

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 07.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14; \$8. 50, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively: Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Reputations on third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$ 3; 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 Peninsula and Oriental Company's Steam Ship **MARY WOOD**, will leave this for the above places on Friday the 28th of August.

CARGO WILL BE RECEIVED ON BOARD UNTIL NOON, AND SPECIE UNTIL 4 P. M. OF THURSDAY THE 27TH.

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 34 days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALCUTTA in 34 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply, between COLOMBO and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of Native Merchants of India proceeding as Passengers; certain accommodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers for Passengers from China joining the Suez line to secure, to 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 as follows:

For MEASUREMENTS GOODES.

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-acceptable Coverings as Wood, Matting, Tarred Cloth &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

Further particulars regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage may be obtained by application at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1846.

FOR LONDON **THE CHEBAR, HARRISON**, will be despatched from this on or about the 20th Inst. For passage only, apply to, **LINDSAY & Co.** Victoria, 16th August 1846.

SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA **THE MAID OF JULPHIA** will have despatch for the above ports. For freight apply to, **GILMAN & Co.** Victoria, 14th August 1846.

FOR MANILA **THE Spanish BRIG VIZCAINO** will have quick despatch. For freight apply to, **GILMAN & Co.** Victoria, 14th August 1846.

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

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER **THE fast Sailing Clipper Built Bark** **QUE CUMBERLAND**, 608 Tons, G. STEWART, Commander, who returns from Macao to this place in a few days. Apply to, **THE COMMANDER ON BOARD**, Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS **THE** well known, teak built Ship, **FORT WILLIAM** of Bombay, 1214 tons Registered Burthen, with all her stores, of which she has on board a complete supply, and about 200 tons of Iron Kettleage. This fine vessel is well adapted for a receiving ship or for any other purpose requiring great capacity of storage. Apply to, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** Victoria, 14th August 1846.

FOR SALE **THE** well known fast sailing Schooner **ARIEL**, with all her stores, tackle and appurtenances. She has a very full inventory and can be sent on a few hours notice. For terms &c. apply to, **W. H. FRANKLYN, Hongkong, or the COMMANDER, on board.** N. B.—Any person wanting to purchase will please apply soon; otherwise she will be despatched on another voyage.

FOR SALE **THE** Schooner **SRI SINGAPURA**, now lying in the Harbour, Burden per Register 85 Tons. She is Teak built, has only made the Voyage from Singapore since she was Coppered, and sails remarkably fast. Apply to, **SMITH & BRIMLEW, Wocnam's Buildings, Queen's Road.** Victoria, 20th July 1846.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO LET **A** Horse in Lower Bazaar lately occupied by **HENRY LEE**, deceased, is on the water side, and well suited for a Sailors boarding house, can be seen by applying to, **BURD, LANGE & Co.** Victoria, 14th August 1846.

TO BE LET **A** Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to, **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.** Victoria, 5th 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, or 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. LAPRAIK, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Agular Street.** Victoria 5th May 1846.

TO LET **THREE** furnished rooms, with stabling &c., in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate; for particulars apply to, **D. LAPRAIK, Wellington Terrace, D'Agular St.** Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET **THE** godowns, and first floor of the premises on Queen's road, adjoining Messrs Smith and Brimelow. Apply to, **GEO. STRACHAN.** Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TO LET **THE** Bungalow on the Hollywood Road, to the East of Union Chapel, contains dining and drawing rooms, three bedrooms, bath room, 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 **AND** may be entered upon after the 5th proximo. A convenient suite of rooms above the premises of **SMITH & BRIMLEW**, at present occupied by Col. FARQUHARSON, with Stabling, Cook house &c. &c. Rent moderate. Application to be made to, **SMITH & BRIMLEW.** Victoria, 25th July 1846.

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

TO LET **A** spacious and convenient two storied House at Corner of Wellington and D'Agular Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rent \$50 per month. For further particulars apply to **F. SPRING, Ravensburg Cottage, Staunton Street.**

TO LET **AND** may be entered upon immediately, a convenient suite of Rooms at the house of Mr JUST, Watch-maker, in the Queen's Road, containing 2 rooms on the first floor and 4 rooms on the second floor with back entrance, well of water, and outhouses. Rent moderate. Apply to, **MR E. FARNSCOMB, Queen's Road.** Victoria, 18th August 1846.

NOTICE **THE** interest and responsibility of Mr GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE and Mr FRANCIS CHARLES DUMMOND, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Mr CHARLES JOSEPH BRAINE, and Mr EDWARD PEREIRA are this day admitted Partners in our Firm. **DENT & Co.** Victoria, Hongkong, 1st July 1846.

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

FOR SALE **AT** the Godowns of Messrs BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of Mumm & Co. Rheims. **DENT & Co.** Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

NOTICE **THE** undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton. **MACVICAR & Co.** Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

FOR SALE **WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & 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 cases. Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.** Victoria, 10th April 1846.

NOTICE **MR. ROGER JACOB** 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, Herryings, Pale Cognac Brandy, in do. of 3 dozen each. Scheidam Geneva, in do. of 1 dozen. ALSO Superfine Italian Sald Oil. Apply to, **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** Victoria, 15th July 1846.

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

FOR SALE **AT** the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Doz. Cases—Cognac, Brandy, St. Etienne, 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. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON** is authorized to sign our firm by procuration. **GILMAN & Co.** Hongkong, 29th May 1846.

NOTICE **MR. ABRAHAM BOWMAN**, has this day been admitted into our Firm, which will in future be conducted under the style of **GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.** **GILMAN & Co.** Shanghai, 1st July, 1846.

NOTICE **THE** undersigned have opened a Branch Establishment at Shanghai under the same firm as at Canton. **RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.** Canton, 1st August 1846.

NOTICE **THE** Firm of E. DE OTADUI & Co. is this day dissolved by the retirement to Europe of the remaining partner, Mr EDMOND DE OTADUI. **E. DE OTADUI & Co.** Manila, 25th July 1846.

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

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

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

SUMMER WINES **FOR** sale by the undersigned, Rhinish and French Wines at moderate prices. **Gräfenberger, Destourmel, Hockheimer, Lariguer, Geissenheimer, St Julien.** Sherry, also Port, Champagne

And a few baskets of fresh SELTZER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship **Castor.** **RAWLE, DUCS & Co.** Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

AMERICAN FLOUR **A** few barrels of kiln dried flour for sale by **RAWLE, DUCS & Co.** **BENGAL RICE**—A few hundred bags of very superior quality, just landed and for Sale by, **RAWLE, DUCS & 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 Peninsula and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, which sail from here on the 25th 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, DUCS & Co.**

FOR SALE **A** new Fire proof Iron CHEST, for treasure or papers, now in the Godowns of LOURENÇO PEREIRA Esq., Macao, where it may be seen. For particulars apply to, **RAWLE, DUCS & Co., Hongkong, or SEBEN VAN BASEL & Co., Macao.** Macao, 10th August 1846.

DALE Burton Ale in Hogsheads @ \$26. Do do in bottles @ 2/6. Pale Cognac Brandy on Cask and bottle. Fine full flavoured Port. Very Pale Sherry. Pale do. Brown do. Red wine in Cask. Champagne and Claret, at very low prices. Sparkling and still Moselle, Liqueurs &c. Apply to, **W. H. FRANKLYN, Queen's Road.**

CHAIN Cables of all sizes up to 1 inch and 7/8th. Anchors, very superior Canvas, Blocks, large Europe Rope, Paint Oil, Black Varnish, by whole sale. **W. H. FRANKLYN, Queen's Road.**

FOR SALE **SODA WATER** and AERATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S 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). **ASSET AT CLARKE'S.** **ACHOOK'S** Compound No. 3 Imperial Hong Kong, 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, 7th July 1846.

(From the China Mail, August 20)

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., is pleased to publish, for general information, the copy of a Notification issued by Mr. Consul Alcock at Foo-chow-foo, in consequence of the violent and unauthoritative conduct of persons belonging to British Ships, tending to the creation of disturbances similar to the late Riots at that Port, in consequence of which the local government has indemnified British subjects to the amount of Forty-six Thousand Dollars.

By Order, A. R. JOHNSTON, Victoria, Hongkong, 14th August 1846

NOTIFICATION

TO THE BRITISH COMMUNITY AT FOO-CHOW-FOO.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul has received from His Excellency the Treasurer and Superintendent of Trade for the Ports of Foo-chow and Amoy a communication complaining that on the 18th June, sailors belonging to the crew of the Brig William got intoxicated, took fruit without paying for it, and finally pushed the sail into the river, and rudely beat whatever person they came in contact with, creating a serious disturbance, and calling for the interference of the Chinese Authorities. It is further stated that another instance occurred on the 15th instant, when five sailors of the Schooner Wave, proceeding from the Hong rented by Mr Hackett got intoxicated, and with arms in their possession quarrelled with and fought some Canton sailors, requiring the Military force of the adjoining station to be called out.

Other complaints are made to which the Consul forbears to participate, as to the firing of muskets in the suburbs, keeping saloons, who belong to no Ship in Port, at the Hong inhabited by British Subjects, and other acts of imprudence, to say the least.

Her Majesty's Consul notices these irregularities and acts of violence on the part of persons subject to the control of Englishmen with extreme regret. It might have been supposed that the destructive riots which lately caused so much property to be burnt, would have served as a serious warning, and made any measures on the part of the British Authorities, English or Chinese, to prevent such disgraceful outbreaks, quite unnecessary.

Later information however leads the Consul to believe it more than probable that similar unauthoritative conduct on the part of the Lascar crews of vessels lying beyond the limits of the Port, may have been lately in operation, and have recently contributed to the sudden, violent, and apparently unprovoked outbreak on the part of the whole population of a district, which not only put in jeopardy the persons and property of the British Residents on the spot, but ruined the commercial prospects of the only Merchant established here, and retarded all development of legitimate trade for an indefinite period.

Such and so serious are the evils resulting from the disorderly conduct, and in every way imprudent behaviour of the Lascar crews, that it is recommended that they do not belong to any vessel within the limits of the Port, or visiting it for any ostensible or legitimate purposes of trade, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the Chinese Authorities immediately after payment of Forty-six Thousand Dollars to some four British Subjects—three of whom belonged to these vessels—for losses occasioned by popular violence, should make an energetic and judicious remonstrance against those alike who commit outrages tending to similar outbreaks, and their Masters, whose business it is to control them, and who by Treaty are made responsible for the acts of those who serve under them. Still less is it matter of surprise that they should call upon Her Majesty's Consul to take energetic and effective steps to put a stop to such proceedings, and acknowledging the reasonable nature of the request, he would discharge the duty he owes his Government, if he be invested with the power to exercise whatever power has been conferred upon him, for the purpose of maintaining a friendly understanding with the Chinese, and upholding the faith of Treaties.

With this view Her Majesty's Consul informs all British Subjects at Foo-chow or its vicinity, that Masters of vessels lying permanently outside the limits of the Port are prohibited from sending up their ships' boats or crews to Foo-chow, except in case of emergency, and for the purpose of communicating with the Consul. They are further enjoined to prevent their men landing within the limits of the Port on any plea or pretence; and if any of the crew should be discovered infringing this order, the Master of the vessel and the men will alike be prosecuted as guilty of a misdemeanour, and the highest penalties inflicted.

Any British Subject, whether permanently or temporarily resident at Foo-chow, will be held responsible that no individual takes up his residence in the Hong he himself inhabits, except those duly registered as forming part of its establishment and under his control. He will also give peremptory orders that none of his establishment go about the streets with arms or offensive weapons about their persons and exposed to view.

All firing of muskets and discharge of fire-arms, either from boats in the immediate vicinity of the Hong inhabited by British Subjects, or from the windows of the Hong, is strictly prohibited, since it cannot fail to be attended with some risk in a crowded suburb, and is otherwise calculated to cause erroneous impressions or alarm to the inhabitants and neighbouring Authorities who have received strict injunctions to watch over the peace and quietness of their district.

It has been asserted that the practice of assaulting and killing dogs in the streets has been resorted to either by British subjects or their dependants, the Consul, however, deems it necessary to observe that it is difficult to consume any conduct being calculated to create a hostile feeling towards the British or the part of the Chinese that which has been attributed to them. It would be pursued with impunity in England or any other civilized country, and cannot therefore be justified here.

On one other point a word of caution seems necessary. Some of the late mischievous feeling in-

flamed towards a portion of the residents by the Chinese among whom they were living, there is much reason to believe may be traced to the overbearing and insolent tone of some—and particularly Canton men—who on their own account are looked upon with no favour by the Foo-chow people, and are moreover charged in the management of their Masters' affairs with making bargains for Charities, Boat-hire, &c., and subsequently paying according to their own arbitrary estimate, what may be reasonable, and if remonstrance is made, immediately replying by blows. Certainly if any such instance came before the Consul, the utmost sum agreed to should be exacted for the Chinese Coolie, and the breach of faith and violence be further dealt with. It is important therefore that all these should be distinctly understood, that so far from being entitled to protection from the British Consul, if they are guilty of any act of fraud or violence, he will be the first to hand them over for punishment to their own authorities. The British flag protects them only during good behaviour.

To the British Residents themselves Her Majesty's Consul conceives it unnecessary to enjoin a conciliatory spirit and bearing in all their intercourse with the Chinese. A just sense of what is due to themselves and to the interests at stake will, he confidently relies, leave nothing further to be desired on that head. He would only remark, it is equally imperative on the few British in this vast population not wantonly to give offence, and not unnecessarily to take it.

RUTHERFORD ALOCK, British Consulate, Foo-chow, 24th June, 1846.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the Roads are infested by Robbers (for the conviction of any of whom a Reward of One Hundred Dollars has been offered) persons are advised not to proceed to any distance from Victoria, either alone or without arms about them.

By Order, C. B. HILLIER, Chief Magistrate's Office, Victoria, 18th August, 1846.

NOTICE.

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

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for destination (England, United States, Australia, Madras) and dates (June 17, July 7, July 9, July 9).

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22nd 1846

THE ADMIRALTY Act 7 on board the Contract Steam Packet LADY MARY WOOD... The Office will close for this Dispatch at 6 P.M. on Thursday the 27th inst. and that a Supplementary Mail will be made up on the following Friday between the hours of 9 and 10, on payment of the usual Fees.

R. H. CRANKFORTH, Post-office, Victoria, 20th August, 1846.

CANTON.

We have been favored with a copy of Mr Magregor's reply to Mr Campbell's letter dated the 4th, which we now publish as it will render the correspondence complete.

The Nemesis is moored off the factories much to the satisfaction of the Residents. The Volunteers have been mustered a second time.

Sir, I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th before yesterday retaining the opinion of the Committee on the subject of the Chinese. It is necessary for the safety of the lives, property and trade of the British Community that a Ship of war should be permanently stationed off the Factories.

My own view of the matter, grounded upon the reasons I have already conveyed to you, is in no degree altered since I have read your said letter, nor do I yet see cause for apprehending the danger you appear to consider so imminent. However in deference to the unanimous opinion of the Committee, I will this day transmit a copy of your letter to Sir John Davis who is now at Hongkong and whose longer ex-istence the Chinese Government and people will enable him to determine what measures are most likely to con-tribute towards the interests and safety of the British Community.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Chairman of a Committee of British Merchants, Canton.

Two Government Notifications appear in this issue. The first is addressed to the British community at Foo-chow-foo by Mr Consul Alcock, and is dated as far back as the 21st of June. We are perfectly agree with Mr. Alcock as to the propriety of avoiding every reasonable cause of offence to the Chinese of Foo-chow-foo; and consider that he will be perfectly justified in punishing those who may commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Alcock is however wrong in supposing that the hostile spirit recently manifested by the Chinese is now, or has been solely caused by irregularities on the part of Seaman, European or Indian. If that Gentleman will refer to the despatches of the former Consul (Mr. Lay) he will observe that upwards of two years ago, the people of Foo-chow-foo exhibited a most intolerant spirit towards all Foreigners—that for a considerable period the lives of the Gentlemen of the Consular establishment were in danger—that the Officers of a ship of war were attacked by the mob, and some of them severely wounded—and that the British Consul would not even recognize His Majesty's Consular authority. What were the things, at that proclamation has an evident tendency to convey a false impression—this is of course unimpeachable.

The second Notification is from the acting Chief Magistrate, intimating that the roads are infested with Robbers, and advising those who leave the town to carry arms. Government has an object in view in making this intimation. It is possible that this is a feeble attempt at a palliation of its cruel and tyrannical ordinances which have been resorted to in Europe with such a feeling of abhorrence—it may wish to show that the colony requires such laws. It is a truth that cannot be disputed, that in the town of Victoria there is not a robbery now for five three years ago; and in the neighbourhood, crime has not increased. To the shame of the Magistracy, a band of infamous characters have all along been permitted to locate themselves in the Chinese town; but they appear to confine their depredations to piracy or highway robbery, crimes that may be committed with impunity. Either the registration of arms is an idle farce—the police are bribed or tickets are supplied to the worst characters.

It is not without regret that we give publicity to the communications from Messrs Bell & Co.—regret that a British Naval Officer should exhibit such indifference to the calls of humanity, not to say neglect of an important duty, as is observable in the conduct of Captain Mac Dougal.

This case affords us another proof, that in China, during the present command, there has been a marked disinclination among the Captains of ships of war to render assistance to merchant ships, unless these was a prospect of salvage. We think this is not characteristic of the naval character, and it is therefore a matter of astonishment that a spirit so discreditably to the service should prevail in the east, where Englishmen are usually liberal to prodigality.

In the present case the facts are very simple. The Master of a native vessel enters this harbour and reports that a ship is wrecked upon the coast, the crew living upon a small island in the neighbourhood. He further states that a great many FISHING BOATS are in the vicinity of the wreck, with whom the ship wrecked crew will not have any communication. This man's deposition is taken before a Magistrate—and does there appear any reasonable grounds for doubting its truth. Mr. Melville, apprehensive that the wreck may be that of a vessel assigned to the firm of Messrs Bell & Co. of Canton, for whom he acts in Hongkong, applies to Captain MacDougal for the services of the steamer Nemesis to relieve the ship wrecked crew from their dangerous situation. This application is refused, and the crew left to perish on the rocks, or by the knives of the piratical plunderers who hover around them.

It is possible that the story may be a fabrication, but we fear it will prove to be true, though Messrs Bell & Co's ship—the Warwick—may not be the victim. The Warwick sailed for Amoy on the 29th of July. At this season the passage may average from two to three days, but it is ascertained that she had not arrived on the 10th instant, or in twelve days. There is a greater probability of the wreck being that of the American ship Lark, that vessel having sailed from Whampoa for Hongkong direct on the 28th of June (53 days ago) and not having arrived. What increases our apprehension for the Lark, is the circumstance of her having been seen in Lat. 24° 23' two weeks ago, and her non-arrival cannot be accounted for except on the supposition that she has been wrecked in this neighbourhood.

Under these circumstances, we apprehend that Captain MacDougal was bound, alike by duty and humanity, to despatch the steamer Nemesis in search of the wreck, a service which she could have performed in one day. Should both the vessels we have named arrive in safety, still few will exonerate Captain MacDougal from a charge of cold indifference to an appeal, to which, as a Seaman, he might have been expected cheerfully to respond.

To the Editor of the "Friend of China," Hongkong. Sir,—We beg to enclose copy of an application made to the Senior Naval Officer, Captain McDougal of H.M.S. "Vulture," by Mr Archibald Melville, our agent at Hongkong, having reference to the wreck of a vessel supposed to be the "Warlock" Captain Bell which sailed for Amoy thereto. As Agents for a refusal, to attempt to restore your giving publicity to a report, to attempt to restore the lives of some 20 persons who are believed to be in the vicinity of danger within a few hours sail of Victoria—a vessel, which, if not rescued, will be promptly available to the "Driver" which was requested by the Merchants of Singapore to save the crew of the "Melville" in December, 1844.—We are, Sir, your's faithfully, BELL & Co.

Victoria, 11th August 1846. Sir,—I beg to inform you that information has this day been given to the acting Chief Magistrate of Police, by a Chinese man who states that on the 7th inst., at a distance of about 15 miles on the Coast to the northward, he saw the mast of a sunken vessel supposed to be English, close to a reef of rocks and also close to a small island. I have reason to think that the vessel is the "Warlock" John Bell's ship, which sailed for Amoy direct on the 28th ultimo, and by the latest date received this morning, say to the 8th instant, she had not reached that place; although it is possible that she may have arrived. As the Agents of Messrs Bell & Co., I have reason to believe that some immediate assistance be sent to the aid of the crew of the "Warlock," who are supposed to be on the island and in a vessel, which, if not rescued, will be promptly available to the distressing circumstances of this case. 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VESSELS AT MACAO. J. A. Durran, Jr. Gilman and Co. J. Matheson and Co. C. Saporio Langrah F. J. de Paiva J. Matheson and Co. J. A. Durran J. Matheson and Co. Dent and Co. AMERICANS AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. Russell and Co. Nye, Parkin and Co. Womersley and Co. Olyphant and Co. Coquette, Eldridge, Russell and Co. Cicora, Holmes, Nye, Parkin and Co. Luibe, Graves, Womersley and Co. Huntree, Gillespie, Olyphant and Co.

FOR LONDON, WITH QUICK DISPATCH. THE fine A I Barque RAMILIES, Captain MACLEAN, of the Burthen 750 tons. For passage only, apply to Capt. MACLEAN, on board at Whampoa, or to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong. East Point, 17th August 1846.

FOR AMSTERDAM. THE Netherlands Bark NEERLANDS INDIË, Capt. DRINKER, expected towards the middle of September. For Freight, apply to VANDERBURG ROVSWINKEL & Co, Canton or Macao.

INDIA AND CHINA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company and are prepared to grant Policies payable in London, Canton, and Canton. GILMAN & Co. Canton, 14th August 1846.

MACMURRAY & Co. have just received direct from England a splendid assortment of Britannia metal and other Goods, consisting of—Liquor and Cruet Frames, Tea and Coffee Pots, Percolators, Soup Ladles, Tea, Table, Dessert, Gravy, Salt, Mustard and Sugar Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Hair Water Plates Double, Curry, and Breakfast Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Table and Chamber Candelsticks, Jugs of sorts with Britannia metal covers, superior Table Knives, a great variety of excellent Razors, Penknives, for Pen and Bottles, Powder Flasks, &c. &c. and numerous other articles selected especially for this market. Victoria, 21st August 1846.

MACMURRAY & Co. have on hand every description of Stores, which they beg to offer to their friends and the public at the lowest possible prices and guarantee them to be of the first quality. Victoria, 21st August 1846.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late ROBERT JONES, Livery Stable-keeper, are hereby required to send them for liquidation on or before the 1st of October proximo, otherwise they will not be allowed, and all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to. Wm. HEYL, Victoria, 20th August 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION. WILL be sold on this day, Saturday 22nd Inst., at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises of the late R. JONES, Livery Stable-keeper, by order of the Administrator. All the Stock in Trade, Household furniture &c. &c. consisting of—Horses, Ponies, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Sheep and Goats &c. Sale positive. DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 20th August 1846.

C. MARKWICK. WILL Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on this day, Saturday the 22nd August 1846, by order of ROBT. DUNDAS CAY, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong:—And Lot No. 246 C, with House thereon situated in the Tin-pin-shan, belonging to the estate of the late JOHN PARKINSON. And on Monday the 24th August 1846:—A Lot of Ground, with Building thereon (opposite Jones's Livery Stables) belonging to the estate of the late ROBT. STEPHENSON.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to be at the whole expense of transferring the property in the Government Books and of making up his Title to it. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG. MR. N. DE PARKER, Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, and one of the Attorneys of Her Majesty's Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in Ireland, has been admitted to practice as a Solicitor, Attorney, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Mr. PARKER is likewise a legally constituted Public Notary of the High Court of Prerogative of England. Offices at Messrs BOWEN & CO'S, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 20th July 1846.

THE undersigned has removed his Chambers to the House in the Queen's Road, adjoining the stores of Messrs SMITH & BRIMELOW. W. H. GODDARD, Solicitor & Notary. Victoria, 3rd August 1846.

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

NOTICE. ICE will now be delivered at the usual hours on application at the Ice House; a supply having been received from Canton. Victoria, 14th August 1846.

NOTICE. ALL parties having claims against Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, either on account of the Officers Mess or Canton, are requested to send them to Mr W. FAGAN within One month from this date for the purpose of being forwarded for settlement to Captain DUNBAR, Mess and Canton. Hongkong, Victoria, 22nd July 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL, KEYING HOUSE. M. GABRIEL desires it incumbent upon him to return thanks to his numerous friends for the support which they have accorded to him, since he entered upon his present enlarged establishment.

Mr G. desires to intimate to Gentlemen and families visiting this place, and also to parties who may not be inclined to keep house, that he can accommodate them with Board and Lodging in the lower part of his premises, fronting the Sea, at the rate of 35 dollars per month, and in the upper part with spacious and airy apartments at board at the rate of 60 dollars per month. The Wines, Spirits, and Ales, are of the first description and in fact, those who may please to honor him with their presence at his Hotel, may rest assured that every thing will be done to ensure their comfort. Victoria, 5th July 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL, KEYING HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA. M. GABRIEL has the honour to announce to his friends and the public, that he has taken those spacious and commodious premises known as Keying House where he intends to carry on the business of a Hotel keeper, and he begs to assure those parties who may be pleased to patronize his new establishment, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to insure to them the greatest comfort and attention.

Billiards can be engaged in airy and spacious rooms with a water frontage, at the following rates: Day Games 1 Rupee. Night do do.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform Captains of Vessels and the Public in general, that he is prepared to supply Ship and Cabin Stores, of all descriptions, and Miscellaneous Articles of the best quality, and on the most reasonable Terms.

A PASSAGE BOAT leaves Whampoa for Canton twice daily, and PRIVATE BOATS may be engaged at any hour with good and trustworthy Crews. Goods transhipped or stored, and General Shipping Business executed with promptitude and despatch. THOMAS HUNT, Store Ship Jardine, Whampoa Reach, 10th June 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex JOHN DUGDALE. CARBON'S Patent Meat Preserver, for curing Beef, Mutton, Tongues, &c. By the aid of Carbon's Meat Preserver any Joint of Meat, however large, can be salted instantly, and so perfectly that it may be dressed immediately, or kept for any length of time. Also received, Essences of Mint, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, &c. and the respective flavours of which can be imparted to the Meat. The Meat Preserver is enclosed in a suitable Box, and instructions for curing the different Joints supplied with each. ROBT. RUTHERFORD, Queen's Road, 14th August 1846.

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES, manufactured by JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, CUTLERS to HER MAJESTY and THE ROYAL FAMILY. 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, 8th July 1846.

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

TO COMMANDERS &c. THE Undersigned begs to solicit the attention of Commanders of ships and the public to his extensive assortment of stores, replenished every month by direct importations to his own indent, consisting of—European, Manila and Cord Cordage of all sizes; Spunray, Warming, Marine, Hambro' lines, Lead lines, Oakum etc. Best Navy Canvas, Scotch twine, and Dutch bunting. Tar, Pitch, Resins, Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Varnish etc. etc. Blocks, Hanks, Mast hoops, and Nails of every kind, Palms, Sail needles etc. Bread, Flour, and Sall provisions. Oil and Stores of every description. Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Whisky. Sherris, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Hock and various other light wines. India and London Bottled Beer, Bark's Porter etc. etc. CHARLES BUCKTON, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and Whampoa Reach.

JUST RECEIVED ex Despatch, and for sale by the undersigned. Pale and Dark Brandy in Hops of first rate quality. Alloop's Pale East India Ale, in Bottle 4 doz. Casks, an Invoice of Composition Candles, Tart fruits, Pickles, Sardines &c; Sheet Lead and white paint. HOLMES & BIGHAM.

E. CHRISTOPHER, respectfully offers to the Public, at his Store, Queen's Road, an almost endless variety of Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, General Stores, and at Prices that he is assured will give general satisfaction. Victoria, 8th July, 1846.

NOTICE. SMITH & BRIMELOW, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, that they have taken those dry and commodious Godowns in Keying House, where they shall be most happy to receive Goods on Storage upon moderate terms. Victoria, 6th May 1846.

SODA WATER. PATENTED LEMONADE. To be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned. SMITH & BRIMELOW, No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Pottinger Street.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Stores of the undersigned a choice lot of Wines consisting of—Chateau Margaux, Naborubieren Hock of 1834. Nereurstein, Johannisberg, Lacrimae Christi, Malaga sect. The above Wines can be highly recommended. SMITH & BRIMELOW, Woosnam's Buildings, Queen's Road.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received ex Victoria, a quantity of Choice Stores, consisting of—Muscatel Raisins in half and quarter Boxes. Fine Java Almonds. Zante Currants in Jars. Superior Sperm Candles. Superior Composition Candles. Romain's Superior Pale Cognac in Wood. &c. &c. &c.

Fine Java Coffee in 24lb Bags and Kenner's Crackers in Tins just landed, and a few Bales of Navy Tanned-baled Canvas. Woosnam's Building, August 13th 1846.

NOTICE. WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business at Victoria, Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL. S. DRINKER, Wm. S. HEYL. Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

NOTICE. DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Store, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Beer and Porter in Wood and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Buttes in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manila Ceroths, Palm Oil, and Turpentine in casks, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

NOTICE. DRINKER & HEYL have for sale a few sets of Roger's superior Table Cutlery and Penknives. Victoria, 30th June 1846.

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

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

JUST IMPORTED AND FOR SALE. A few cases superior Silvery Champagne. Apply to, Mr C. MARKWICK, Pottinger Street.

MERY, FRASER & Co, inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a horse SHOOR and PARKER lately arrived, and though their establishment is rather distant from the centre of the town, Gentlemen may rely on having their horses faithfully and expeditiously shod. Opposite the Catholic Burying Ground, June 23rd 1846.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post. Office "Friend of China" 25th October, 1845.

LORD STANLEY AND THE COLONIES. It is nothing new to see politicians all of a sudden affect to take a deep interest in persons or classes for whom they had before evinced the most perfect indifference. Lord Stanley, Lord John Manners, and a few others of our landed aristocracy, are no doubt sincere in their efforts to better the condition of the working classes in the manufacturing districts; but the eager philanthropy of Protectionists of all classes whenever factory workmen come to be talked of has a most suspicious resemblance to the manufacture of political capital. The profession of deep sympathy for the condition of agricultural labourers, in the mouths of the mass of Free-traders, rings quite as hollow. But, on the most unfavourable interpretation, these professions of interest in the fate of the labouring masses are only cant, not hypocrisy. They are exaggerated expressions of a emotion felt indeed, though most largely than the speakers are aware of as being so. The sweet words of yesterday are contradicted by the harsh actions of yesterday. One can listen to them without that sense of indignation which is excited when Lord Stanley pretends that sympathy for the Colonies is with him a reason for opposing Corn-law repeal. When did Lord Stanley act like a friend of the Colonies? He was long enough in office to have had opportunities of showing that he at least meant them well, if he could do them no good. But his whole career as a Colonial Minister was nothing but a succession of evasions of duty—of procrastinations and the invention of excuses—of wranglings with colonists, and parties representing them in this country, on points of etiquette—of the infliction of vindictive constraints, disappointments, and rebuffs, to avenge any felt or fancied want of respect. Lord Stanley managed the Colonies as a hard rider and silly man manages a spirited horse—checking it without cause, galling its mouth with the bit for being impatient, flogging or spurring it for becoming wild, bounding away and leaving him sprawling. Lord Stanley's treatment of the Colonies was uniform. He doubted and hesitated, and quibbled, and grew angry, when pressed to decide on the question of immigration into the West Indies; and left those colonies, as he found them, retrograding for want of an adequate supply of labour. In Australia, he contrived to dispense his supercilious spirit of contradiction in pretty equal portions upon the favourers of systematic colonization, the squatters, and the Governor of New South Wales, until he had irritated all parties alike. In Van Diemen's Land, there fell relief from the inundation of the aggregate felony of England, formerly scattered over Australia, but under Lord Stanley concentrated within their little island. As for his unaccountable conduct in regard to New Zealand, it will almost seem that he has given a key to it in his speech against the second reading of the Corn Bill. Where is it you are about to try this experiment, of which the Minister who brings it forward cannot tell you what will be the possible or probable result? The old proverb says fiat experimentum in corpore rati; try your experiment on some small scale, in some insignificant corner of the globe, in some infertile state of society; try it where a mistake would not be irrevocable, where an error in judgment would not lead to such firmidose consequences. On the supposition that Lord Stanley's government of the Colonies was a series of experiments here for methods of administration might be safely pursued in remote and not numerous communities, which nobody would have ventured to try nearer home, something like a system or principle may be detected running through it. But it is not so; see the man who has thus wantonly sported with the prosperity and security of so many thousands of British subjects, taking upon him to play the part of their advocate and patron, when he fancies some advantage is to be gained by assuming the character.—Spectator, May 30.

ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. In the complaints raised, and the jealousies sought to be inspired, regarding the policy pursued by the Dutch Government in respect of English interests in the Eastern Archipelago there is a good deal of exaggeration. It is not indeed broadly asserted—Dutch intrigues have led to the murders of Native friends upon the life of Mr. Beakes. These odious imputations are not broadly uttered, but they are covertly hinted at. The Dutch Government and their agents in the East are entitled to be excused from all such odious insinuations. Nevertheless, the English Government has good reason to complain of the policy systematically pursued towards its subjects in that remote region by the Dutch authorities. Java, occupied by the British in 1811, when Holland was in its right, existed as a nation, was restored to reconstituted Holland after the close of the war. This was right. Java was taken from France, her enemy, when Holland was incapable of acting for herself; it was restored to Holland, our ally, after her emancipation. But it was not right to restore it, as was done, without taking up good security that Holland should not in future use her power in those seas, as formerly, to oppress British merchants and obstruct British trade. England, on the ground of a strict right, was entitled to ask for such guarantee. England, restoring, without any claim for compensation, a Java, which had been rather a burden upon Holland than a source of profit, transformed by improved government into a valuable property, had claimed upon the gratitude of that country. Nevertheless, Lord Castlereagh bowed and smirked away our rights—win one smile the other from a King, waived the assertion of the interests of England. The Dutch resented immediately their old oppressor's non-politizing policy in the Eastern seas. The complaints of British subjects led to a treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands respecting their mutual interests in the Archipelago. It was arranged by Canning and Engel: the rhetorician had no chance with the wily diplomatist, trained to the profession from his cradle under a wily father. The treaty answered to the O'Connell definition of an act of Parliament—an one so minded might drive a coach and six both ways. Of this power the Dutch have amply availed themselves. Under the treaty, English goods were entitled to be introduced into Batavia on the payment of certain duties. These duties were more than doubled without previous notice, and exacted upon goods already stored in Batavia. To this day the money thus dishonestly exacted has never been repaid; and if the duties had been nominally remitted, it is in a manner that "keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope." Under the treaty, the English engaged to form no settlement on the islands South of the Straits of Singapore. The object of this condition was, to settle the boundaries of Dutch and English influence among the islands which stood along the East coast of Sumatra between the Straits of Malacca and the Straits of Singapore. The Dutch Government tries to interpret the clause as an agreement that no English settlement shall be made anywhere in the Eastern Archipelago South of the Straits of Singapore. The progress of such a policy is impeding an interest to this country which it did not formerly possess. Sumatra is now regularly from this country to England, and the line of communication is about as long as that to Sydney by Torres Straits. For the Hongkong line, stations are wanted at Palembang, Sarawak, or both. For the Straits of Singapore,

will be required on some of the South-eastern islands of the Archipelago. This Dutch Government is striving itself with its own interpretation of the treaty in order to prevent the settlements which will be required for the security of those islands.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE. You can scarcely do an unkindlier thing than suggest a plan for the improvement of the Metropolis; for it not only results in opening the door to self-interest, but provokes a good deal of illfeeling in the process. The Duke of Wellington has innocently been the source of much discussion in this way. Glasgow some time ago was in a state of social anarchy about a statue of which he was to be the subject. Then a statue was to be erected in the city of London, and there was no end to the hickering about it, until a paraphrase of the Duke's form, very "musical" and ponderous, and in so much "repose" as to look quite in a state of dignified somnambulism, or rather somnolence, was stationed in front of the Royal Exchange. Now, a statue is ready for placing somewhere, and there is the usual hickering. Nor is there any surety that all the proposed decorations will be really ornamental. Evence does not strengthen hope in that respect. Statues, equestrian and standing, multiply in the Metropolis; yet where is there one that is not rather a derogation from his good name in taste than otherwise? There is Nelson, hoisted mast-head high, so that you see nothing but his cocked hat and his eagle; and within sight, at the bottom of the mast, instead of Nelson, we are to have two specimens of that indolent quadruped the British lion—that allegory on the banks of the Thames? We have mentioned the classic Duke at the Royal Exchange. Item, the classic George at the Fourth, in Trafalgar Square; who, to look the more classic, rides in his stocking, without stirrups, while, to be the more original, the artist has made his horse a kind of compromise between the living machine that stands unmoved in the sunny box before the Horse Guards, and a good bye-horse with his feet going to an oblong board. Item, the pig-dog statue in Pall Mall East; put up to "decorate the Metropolis," but confessedly so little ornamental, that the haughty George was tacitly pronounced unworthy to share "the finest site in the world" as a companion to the stockingless George. And now that this forthcoming statue of Wellington, the biggest of all, is made, the concocters are quarrelling about the awkward question, where they shall put it. In Parliament and in print has the point been mooted.

The proposal which has received official sanction is, that it should be placed on the top of the "Triumphal" arch at Hyde Park Corner, leading to Coenstantin Hill. William the Fourth and Queen Victoria have conceded to the subscribers that it shall be there; and Sir Frederick Trench, a leading man in the committee of subscribers, thinks that it would have a very fine effect. It is objected, however, that the statue is so ponderous—weighing some thirty tons—that it will bring down the arch; that the view *de facto* in *seu* will be "inconvenient" or decorous eyes? The latter objection would apply to either position; however skillfully executed the equine abdomen, the saddle-girth and stirrups, and the boot soles of the rider, that is not a field of view suitable to the lovely eyes that might be lifted to the effigy of the hero; it will be necessary to pass the arch with downward looks. Sir Frederick Trench has been vigorously defending the plan in the columns of the Times.

"Oftimes, he cries, right loquently," may talk of there being no precedent for placing an equestrian statue upon an arch; but who is the precedent for such a career of glory, from Assur to Waterloo, as has descended upon illustrious hero whose name and fame is our object to perpetuate, whose banner has waved triumphant in an hundred fields—who never retreated but to cover his man's with glory, and who never retreated but to shed the glory of his valence; and who, from the day that he sheathed his sword, has by his wisdom and judgment in council almost equalled his achievements in the field?

Conquerors usually ride under the triumphal arch, not over it; yet if the Duke of Wellington claims the privilege of going over it in effigy, steeple-chase fashion, the concession will be made cheerfully. But is there any reason to suppose that he claims such an odd privilege; or, if not, is his glory any sufficient motive for putting him in an absurd position? If it were, he might undoubtedly claim still more grotesque positions: he might be set straddling on the shoulders of the Achilles in the Park, or stand on his head on the top of Nelson's cocked hat, without exceeding in absurdity the serious ratio of his glory. But we cannot admit the Duke of Wellington's glory as a sound plea for letting his comical help to make the entrance to London a triumph of his bad taste.

By the way, if the pieces of sculpture consecrated to the Duke's image, can any one tell us, in which way the horse's head is to be turned? Will the Duke be riding in, or out of town? Perhaps, if he do go over the arch, instead of under, it does not matter which way he may go. And possibly, to please all, the statue might be made to rotate, as we lately saw the figure of a jockey and horse in a window full of sporting subjects; all sides would then be seen, and the figure would be the better for it.

piece of work. Therefore he has the 25,000,000 subscribed, expenses deducted. "So much the better for him—let his friends band him the money. But why should the British public be made to contribute to the success of a private gentleman's whimsical scheme of forcing Mr. Wynn's professional labours to a premium? If the statue is really a good one, let it have the best site in London, not that which is nearly the worst that could be devised; if it is bad, still let it not be placed in double conspicuous absurdity.—*Ibid.*

THE NEXT SUBJECT AND THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

The next subject, let its intrinsic importance be what it may, is the first that shall furnish to the next Government an opportunity of showing quickly that they are capable of doing something agreeable to the public opinion and the proximate Ministry are equally ripe for action. What is that? A real Foot-law in Ireland? Separation of the functions of Lord Chancellor and President of the House of Lords? Abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland? Many more might be suggested with regard to which public opinion is sufficiently ripe to admit of practical dealing with them by the next Government, if it should be a strong Government; but the next Government will not be a strong Government, and we may well believe that those who will compose the next Government are themselves ripe for dealing practically with any of the questions mentioned. The paths indicated are full of lions for such men as will compose the next Government, supposing Lord Grey not to be a member of it. In picking a subject with which Lord John Russell and his probable colleagues will be able to deal promptly and practically, we must choose an easy one; one offering no serious difficulties either from the public mind, or from the Ministry which is the view of every weak Government; one in which reform (for now-days reform is the only mode of handling any subject) may be effected without opposition from powerful interests; and lastly, a subject on which Lord John Russell has made up his mind to a course that public opinion would applaud.

Now there happens to be a subject of practical reform with regard to which public opinion is so to speak, on one side, in a contrary way of almost all. Every public man who mentions it expresses the same views as his neighbour. Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell exactly agree upon it. There is not a shade of difference upon it between Sir James Graham and the Times. Lord Grey and the Standard come to the same conclusions. An article about it written for the Edinburgh might appear in the Quarterly, or vice versa, as a matter of course. The "interests" are all in favour of the change; and even the most powerful of them, including the men to whose exertions we are chiefly indebted for free trade, would earnestly promote it so soon as they perceived its close relationship to the great change which they have just accomplished. Who then would oppose it? In naming them we name the subject. The change would be opposed by the permanent bureaucracy of the Colonial Office, to whom Parliament has delegated an absolute authority in all matters relating to colonization and colonial government. For it would constitute a new and wholly Colonial system, beginning with the Office itself, which stands in the way of every improvement. But this resistance would be of no avail. The Colonial Office, notwithstanding its unlimited sway in all things relating to its own branch of government, has no friends anywhere, and no power of resistance to opinion in this country, where we are necessarily unheeded and almost unknown save by faint reflections from those distant portions of the empire in which its mismanagement is the object of official gentlemen at the bottom of Downing Street might grumble and make wry faces during the operation, but they might not; they might, on the contrary, and probably would, smile and declare their satisfaction at the prospect of relief from a load of odious responsibility and excessive labour. At all events, their opposition would be so feeble as to be scarcely an exception from the rule of approval; and it deserves notice for no other purpose than that of observing that the coming of the present reform is more important if it were likely to meet with some formidable opposition. The reform of Parliament, or the reform of our commercial system, would have excited but little interest; and been deemed a change of no great moment, if all the world had been of the same opinion about it.

But though the question of Colonial reform was the interest arising from controversy and the conflicts of party, its importance will be acknowledged as soon as the proposal is made that shall be made by a Government. The pertinacity of the Minister will be detestful of showing that colonial government comprises colonization; that free trade has given us no more than the markets which exist already; that the pressure of competition, which was really at the bottom of the national effort to obtain free trade, would be further relieved—by adding to the markets which exist already—many as we could create in the Colonies; that the greatest and most valuable of present markets was created by colonization; that the old Colonies of England have been valuable to the Mother-country not as dependencies but as markets; and that they were founded, not by costly efforts of the parent state, but at the expense of individuals by means of a system of government which rendered the colonies attractive. By this plan to enterprise and ambition and making property secure, that the old-English system was abandoned when we began to colonize with a view towards the close of the last century; that for the local self-government under representative institutions, which till then had been a rule without one exception, we have substituted the plan of governing by means of an office wholly irresponsible to its subjects by reason of their distance from it, and in which the interest of the colony of such distant communities, that distant and irresponsible government is the greatest impediment to colonization; that to extend and multiply our colonies without calling upon Parliament for a shilling, we have only to revert to the old-English plan of letting our colonists and colonists manage their own affairs in their own way.

last according to the views expressed in Parliament last year during the debate on New Zealand, by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Charles Buller, colonization, or the making of fresh markets, would receive an impulse in proportion to the vast wealth and excessive competition which distinguish this United Kingdom from all the countries in the world. And then, whilst the friends of Government talked thus, their party opponents must assent to the work of the next Minister would be made easy, and might be invested with a high degree of interest and consequence.

This work of Colonial reform belongs to the next Government. In his slipped through Mr. Gladstone's fingers, which seem to have wanted strength to grasp it; and Sir Robert Peel has been otherwise engaged. It falls naturally Lord John Russell, who has got a name for being able to do something in Colonial matters; and he has administered the present system and proclaimed his views with regard to it, in effecting a complete change, would have the valuable aid of Lord Grey whether in or out of office, as well as that of Mr. Charles Buller, whom the public regard, what ever his party may think, as the proper owner of this subject. In anticipation of the interest that will presently attach to this subject, we devote a Supplement to having before our readers one case, or rather an account of one stage in a case, of Colonial reform. The documents which we publish describe what the colonists of New Zealand have suffered for another year, and how the Colonial Office has passed another year without taking a single step to correct its own previous errors and neglect. The whole case is a curiosity. A petition from the colonists sets forth proceedings on the part of the Local Government, of which it is enough to say here, that a system under which such things could happen is condemned without further saying. Perhaps the things did not happen; the story of them may have been invented to worry the Colonial Office? And yet the gentlemen in Downing Street take no more notice of this seeming caricature of the worst misgovernment that one's imagination can readily conceive, than if it had been a letter about coats and candles for the Office. This hardly credible tale of wrong excites in them no surprise, no indignation, no uneasiness; they treat it as just the sort of thing they are used to—something which they have long tolerated, and which will almost cease to bore them at all the less they say about it. They have nothing to say, therefore, even to the extent of a word of sympathy or regret. Their correspondence with the New Zealand Company, which is the advocate of the colonists and pleads hard for a total change of system, discloses no feeling, but some annoyance at being troubled at present, and a determination to cast all responsibility for the future, as regards opinions and suggestions as well as acts, upon Captain Grey who has been appointed Governor of the Colony. The sense of annoyance at being troubled seems to have been thoroughly imbibed by Sir Robert Peel; whose answer to the Company's memorial really says, "I have more than enough on my hands already, and can't be teased with a matter like this." The style of the Colonial Office, letters is the old style of much words and little meaning, apparently exaggerated or barbed by Lord Lytton, by direction of Mr. Secretary Gladstone's. Sheets upon sheets of paper are wasted in scribbling, and repeating, and reiterating, in substance, that the Government can say nothing till it learns what Captain Grey has to say about everything. The proceedings at the Company's annual meeting held last week suggest two observations. In the first place, the ruin and dissolution of such a body as the colonizing New Zealand Company by the direct and obvious agency of the Colonial Office, upon whom this valuable coductor was forced by Lord John Russell, some five years ago, is a fact which, if it stood alone, would call for reform in the great house at the bottom of Downing Street; secondly, at this meeting, Mr. Charles Buller made a speech which must preclude him from taking office under the next Government except as a practical reformer of Colonial government, and from which, if he should not be in office under the next Government, the public will understand that the said next Government does not mean to realize the declarations of the present Opposition with regard to Colonial reform. Mr. Buller proposes in substance a League of all the Colonial interests against the Colonial Office. We give that part of his speech entire.

But over and above considerations which relate to the future, this New Zealand case has a bearing on the present state of parties, which should give an interest to our Supplement for many who usually care nothing about Colonial questions. The immediate object of the present Opposition is to get the Government to obtain from Parliament sufficient authority for taking steps calculated to save the colony from destruction; so that another year may not intervene before the attempt is made to remedy the past and provide for the future till the next meeting of Parliament. Such authority is required, because Parliament has delegated all authority relating to the colony to the Governor and Council, and thus rendered the Crown powerless save by means of sending instructions to the Governor; and modes of legislation in which nobody who has any acquaintance with it has the slightest confidence. The Company in fact ask Sir Robert Peel to take power to carry his own declarations into effect, or, if he should not be in office during the recess of Parliament, to enable his successor to carry them into effect. This reasonable request is refused. The excuse about wanting to learn what Captain Grey thinks on the subject, may be deemed a mere Colonial Office shuffle. The Company's demands, there must be other reasons, with which it has not been made acquainted. Can the reason be Mr. Gladstone's sense of the impropriety of deciding important questions whilst he holds office without a seat in Parliament, and with every prospect of being out of office in a few weeks? Scarcely, for his colleagues are carrying through Parliament for him a bill for founding a new colony colony in Australia, and another bill for proposing the despotic government of Western Australia, by his own side, he has made a similar proposal with a second Under-Secretary of State named Rogers. Can it be that Sir Robert Peel does not choose to obtain for Lord John Russell the power of putting this New Zealand matter to rights, and thereby adding to his reputation for practical ability with regard to Colonial questions? We have

no belief in the existence of so odious a motive; and we mention it solely for the purpose of warning Sir Robert Peel, that he subjects himself to the imputation by giving in to the Colonial-Office nonsense about waiting to hear from Captain Grey. The course of the Company, however, is clear. Let them bring in the requisition bill. They have wisely abstained from reviving the controversy with Lord Stanley; and the Benjamin party in the House of Commons—can hardly blunder to the extent of carrying it all up again by opposing such a bill. Such a bill would doubtless be supported by the Whigs; and, great as is the respect of the Free-traders for excellence for Sir Robert Peel,—desirous as they are to protect him from defeat by any combination of Whigs and Protectionists for any purpose,—yet even their commiseration of the harassed Prime Minister has a limit and they would scarcely like to figure before the country as deliberately sacrificing the suffering and helpless colonists of New Zealand to party tactics in Parliament. Upon the whole, therefore, such a bill would in all probability be carried, in spite of opposition from the Government; and the Government would no more oppose it, if it were not probable, unless we are so stupid, that the sagacious and prudent Peel wants to retire upon a question in which all the world would think him in the wrong.—*Ibid.*, June 6.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE LORDS.

The Duke of Wellington, if not speculative himself, is often the cause of much speculation in others. The Duke's genius is essentially practical; the generalizing and imaginative principles scarcely appear to have a place in his composition. The instinctive tact with which he sees most things as they actually are, and the wide grasp and power of understanding with which he comprehends all elements, though generally regarded as inferior faculties, to the other two, are in him so extraordinarily developed, that from their colossal proportions they render the prose of human character for once more impressive than its poetry. The Duke's opinions are mostly true as far as they go; and the pity manner in which they are expressed carries conviction home to the minds of the hearers. Misanthropic and imaginative persons struggle in vain to resist him; the former feel that the Duke is apt to give to individual truths a too generalised expression; the latter, that his common sense deals too rudely with their favourite associations. The Duke, for example, though an aristocrat by habit, has none of that dreamy veneration for the aristocracy which has its source in a political temperament. Hence, his practical apophthegms frequently provoke long protests against short speeches which terminate controversies or revolutionize a nation's policy.

The Duke's last offence in this way is his declaration, at the close of the debate on the second reading of the Corn Bill, of what the House of Lords cannot do and ought not to attempt. He assumed that public opinion had pronounced for the bill in a manner that rendered further debate on its merits a sheer waste of time. He generalized the hint, and warned the Lords, that if they placed themselves in opposition to both Crown and Commons—if they attempted to stand alone—they would assume a position in which they ought not to stand, and could not stand, as they would be powerless. The opinion is not quite new; but, coming from the Duke of Wellington, whose words are facts, it is believed by many who were before incredulous. It has consequently provoked angry remonstrance from those whose associations with the aristocracy have been disturbed by it, and uncandid comment from others who have no such apology.

After all, what was the Duke said?—That the House of Lords has no right to oppose to the resolutions of the whole community. This is true not only of the Lords of the British Parliament, but of all human powers. The Sultan of Constantinople cannot set in opposition to the universal opinion of his subjects; on many points the Ulema of Constantinople are stronger than the Despot. The most absolute sovereigns must work by human instruments; their agents are members of society, and all of them to some extent controlled by its opinion; there are prejudices and prejudices in every society; which are of force to constrain to some powerful and self-willed ruler; no Government is possible where there is not a large amount of identical opinion in common between the governors and the governed. This is all that the Duke of Wellington said of the House of Lords. When the Lords defer to public opinion in their capacity of legislators, they do not yield servile obedience to an external power; they are themselves a part, and no minor part, of the public opinion to which they give voice. Every power has two sets of functions: the one is, as a private member of society, to whose opinions his birth, property, and personal qualities give weight, to contribute to the formation of public opinion; the other is, as a member of the Legislature to enact the best laws which the public opinion has been instrumental in forming will tolerate. There is more of the appearance of power in the latter a member of the Legislature in his own right; there is more of the reality in the Peer influencing the wills and opinions of those whose voice he comes in contact with him in the business of private life. Some who cry out against the Peers for not being independent enough to reject the Corn Bill, propose to mend the matter by making the House of Lords aristocracy. The Peers, they say, are a factitious aristocracy; the real aristocracy consist of the landed gentry, the dignified clergy, and others whose professional rank or wealth enables them to associate habitually with these classes. The House of Lords, they add, might represent this body; its members ought to elect the Peers. But would not this be to render the Peers dependent on a class—the servile instruments of a class—instead of being, what they are at present, possessed of a wide scope of self-will, and controlled only by the opinion of the universal community, of which their own is a powerful element? We suspect the most probable effect of such a change would be to aggravate the worst features of class legislation.—*Ibid.*