on Monday last Mr Webster commenced his reply - a reply which has astonished the whole country, and which is said by his friends to annihilate his antagonists. Ingersoll now comes forward in the House, and calls for several papers, letters and other documents, in the Department of State, in order to sustain his charges, which movement has been sanctioned by the House - all of which has produced a feeling of bitterness and excitement that may lead to various other matters and developments hereafter.

A great curiosity has been formed to know what the nature of the charges against Mr Webster may be; and our Washington correspondent, for the first time, discloses what their character is expected to be.

It appears that there is a variety of correspondence in the State department, showing that Mr Webster is doing a secret service - money for the purpose of regulating the press, and the frontier, during the McLod trial, and that one of the friends was a Mr Smith, formerly a member of Congress. This movement is called corruption, abomination, and everything that is bad; but it remains to be seen whether it is not, and has not been, a matter of common use, by both parties, for years past. "Regulating" the press is a matter in which both parties have tried their hand; and the startling development against the party of Mr Webster, may at last be rivaled by those which may be brought forth in regard to the annexation of Texas. We should like to see the secrets of both negotiations - that of the North-eastern Territory and Texas - revealed to the whole world. We have not much faith in these extraordinary developments, that are going - before they are known - to blow up men and things, like a volcano, in the political world.

The revolution expected in answer to Mr Ingersoll's resolution may be likened to those recently brought forward by McKenzie, exposing the secret service of Mr Van Buren, and his party in the country for many years past. The developments will be an agreeable subject of debate, and an interesting topic of discussion. It will relieve the dryness and solemnity that have prevailed in Congress on the Oregon and sub-treasury questions, and on the claim of John McLod, for a horse lost in the service of the United States. The secret management by which Mr Webster conducted the Ashburton negotiation so successfully, and settled the McLod difficulty, in chemistry, in future time, may be good for a study in this State, but not well the tactics adopted in the annexation of Texas, the private correspondence, secret movements, the money matters, and all, be a subject unfit to stand side by side with the Ashburton negotiation. We should like to know the whole; and while Mr Ingersoll has his fingers in the fire, and is bringing to light the secrets of the Ashburton treaty, we hope some one will bring forth the secrets of other movements and negotiations. We ought to have no secrets in this country.

This matter, however, begins to have a singular aspect, and may have an important bearing on great political questions. On the Oregon question, by a long series of events, Mr Webster, Mr Calhoun, and Mr Benton seem to be all in favor of 49 - all embarked in the same cause. Now Mr Calhoun and Mr Benton have hitherto been powerful men in the democratic party; it is, therefore, a revelation of the secrets and private acts - acts leading to the Ashburton negotiation - would sink Mr Webster in public estimation on the Northeastern boundary, might they not help to sink the boat that now contains all these three politicians, on the latitude of 49, on the Northwestern boundary. The investigating conduct of Mr Webster, in this matter, may then have a great bearing on pending questions, and particularly the Oregon question, and on men and their positions, in Washington and throughout the country. We do not participate in any of the extraordinary opinions regarding the virtues or vices of the great men of the present day. We do not believe that they are all as pure as the angels in the seventh heaven. God forbid that we should do them any injustice. Neither do we believe that they are as bad as the devils in hell. Mr Webster and Ingersoll, and their respective troops of friends, have virtues and vices mingled in their composition, according to certain sensible proportions; and those virtues we are always ready to appreciate, to set forth, and encourage. If their vices, if we could, we would pull up by the roots, and cast them into utter darkness, never to be again heard of; except to use as household fuel for kindling fires. But we can't do this; the world must be content with them in their present mixed condition. We have the hope, however, that their secret acts will be brought forth, for which we may learn something more of men than we have ever known before.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE. - By the Dido news has been received from Calcutta to the effect that the Opium Sale came off on the 1st inst, and the sales of the drug passed off somewhat higher than previously expected. We annexed the result of the Sale: -

Table with 4 columns: Patna, Benares, Highest, Lowest, Average. Patna 3,416; Benares 1,552. Highest 1,155; Lowest 1,080; Average 1,100. Patna 1,040; Benares 1,055.

The proceeds of the Sale amounted to Rs 37,74,470 for Patna and Rs 16,38,555 for Benares. Stock sold Patna 15; Benares 5,344.

Total Chest in C's Goods 7,231 (Straits Times, August 1.)

CALCUTTA, 7th July 1848.

THE MONEY MARKET. - Continues tight, but is rather easier as to transactions; supplies having obtained from the upper provinces, from China, Bombay, and the Straits, also from England; and considerable remittances are immediately expected. - The bills of the Court of Directors on this Government, by the second mail which arrived here on the 3rd inst. amount only to Rs 5,30,000 which shows clearly that it is 114 per Ropes the Court is unable to obtain funds. The Bengal Bank has declined payment on the operations of the past half year at the rate of Rs 13 5 per cent annum, or Co. Rs 267 8 per share; a larger dividend than ever before made, and which, exceeding the highest legal interest, has been wrung from the distress of the company.

Exchange Market. - Transactions to considerable extent in bills of 10 months date obtained for dispatch by the mails of the 2d and 3d inst, at our last reported rates of 23 3/4 to 24 1/4 per rupee; which may be considered still the rule rates; but as remittable capital has accumulated, should the money market be at all easier, the exchange may decline; - we report at the quotations in our last.

Treasury Bills, at 30 days sight according to amount at 23 1/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Navy Bills at 3 days sight at 23 1/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Bank ditto at 30 and 60 days sight at 23 1/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Union Bank Bills, at 3 days to 6 months sight at 13 1/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Agr. Bank Bills, at sight to 6 months sight, for sums not under 200 to above 2500, at 13 1/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Oriental Bank ditto, at sight to 6 months sight, at 13 1/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Private Indent against shipments at 10 months sight to 10 months date at 23 3/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Agency on London Correspondents at 30 days to 6 months sight, according to amount, at 23 1/4 to 24 1/4 per Co. Rupee. Agency Drafts for remittances at 6 months sight, according to the report of the Chamber of Commerce in the past week, have averaged at 23 1/4 per Co. Rupee. - Overland Calcutta Star, July 7.

TEA. - Two public sales have been held this week, both of which went off with spirit without much alteration from previous sales. The following are the particulars: - Teas pot ship Montak, sold by L. M. Hoffman & Co., on six months credit: 25 do. 93; 30 do. 61; 30 do. 13B chest 56. Young Hyson - 23 half chests 82; 27 do. 81; 38 do. 76; 70 do. 64; 114 do. 65; 26 do. 81; 38 do. 83; 43 do. 54; 30 do. 53; 54 do. 52; 107 do. 52; 93 do. 51; 10 do. 40; 151 do. 49; 72 do. 43; 22 do. 48; 81 do. 46; 149 do. 45; 159 do. 45; 42 do. 44; 10 do. 42; 145 do. 47; 162 do. 42; 154 do. 42; 32 do. 41; 117 do. 41; 15 do. 40; 212 do. 40; 235 do. 39; 32 do. 39; 332 do. 38; 204 do. 37; 30 do. 37; 10 do. 36; 37 do. 36; 24 do. 34; 65 do. 24; 45 do. 24; 50 do. 24; 100 do. 24 - (289 half chest 6 cases withdrawn). Gunpowder - 5 hf chests 81; 17 do. 95; 27 do. 84; 132 do. 58; 55 do. 57; 41 do. 57; 104 do. 50; 93 do. 55; 154 do. 53; 6 do. 45; 88 do. 44; 47 do. 43; 171 do. 53; 79 13B lbs chest 4 to 14; 1575 lb do. 85; 47 do. 280 cases canisters 34 to 75; 20 do 13B lbs \$1.20.

Tea - Imported per ship John Quincy Adams, from Canton. - Terms 6 months. Hyson - 400 13B boxes 62c per lb; 250 do 64; 190 do 65; 200 half chests 68; 14 do 60; 19 do 60; 52 do 49; 40 do 47; 197 do 55; 163 do 55; 87 do 44; 138 do 44; 246 do 43; 398 do 43; 123 do 44; 163 do 42; 20 do 41; 65 do 41; 47 do 40; 376 do 40; 38 do 39; 40 do 38; 39 do 38; 40 do 38; 21 do withdrawn. Hyson Skin - 10 half chests 60c; 20 do 59; 5 do and 5 chests 42; 13 chests 41; 10 do 40; 5 do 39; 14 do 39; 6 do 32; 10 do 29; 20 do 29; 14 do 27; 56 do 27; 14 do 25; 26 do withdrawn. Gunpowder - 249 half chests 28c; 110 do 28; 318 do withdrawn. Gunpowder - 70 half chests 44c; 500 13B boxes 44; 150 cases 2lb canisters 47; 850 6lb boxes, 350 6lb do and 149 cases withdrawn. Imperial - 20 half chests 52c; 29 do 50; 87 do 50; 250 6lb boxes 44; 600 13B boxes, 10 do 60 do withdrawn. Oolong - 50 boxes 40c; 110 do 48; 120 do half chests 30. Gai tea Oolong - 27 half chests 26; 50 do withdrawn. Peachong - 50 half chests 34; 50 do 35; 20 do 34; 50 do 34; 44 do 34; 132 do 58; 55 do 35. Orange Pecks - 50 half chests 30c; 35 do and 100 boxes 29; 55 do 34; 425 boxes 36. Notice Bouchong - 50 boxes 28; 50 do 25; 200 do withdrawn. Ningyong Bouchong - 120 half chests 22c; 10 do 21; 25 do 21. Congon - 200 boxes 24c; 15 chests 21; 500 do; 200 boxes withdrawn. - Weekly Courier and New York Enquirer, April 18.

Canton, July 8th, 1846.

FRANCIS COLEMAN MACGREGOR, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, &c. &c. On a recent occasion some of our number had the honor of bringing under your consideration various improvements in the vicinity of the Factories, which were considered necessary not only to the comfort but the safety of the foreign resident; and as the attempt to make a private arrangement with the British, or other competent authority, (which you then sanctioned) has not found improvement, in consequence of the present magistrate having only recently been appointed to his office and a stranger to those of our Chinese friends through whom we expected to communicate with him, we have to bring the subject to your attention in an official manner, and to request your mediation for obtaining an object so desirable and necessary.

On the west side of the public garden and facing Old China Street is a piece of vacant ground which has hitherto been made a receptacle for the refuse of the neighbouring street, and a stand for peddlers, quacks, barbers, and stallmen of every description who during the day collect such a crowd of rattle Chinese as to render access to the Factory gate exceedingly disagreeable and difficult, to say nothing of the unhealthy effect which must be produced by the accumulation of decomposing animal and vegetable matter. It is also undesirable that this piece of ground be paved by the inhabitants of Old China Street with the intention of appropriating the space for a fish market which they wish to remove from the North end of the Street where it is now held. This or the uses to which the ground has been hitherto applied are distinctly provided against in a recent agreement between the Chinese Authorities and the Representative of the United States of America, of which you no doubt possess a copy, and as British subjects are in terms of the treaty entitled to equal privileges, we are placed in a position to insist on the removal, and future prevention of the nuisances above mentioned.

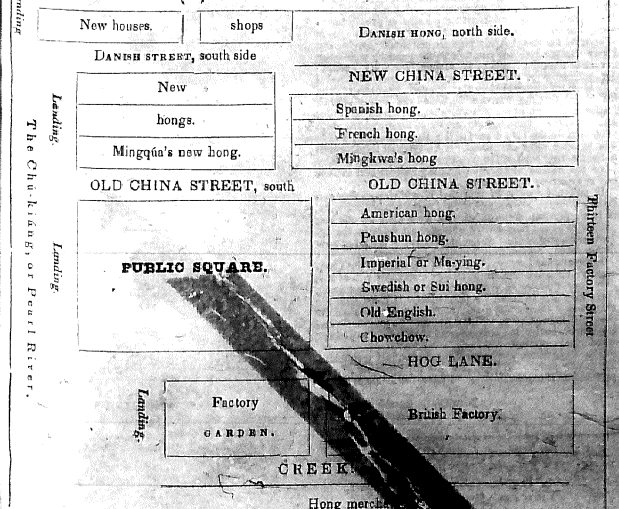
To accomplish this will require either the constant interference of an efficient police, or that the vacant ground be enclosed with a wall or a good high railing, and when we consider the professed want of authority of the Mandarins in controlling the populace and the great danger which must arise in the case of a fire breaking out within the Factories from the existence of such a gathering place for a mob it becomes the more necessary to take some precautionary measures; and as the clearing of the ground may be assumed as a matter of right we do think they might readily accede to the additional measure of railing in, as it involves no interference with private property and will at once free them from a considerable degree of responsibility by adding to the safety of the foreign community.

On the East side of the Public garden a nearly similar nuisance exists in the space formed by the continuation of Hog Lane, and for the removal of this we would propose forming a paved passage close to the Eastern wall of the public garden so as to confine the passage from the river to a width of about eight feet. This would not in the least interfere with the right of thoroughfare and would entirely prevent the gathering of a mob or any of the existing nuisances which are the same as those on the West side already described.

A part of the space so acquired might be appointed to the crews of ship's boats some provision for which it is absolutely necessary to make; and by throwing a bridge over the new passage and forming a private communication between the Old and New Factories, the gates opening into Hog Lane might be kept closed which would stop the existing thoroughfare to Chinese and greatly increase the privacy and quiet of the foreign residences. We beg to hand you herewith a sketch of the ground from which the nature of the contemplated improvements will be more clearly understood. To the express attending them we of course wish no consideration from the Chinese and we should also be prepared to make any reasonable compensation to those squatters who have built booths or sheds between the two gardens, as on the occasion referred to in the commencement of this letter you stated that the only objection raised by the local authorities to the enclosure of the waste ground in question, was a reluctance to subject them to the loss of money spent in the erection of the huts above mentioned.

We have now only to recommend the object of our memorial to your most favorable consideration and we feel sure that no effort on your part will be wanting to obtain a removal of the evils we complain of.—We remain respectfully, Sir, your most obedient humble servants, (Signed) DAVID JARDINE. A. CAMPBELL.

(*) LWAN HING STREET.



COPY. British Consulate, Canton, July 10th, 1846. GENTLEMEN.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 8th and 9th instant, together with a map illustrative of certain alterations you consider necessary to be made on the East and West sides of the Public Garden for the exclusion of the rabble; the prevention of the accumulation of filth and the accommodation of Linser sailors.

My time and attention being at present much necessary to have recourse to the recent calamitous event at the Factories, I am unable to do more than acknowledge receipt of your communication, and assure you that I will take the earliest opportunity of entering upon the subject with the Chinese Authorities.—I am gentlemen, your obedient servant. (Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR. To DAVID JARDINE, Esq. A. CAMPBELL, Esq. W. BLERKIN, Esq., and others.

To FRANCIS COLEMAN MACGREGOR, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Canton. Sir, The disturbances of the evening of the 8th Instant of which you were in part a spectator it is unnecessary to relate.

You are aware that for more than two hours a part of the Foreign Factories was besieged by a furious mob who succeeded in battering in the walls of Mr. Church's house, into which combustibles were thrown evidently with the intention of setting it on fire. In defence of our lives and property it became necessary to have recourse to fire arms and many Chinese were killed and wounded. But, for these vigorous measures it is highly probable that our factories would have been pillaged and burnt, for during all these melancholy events the Chinese Officers either neglected to appear, or if they came at all it was with so contemptible a force as to be instantly driven back by the populace. Information of the tumult was conveyed to you before 7 o'clock, and we are aware that an immediate communication was addressed by you to the Chinese Government but it was not till nearly 10 o'clock that an efficient force arrived. We doubt not that the culpable dilatoriness of the Chinese Authorities would be complained of by you, without any suggestion from us, but as we think more decided measures than any which it can be hoped they will take, are imperatively necessary, we respectfully but most earnestly intreat you to recommend one of H. M. Ships of War should be permanently stationed off the Foreign Factories so as to afford us that instant protection which otherwise we must look for in vain.

This safeguard is extended to Her Majesty's Subjects resident at the other Ports opened by the Treaty, for at Shanghai, Ningpo and Amoy, vessels of war are allowed to be close to the respective Consulates and at Poochow, as near as the river will admit. The Trade of Canton exceeding in extent that of all the other Ports united, should not, we submit receive less protection, and no aid can arrive from Hongkong, or even Whampoa, in time to meet dangers such as those we have just experienced. We are quite aware, that in ordinary circumstances, Foreigners look to the Government of the Country in which they reside for protection; but we take leave to remind you that by the Treaty of Peace concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger, it is enjoined that the British Government shall keep at each of the Ports a vessel of War.

We have further to observe that it is declared in the proclamation of His Excellency Sir J. F. Davis, dated 18th May last, that the population of Canton is not sufficiently under the control of the local Government to admit of Her Majesty's subjects availing themselves of the right of entry to the City of Canton, conceded to them under the Emperor's own hand. Under these circumstances, and until the Chinese Government can control their own people and protect us, we have ventured to suggest a measure to which we urgently solicit your recommendation, and which appears to us the only one which will be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of such a painful to our feelings, and repugnant to our interests and so foreign to our habits and pursuits.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants. &c., &c., &c.

COPY. British Consulate, Canton, 15th July 1846.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter of the 10th Instant, and having attentively perused the whole, beg now to inform you that, in compliance

with your request I shall immediately lay the subject before Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, by whom it will be submitted to Her Majesty's Government for their determination.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant. (Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR. To A. CAMPBELL, Esq., D. JARDINE, Esq., C. S. COMPTON, Esq., and others.

COPY. Canton, 14th July 1846.

Captain TALBOT, Her Majesty's Ship Vestal. Sir,—As Chairman of a committee at a public meeting of British Subjects held in Canton on 14th Instant in consequence of the recent disturbances, I am directed by the Committee to hand you copy of a resolution passed at that meeting, and to express the opinion of the Committee, that the present situation of affairs is such as to render it highly expedient that similar effect should be given to the wishes of the Community.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL. 1st RESOLUTION Proposed by A. Wilkinson, Esq. Seconded by W. W. Dale, Esq. That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property that one of Her Majesty's Ships of War be permanently stationed off the Factories and that the letter now read praying Her Majesty's Consul to recommend the stationing such a vessel be adopted. Passed.

COPY. H. M. Ship Vestal, 14th July 1846, Blenheim Reach. Sir,—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date enclosing the copy of a resolution passed at a meeting lately held by British Subjects in Canton in consequence of the recent disturbances.

I have to request that you will assure the Gentlemen of my entire concurrence in the opinion expressed; and that I shall cordially advocate it's adoption.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) CHARLES TALBOT, Captain and senior officer in China.

To A. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

COPY. Canton, 15th July 1846.

To F. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Canton. Dear Sir,—The enclosed copy of the two chap-licarried on the walls by order of the Chinese Authorities have just been sent to me, and I am informed they state, and particularly the chap marked by me No. 1, that the late disturbance had been occasioned by some Englishmen having gone out and shot three Chinamen, and that the guilty parties should be discovered and punished so soon as Keying returned. They thus charge the death of the three Chinamen to the English without any allusion to the fact that the Chinese Community only acted in their own defence against an entirely mob but upon the destruction of property and upon plunder, we are held up to them as the guilty parties and as having killed and wounded Chinamen without even provocation. The deception thus practised upon the people, and the instilling into them such feelings of enmity against British subjects, must be productive of the worst consequences and are doubly dangerous, as the cause why at present some of our countrymen are treated in the back streets in an uncivil and rude manner. As Chairman of the Committee I have considered it proper to bring the facts alluded to in your notice and I feel assured that you will adopt such measures as the circumstances of the case may seem to you to require.—I remain respectfully, Dear Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) A. CAMPBELL. COPY No. 1.

TRANSLATION OF CHOP. The acting Magistrate of the district of Nan-hai issues these explicit and urgent commands.

On the 8th Inst a wrangling quarrel broke out between the English and the Chinese, and proceeded to such a degree that three of our people were killed and six wounded. Though the English were certainly in the wrong yet it is my duty, as Magistrate with a view to prevent lawless men from plundering the houses and shops of our people to lead the troops for the suppression of disorder and for the protection and defence of the place.

The bodies of the dead and of the wounded have been examined and the Chinese duly reported to the Superior Authorities, instructing the English Consul Officers to search out the murderers and punish them according to the laws.

We the Officers of the Chinese are to our people, what parents are to children. If you are wronged and injured the exercise of justice (in your behalf) shall not be withheld; but there is reason to fear that some of you seeking to vindicate your cause should again by your wrangling, assemble the multitude, and excite quarrelling, so that those who were in the right will find themselves among those who are in the wrong; moreover should the mob once assembled it will be difficult to prevent vagabonds from imposing such an occasion to commit acts of depredation and violence, and the calamities may extend to your own shops and dwellings; it will be difficult to discern between the pool and the bad, and should you be once seized you will be struck by that just indignation which is due to the vagabonds. Crimes ought to be redressed, for a law is not without force; and you must be held responsible for the safety of our good and quiet people by giving monetary vent to anger and currency to renounce involve themselves with the vagabonds and then be left to suffer as being like guilty when seen.

Right is therefore to issue these commands. Understand ye people of every class, that it behoves you to await the examination and decision of their superiors; the High Officers regarding all that has happened. Each one must keep quiet in his own sphere, and attend to his own affairs. Do not, on any account renew the wrangling; and on certain new disorders that may lead to great consequences. The Magistrate in executing the laws of the State and with a view to the protection of your persons and property have you again and again instructed and admonished you, and you ought to look up and regard the feelings of my heart, yielding obedience with submission.

Canton, 11th July 1846.

Sir, The acting Magistrate of the district of Nan-hai issues these commands. We the Officers of the Chinese are to our people, what parents are to children. If you are wronged and injured the exercise of justice (in your behalf) shall not be withheld; but there is reason to fear that some of you seeking to vindicate your cause should again by your wrangling, assemble the multitude, and excite quarrelling, so that those who were in the right will find themselves among those who are in the wrong; moreover should the mob once assembled it will be difficult to prevent vagabonds from imposing such an occasion to commit acts of depredation and violence, and the calamities may extend to your own shops and dwellings; it will be difficult to discern between the pool and the bad, and should you be once seized you will be struck by that just indignation which is due to the vagabonds. Crimes ought to be redressed, for a law is not without force; and you must be held responsible for the safety of our good and quiet people by giving monetary vent to anger and currency to renounce involve themselves with the vagabonds and then be left to suffer as being like guilty when seen.

there will be doubtless in it lawless men who will improve the occasion to plunder and rob and the damage will come even to your own houses and shops. You did on the night of the 8th when the hands in the midst of the quarrel attempted to plunder Tungman's establishment. Under these circumstances, and the civil and military officers not led out and dispersed the mob, the damage would have been considerable.

Most right it is, therefore, to issue this proclamation which it behoves you fully to attend to. You who are men of business, engaged in lawful pursuits, can clearly comprehend what is reasonable. Be not deceived by vain words. From each of your establishments let one or two able-bodied men be appointed to unite with the police and act on the defensive. If the vagabonds renege the guard, instantly band together with the police and soldiers and seize the disturbers of the peace acting in self-defence. Be careful not to be entangled with the evil-doers so as to suffer with them. A special and very urgent proclamation. Canton, 10th July 1846. Let these instructive commands be posted up in front of the High Merchants Hall.

COPY. British Consulate, Canton, 16th July 1846.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday containing two Proclamations. These were already in my possession. I had fully noted their contents and tenor and in my correspondence with the local authorities have taken due care to rectify any misconceptions they may have formed at the outset of the late unfortunate affair from imperfect and various reports of it.—I remain Dear Sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) F. C. MACGREGOR. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Messrs DENT & Co.

P. S.—I take this opportunity of acknowledging receipt of another letter from you of yesterday date in which you enclose a copy of one you had addressed to Captain Talbot of Her Majesty's ship Vestal. (Signed) F. C. M.

Canton, 17th July 1846.

F. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Canton.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday by which I am glad to learn that your attention had already been directed to the objectionable Chap referred to in my previous communication. The Committee entertain the hope that your remonstrance with the Chinese Authorities will have the effect of causing to be removed from the walls the present offensive Chops, and of their being replaced by others embracing a more correct statement of facts.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant. (Signed) A. CAMPBELL.

Canton, 22nd July 1846.

To THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AMHERST, H. B. Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

We the undersigned British Subjects have the honor of being under your Lordship, and in the documents connected with our positions as residents in Canton, and especially we respectfully beg your Lordship's attention to the fact that Her Majesty's Consul at this place soliciting the recommendation of the being permanently stationed here, one of Her Majesty's Ships of War.

Your Lordship will no doubt receive official accounts of the lamentable affair of the 8th Instant. The safety of the Foreign Community was on that occasion purchased by the sacrifice of the lives of several of their assailants. We entreat your Lordship to believe that it is hopeless to look to the Chinese Government for protection; it is always promised but has never been afforded within reasonable time. The weakness of the local Government is confessed in the Correspondence with His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the subject of the right of entry into the City of Canton. It is confirmed by their conduct on this occasion when three hours elapsed before a force arrived sufficient to quell a street riot, and if further evidence be needed to establish the fact, we may point out to your Lordship the frequent occurrence of piratical attacks both in the outer waters and in the Rivers. It has doubtless also been officially reported to your Lordship, that Her Majesty's Vice Consul was personally maltreated when proceeding in company with Chinese Officials to point out the place where previously insult had been offered to him, and the Consular Agent at Whampoa was similarly treated when similarly accompanied.

We respectfully submit to your Lordship that the Chinese Local Government cannot control their own people or protect us, and we pray your Lordship to afford us that efficient aid which we have humbly taken leave to indicate.

We have the honor to be, My Lord! Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants. Signed JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. DENT & Co. &c. &c. &c.

COPY. Canton, 30th July 1846.

To F. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Consul, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Having reason to believe that the inimical feeling on the part of the Chinese against the Foreign Community is by no means abated, and that an opportunity is only wanting to induce them to send their hostility, and to make a more formidable attack upon our lives and property than has yet occurred. May I respectfully ask if any measures have been adopted by H. M. Government in this Country for the protection which we hope, we as British Subjects trading here with H. M. sanction and under Consular jurisdiction and authority, have a right to expect. The testimony of those long and intimately acquainted with this Country, as well as recent facts and occurrences afford abundant evidence that the people no longer entertain that reverence for constituted authority which formerly tended to hold them in check, that a democratic spirit is rapidly gaining strength and that the authorities in this place in particular have now little power and are unable to order to quiet the people, they are prone to depredation and subversion. Such being the present state of things, it is not likely that we shall be able very long to calculate upon the tardy and generally inefficient assistance now afforded us, and that it were thus probable that acting again in your presence and with your sanction, we shall be called upon to

defend ourselves, as on the late occasion, and in all probability with more fatal consequences.

You may not be aware Sir, that only a few days ago, an American Gentleman passing quietly in a Hong Boat through a creek on the other side of the river was furiously attacked by a mob of people for 2 of an hour, that blocks of granite were thrown down upon the top of his boat as they passed under the bridges and that but for the strenuous efforts of their boatmen, who were nearly all severely injured on the occasion, and from the circumstance of the boat being roofed, their lives would probably have been sacrificed. This late occurrence allow me to say, Sir, may serve, if such were necessary, to corroborate more fully, what I have already brought forward, and show more strongly that we are in reality surrounded by and at the mercy of an uncontrolled and ill disposed populace. I am also informed that the Mandarins in their present communications still adhere to the same objectionable policy as that to which I took the liberty of directing your attention in my letter of 15th Inst. and fix upon the English as the only parties concerned in the late affray— notwithstanding the care you took as mentioned in your letter of the 16th Inst. to point out to the Authorities that the Foreign Community on the late occasion acted together for mutual protection.

It is evident, that the continuance of similar policy on the part of the Chinese towards us that I have just alluded to, must, if allowed, be injurious to British interests and I am grieved to say that notwithstanding our Treaties—our proximity of Hongkong and to a British military and naval Force, we are now treated with greater disrespect and contempt than perhaps at any former period when trade existed and that that system of encroachment so readily practiced by the Chinese, has also rapidly been gaining ground. As Chairman of the Committee I have considered it right to endeavour to impress upon you that there exists even more necessity now than before for affording H. M. Subjects and British Property adequate protection; and it is not only the opinion of the whole community here but I understand also of H. E. the Lieut. Governor and of the Senior Naval Officer at Hongkong and if I am not greatly mistaken of you Sir, likewise that, that protection can only be properly afforded to us by a vessel of War lying either off the Factories or at Macao Passage, able at all times to render immediate aid. The *Wolverine* now at Whampoa and I understand placed at your disposal, cannot send us as you are well aware, any assistance in a shorter time than 10 or 12 hours, and I therefore hope that you will see the necessity of placing her in a position more likely to be of service to H. M. Subjects.

Whatever measures may be adopted, the British Community will feel that they have not been wanting in representing to H. M. Government in China the just state of feeling among the Chinese Population; the precarious and unsatisfactory nature of their position as British Merchants; and the serious inconveniences of losses likely to arise both to themselves and those at home from the want of adequate protection to British Commerce.

May I request the favor of your communicating the contents of this letter to H. M. Government at Home—I have the honor to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

British Consulate, Canton,
31st July 1846

Sir—I received your letter of yesterday's date, in which after stating that you have reason to believe that an opportunity is only wanting to induce the Chinese to vent their hostility and to make a more formidable attack on the lives and property of the Foreign Community than has yet occurred, you enquire, as Chairman of a Committee of British Merchants, whether any measures have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government in this Country for the due protection of British subjects.

In a circular I addressed to British Merchants on 9th Instant I stated that "Her Majesty's Government imperatively require that the Chinese Authorities should not be interfered with in repressing the violence of the mob, unless they themselves should require our assistance." This restriction applies to any force from British vessels of War. Though on the evening on the 8th the Authorities were somewhat tardy in despatching assistance to the Factories, it is not therefore to be inferred that they have not the will or the power to protect us.

1st. Because the tumult is quelled by their interference and Authority, the place being perfectly quiet at this moment, and

2ndly. Because from 800 to 300 soldiers are stationed in places around the Factories to preserve the peace, and these at night are joined by runners attached to the District Magistrate.

Neither should it be inferred from the circumstance you relate of an attack upon some American Gentlemen in a creek on the opposite side of the River that any feelings of animosity more than common, actuates the populace at large, for the attack in question is by no means an isolated case of the kind, but one of several to which various parties have had to submit at all times, in places both little frequented by Foreigners, where the ignorance of the rabble is apt to magnify the evil report which has obtained against us since the disasters which befel them during the war.

In order to test the disposition of the people, and to decide upon the conflicting reports current respecting it, I walked last evening with Mr. Jackson to all directions in the back streets for nearly an hour and half, attentively observant of the gestures and behaviour of the people, and do not hesitate to state that I never observed on any other occasion, less manifestation of dislike, or revengeful feelings.

As already stated to you, I have made the local Authorities fully aware that Foreigners in general were combined for mutual protection, on the evening of the 8th. Considering the readiness with which they came to our assistance in repelling the attack of the mob on Mr. Church's premises, when they might have confined themselves within their own walls for their own protection, I fear it might appear ungracious again to remind the Governor General of their participation in the disasters which succeeded, more especially as there can be no doubt of his thorough knowledge of it.

With regard to the necessity as urged by you for anchoring the "Wolverine" in front of the factories or in the Macao Passage, I must premise that the 10th article of the Supplementary Treaty sufficiently indicates the necessity of the Port and the purpose for which the presence of a vessel of War was demanded for; while the latter part of the same article does express the necessity of sending a vessel of War to the Factories, in order to afford protection to the British Community. It is not, therefore, necessary to anchor the "Wolverine" in front of the Factories, or in the Macao Passage, in order to afford protection to the British Community. It is sufficient to anchor her in the Port, and to have her ready to move to the Factories, in order to afford protection to the British Community.

appearance of the Factories at this moment would excite the misgivings of the populace, and that the very effect would be produced thereby, that it is so necessary to avoid, while it is much to be feared that any amount of force which could be landed would be wholly inadequate to offer an effectual resistance to the infuriated mob of a city like "Canton".

Without more urgent reasons therefore than already given I cannot, in opposition to my own judgement, and the most positive Instructions from Her Majesty's Government, take upon myself to direct the nearer approach of the "Wolverine." I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,

A. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Canton, August 4th 1846.

F. C. MACGREGOR Esq.
H. B. J. Consul, &c. &c. &c.

Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging your letter of 31st Ult. in reply to mine, in which as Chairman of a Committee appointed by the British Community, I took the liberty of enquiring what steps had been taken for the protection of the lives, the property, and the important trade which we feel to be still in jeopardy. It is with much regret I learn from the exposition of your views with which this letter favors me, that the assistance which the Lieutenant Governor of Hongkong placed at your disposal, and which the Senior Naval Officer of that station agrees with all the rest of his Countrymen in thinking necessary, is not to be afforded them.

You inform us that "Her Majesty's Government imperatively require that the Chinese Authorities shall not be interfered with in repressing the violence of the mob, unless they themselves should require our assistance."

It is not for me to question your instructions, and in commenting upon them, and on your interpretation of them, I most anxiously desire to speak with all becoming respect, but Sir, the Committee appointed by the British Community, of which I am but the Organ feel, my Countrymen feel, that they have the right and that it is their duty to make known to you, and through you to Her Majesty's Government their unaltered conviction of the necessity of the measure of which they have before prayed the adoption and of the utter futility of looking to the Chinese Government for TIMELY aid, always, promised, never afforded.

Having understood from you that it had been made a subject of serious complaint, the Community will see with some surprise the faint expression made use of in your letter as to "the Chinese Authorities having been somewhat tardy in despatching assistance." Surely such terms by no means characterize the shameful apathy which left us for more than three hours at the mercy of a mob nor can it be said that the riot was finally quelled by the Chinese Authorities. It was finally quelled by the spirit and determination evinced by the Foreign Community, led on by those to whom they naturally look in Seasons of danger and difficulty, and who were found faithful at their posts. The Chinese Authorities were they always on the alert, which they never are, might check the disturbance at its outbreak, but are helpless when danger is great and imminent.

Further Sir, British Subjects do not feel that the measures since taken by the Chinese Authorities are at all sufficient to prevent recurrence of outrage. The elements of mischief exist unchecked, the obstructions and annoyances of which the Community have complained are unremoved, and the few debauched and rascally creatures loitering about our houses, dignified here by the name of Soldiers, would be utterly unable to repress any disturbance which might suddenly arise.

Her Majesty's Government desires that the Chinese Authorities should not be interfered with. It can surely be no interference that in their absence our Force should act. Surely Sir experience has amply shewn the efficacy of a disciplined body of men timely called in and firmly directed, and how lamentable have been the consequences of neglecting the early suppression of the most trifling disturbances, and yet it is thought prudent to rely on Chinese aid, which I must again remind you on the evening of the 8th was more than 3 hours in reaching us, and which the long and bitter experience of many of our members have had of similar scenes informs them has never been afforded except in the same culpably dilatory manner. I cannot think your inference of the good disposition of the people towards Foreigners borne out by the fact of yourself and Mr. Jackson having walked out in the back streets unmolested. You might doubtless have done the same had an hour before Mr. Church's house was broken into on the 8th July, or the Factories fired in December 1842. It has never been alleged however that we were not in safety leave our Houses that an attack was inevitable, all that has been asserted is, that an attack may at any moment be made, that a fatal disturbance may hence arise, and that the Chinese Government will not, or cannot, or do not check such disturbances in proper time, and that they are of frequent occurrence can hardly be used as an argument against the adopting of measures to prevent their ending in the fatal consequences to which you allude to as the violence of a furious mob whose passions you are at all asperated against us. You seem to have misunderstood my allusion to the Chinese Authorities having entirely cleared over the participation of all Foreigners in the affair of the 8th, I believe there is no British Subject here who at all desires to evade his share of the responsibility of the 8th, but necessary measures then resorted to; but British interests require that our countrymen should not be studiously singled out from the mass on all occasions, and I must be pardoned for informing you, that there is a very general feeling in the British Community, that greater favor is in many ways shewn the American than to British residents. It is possible this state of things (if it exist) may arise from the recollection of the recent war, or it is possible that the recollection of that war has been too easily effaced, and that the desire of people to encourage defence have led an arrogant people to encroachment.

Pardon me, these general reflections. There remains to notice the paragraph in your letter in which it is attempted to be proved, that Canton is not within the Port of Canton, and that that cannot by Treaty be demanded which may yet by circumstances be necessary.

I venture to remark, that Lorchaes and small vessels come constantly up to the Factories, load, and discharge there, that vessels of more considerable size have been up here. Physical difficulties, the inconvenience of many ships, the impossibility of any of considerable size or deeply laden going out or coming in—these circumstances have made Whampoa the usual Anchorage for merchant vessels; but I may further remind you that nothing can be well more uncertain than the limits of Whampoa, the ships occupying without any particular regulation a space of several miles. I am aware that by the 10th Article of the Treaty, it is stated that the purpose for which the cruiser is to be stationed at each of the five Ports is to enforce good order and discipline "among the crews of the merchant shipping," but by the 14th clause of the Regulations of Trade this is more fully explained. "An English Cruiser will have the means of better restraining Sailors and crews and preventing disturbances."

It will not surely be said, that Her Majesty's flag can fly any where to coerce, and yet not to protect her Subjects. It is to prevent disturbance that we ask for the efficient protection of that flag, for we cannot at all share in the apprehension you express of the inadequacy of the force now within reach, we feel that it would be sufficient.

In conclusion I must solemnly in the name of the Community, reiterate the opinion of that Community, that it is necessary for the safety of our lives, property, and trade, that a ship of war should be permanently stationed at the Factories. Surely these are of more importance than the chance of incurring the idle misgivings of a populace, and his responsibility is great, who with the power to protect, withhold protection.

The Committee discharge themselves of all responsibility in this matter, strongly, but they trust respectfully pressing their minds.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Yours Obedt. humble
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL

Francis C. Macgregor Esq.
H. B. J. Consul, &c. &c. &c.