

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 68.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1846.

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FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD, will leave this for the above places 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 at each time at CEYLON, and thence proceeding to BOMBAY by Overland Conveyance through Egypt in 54 days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALCUTTA in 84 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply, between COLOMBO and BOMBAY, this 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 SUEZ, 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, Silks, 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..... 2 per cent.

To MADRAS and CALCUTTA..... 2 per cent.

To CEYLON..... 14

SINGAPORE and PENANG..... 14

No Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed in non-susceptible 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, Elm-street, No. 1.

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, 15th August 1846.

FOR LONDON,
WITH QUICK DESPATCH.
THE fine A 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 SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE well built, 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 Kedge.

This fine vessel is well adapted for a receiving ship or for any other purpose requiring great capacity of stowage. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Victoria, 14th August 1846.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
THE Netherlands Bark NEERLANDIA, expected to sail the middle of September. For Freight, apply to
VANDERBURG ROMS WINKEL & Co., Canton or Macao.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Brig WIZGAINO 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 port; for freight apply to
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 6th August 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE well known fast sailing Schooner ARIEL, with all her stores, tackle, and appointments. She has a very full inventory and can be sent to sea at a few hours notice. For particulars apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN, Hongkong, or the Commanders, 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 & BRIMKLOW,
Woodman'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 Shortt's, 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 two rooms, with godowns. Apply to
ARCH. MELVILLE.
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

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

TO LET.
A House situated 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 House 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 THOMAS 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.
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'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. LAPRAIK.
Wellington Terrace, D'Aguiar 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, 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.
AND may be let upon either the 5th, proximo. A convenient suite of rooms above the premises of Messrs Brimelow & Co. situated in Gage Street, consisting of four rooms and servants offices, with a garden, &c. &c. Rent moderate. Application to be made to
SMITH & BRIMKLOW,
Victoria, 29th July 1846.

TO LET.
TWO spacious and commodious rooms, with stabling, &c., in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate. Apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN,
Canton, 12th July, 1846.

TO LET.
THE spacious and convenient two storied House, Corner of Wellington and D'Aguiar 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,
Ravenburg Cottage, Staunton Street.

TO LET.
AND may be entered upon immediately, a convenient suite of Rooms at the house of Mr Jett, Watchmaker, 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. FARNCOMB,
Victoria, 13th August 1846. Queen's Road.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr GEORGE THOMAS BRAIN and Mr FRANCIS CHARLES DAVENON, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Mr CHARLES JOSEPH BROWN, and Mr EDWARD P. MERRA 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, RAWNSON & Co.
Victoria, 22d April 1846.

FOR SALE.
A THE Godowns of Messrs BLENKIN, RAWNSON & Co superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of 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, 23rd January, 1846.

FOR SALE.
WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & Co's, superior Madeira, in Hhd's, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 10th April 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. ROEER 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, Hock, Claret, Sparkling Champagne, Hermitage, Pale Cognac Brandy, in do. do. do. Scheidam Geneva, in do. of 1 dozen. Also Superior Italian Saled Oil. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 15th July 1846.

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

FOR SALE.
A THE Godowns of the undersigned, in One Dock Cases—
Cognac, Do. Vieux, St. Emilion, St. Julien, Champagne Magenta, Champagne. Just landed from the French ship Adolphe.
HEGAN & Co.

NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th March, 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. AUGUSTINE RAWLINS HANSON is authorized to sign our bills by presents.
GILMAN & Co.

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, Calcutta, and Canton.
GILMAN & Co.
Canton, 14th August 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 EDOARDO 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, DUUS & Co. at Victoria, and Druus, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.
S. B. RAWLE,
N. DUUS
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1846.

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, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, A Europe, Manila and Coir Ropes, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1846.

SUMMER WINES
FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhishish and French Wines at moderate prices.
Gräfenberger Destourmel
Hockheimer Lartiger
Geissenheimer St. Julian.
Sherry also Port
Champagne

AND a few baskets of fresh SALTZER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship Castor
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.

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

DALE Burton Ale in Hogsheads @ 32s.
Do. do. in bottle 2-76.
Pale Cognac Brandy on Cask and bottle.
Fine full flavored Port.
Very Pale Sherry.
Pale do.
Brown do.
Red wine in Cask.
Champagne and Claret, at very low prices.
Sparkling red still Moselle, Liqueurs &c. Apply to
W. H. FRANKLYN,
Queen's Road.

CHAIN CABLES of all sizes up to 1 inch and 7/8 in. Anchors, very superior Canvas, Blocks, large Europe Ropes, Pale (R), Black Varnish, by whole sale.
W. H. FRANKLYN,
Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs HARRIS & BARNES, Dispensary, Esplanade Street, Victoria Harbour, and in Druus, Hongkong.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE. Soda Water, Mineral Water, (all fully accompanied with a receipt of its purity), at Messrs HARRIS & BARNES.

A BRONCHOPNEUMONIA, No. 3, Hospital Hong Kong, 1st March, 1846.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE. Soda Water, Mineral Water, (all fully accompanied with a receipt of its purity), at Messrs HARRIS & BARNES.

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AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

Since the departure of the mail, very little has taken place in this country having reference to India. Even the discussions relating to the resumption of the Sikh war...

TRAVEL AND TOURS.

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ad. To provide for the depreciation of the vessels, by maintaining a fund, out of which new hulls and machinery may be supplied in place of those worn out in the service.

Under the head of the insurance fund, the directors report that it now amounts to 69,250, reserved from time to time out of profits, of which the sum of 54,000 is invested in government and other securities, producing an annual income of about 2,000.

The directors report, that they have lately received the strongest assurances from the Egyptian government of the determination of His Highness the Pasha to improve the transit between Alexandria and Suez.

The directors of this company having been made acquainted with the wishes of His Highness—namely, that a transit establishment, under the direct control of his government, should be formed, took the opportunity of one of the directors visiting the Mediterranean, to open a direct communication with the government of his highness, and with a view to forward the object of improving this communication, they authorized Sir John Pirie, Bart., if necessary, to negotiate the sale to his Highness of this company's vessel, the Delta, and the company's carriages, &c., in Egypt, which have been purchased at cost price.

It having been ascertained that, in order to carry out the contract made with Her Majesty's Government, for services in the Mediterranean, in connection with the Hon. East India Company's mail steam vessels to be run from Bombay and Suez, it would frequently become necessary to employ additional vessels to make the line more complete, and carry on the public service with regularity, and they accordingly provided the Achilles, of 1,000 tons, and 430 horse-power, for that purpose.

The directors expect that, in the course of the ensuing autumn, six of the company's new steam-vessels will be ready for sea, and are immediately to be placed upon their respective lines. Those intended to complete the communication between Bombay and China will, it is expected, take up their stations early next year; and it is also probable that one of the company's vessels will, by the line between Hongkong and Shanghai, in the service, and another to be placed on the Calcutta and Singapore station, between which respective places a considerable traffic already exists, though the passengers' intercourse has been limited, in the absence of the facilities which steam communication will afford.

The directors, looking forward to the demand which will be undoubtedly be made upon this establishment for additional steam-vessels in the quarter referred to, and being aware that to build vessels and place them upon distant lines will occupy not less than two years, propose to enlarge the company's fleet by four additional steam-ships, of the first character for speed, sea worthiness, and comfort for passengers, a measure which they deem essential to promote the prosperity of the concern under their control.

It has been gratifying to the directors to be enabled to carry into effect during the last half-year, an arrangement which may, in some slight degree, prove advantageous to the junior officers of the Honorable East India Company—namely, that of making a considerable reduction in the rate of passage money for newly-appointed officers to the military service in India.

The directors of the company have always experienced from the Court of Directors of the Honorable East India Company the utmost liberality and much kind consideration, and this measure your directors felt might, therefore, be acceptable to them. Should the revenue of this company hereafter be extended, so as to embrace officers returning on sick leave from India.

The report concludes with a recommendation from the Board of a half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. free of income tax, for the six months ending March 31st 1849, which was unanimously adopted, and the meeting separated.—1849.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- 22. Andes Sullivan, East Coast.
23. Portland, Borneo Amoy.
24. The Mitchell, Melbourne, London.
25. Kelpie, Sims, Whampoa.
26. Nemesis, Deas, Whampoa.
27. Clebar, Harrison, Whampoa.
28. H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot, Chusan.
29. Anglona, Lane, Foochow.
30. Syed Khan, Smart, Whampoa.
31. Ago, Bremer, Bremen.
32. Narciso, (Sp.) Gonzales, Pangasinan.

SAILED.

- 22. Pata Posonby, Whampoa.
23. Minerva, G Brown, Manila.
24. Zephr, Mann, East Coast.
25. Angie, Jones, Whampoa.
26. Kelpie, Sims, Whampoa.
27. H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot, Chusan.
28. Phook, Amoy, Foochow and Chusan.
29. Midas, (Am.) Poor, East Coast.
30. Yelona, Bell, Singapore.
31. March, Dew, Woodworth, Sydney.
32. Andes Sullivan, East Coast.
33. Kelpie, Sims, Calcutta.

REPORTS.

Ann Jane, Rows, London.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- July,
31. Oquendo, (Sp.) Osollo, Amoy.
August,
6. Jane, Sydney.
6. Manila, (Sp.) Ilocoas.

SAILED.

- August,
4. Flecha, (Sp.) Gandia, Bongkong.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

- H. M. S. Agincourt, Captain W. J. Johnston, bearing the flag [blue] of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, Kt.
H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot.
H. M. S. Dada, Captain McQuhae.
H. M. Bk. Royalist, Commander G. Ogle.
H. M. B. Kingdore, Sir W. H. Rose, Bart.
H. M. S. Yulture, Captain Macdonald.
H. M. S. Yang, Lieut. Comdring H.
H. C. St. Plato, Lieut. Airey. (Repairing)
H. M. T. S. Algalator, Master Comdring
H. M. S. Minden, 2d Master in charge of Hospital and Store Ship
Argo, Bremer, Kennedy, Macgregor and Co.
Anglona, Lane, Macvicar and Co.
A. Edward, Downward, G. Livingstone & Co.
Ariel, Hodgson,
Aone Jane, Howe, Turner and Co.
Banana, (Am.) Jose, Cones, J. Matheson and Co.
Clebar, Harrison, Lindsay and Co.
Flecha, (Sp.) Gandia, Rowle, Duns and Co.
General Wood, Stokes, J. Matheson and Co.
Jovia Corina, Durham, W. H. Frazer and Co.
John Barry, Howard, Dent and Co.
L. M. Wood, (St. Sh.) Evans, J. A. Durran
Linnet, Youghusband and Co.
Maid of Japha, Shilstone, Gilman and Co.
Nemesis, Deas, Turner and Co.
Narciso, (Sp.) Gonzales,
Pantalon, Stone, Captain
Ruparel, Perola, Turner and Co.
Syed Khan, Smart, Macvicar and Co.
Spec, Cole, Murrison and Co.
Sri Singapurra, Smith and Brindley
Sara, Espinosa, J. Matheson and Co.
Vicenzo, (Sp.) Villerand, Gilman and Co.
Vishu, (Bally) Haberberg, Bird and Co.
William F. F. Riddles, Murrison and Co.
W. Mitchell, McLachlan, Turner and Co.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

- H. M. B. Wallace, Commander Clifford.
H. C. Str. Nemesis, Master Comdring Russell
Antilla, Barrett, Henderson, Watson and Co.
Bucephalus, McDonald, Macvicar and Co.
Cumberland, Sinclair,
Clon, Wyse, Beust and Co.
Chusan, Laird, J. Matheson and Co.
China, Ferguson, Russell and Co.
Dartmouth, Stewart, Turner and Co.
Drie Marcs Verbec, Reynvan and Co.
East Baccarras, Baker, J. Matheson and Co.
F. Mather, Esq, Morrison, R. H. Canajoe and Co.
Flora Murr, Mathin, Turner and Co.
Fort William, Mathin, J. Matheson and Co.
Good Success, Cowie, J. Matheson and Co.
Gustave (Fr.) Expert, J. A. Durran
Helen Stuart, Wittingham, Bell and Co.
Josephine, Smith, Henderson, Watson and Co.
John Dugdale, Killock, Boustead and Co.
Lyford, Stayron, Russell and Co.
Maggie, Jones, T. B. Birley
Malabar, Adams, Holliday, Wise and Co.
Malabar, Adams, Holliday, Wise and Co.
Pena Posonby, Crook and Massey
Pata Posonby, G. Gibb, Livingston and Co.
Royal Albert, Scanlan, Macvicar and Co.
Ramilles, Maclean, J. Matheson and Co.
Sophia Fraser, Mackellar, Broughton and Co.
Sterling, May, Holliday, Wise and Co.
Scalby Castle, Leman, J. Matheson and Co.
Surge, Purchase, Bell and Co.
Wm. Frouse, Thompson, Holliday, Wise and Co.
Wild Irish Girl, Buckton, Lindsay and Co.
Captain

VESSELS AT MACAO.

- A'dhemar, (Fr.) Duvaux, Hegon and Co.
Dido, Saunders, Gilman and Co.
Harriet, C. Saporie Lurgan
Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva
Lyra, J. A. Durran
Water Witch, Forgan, Dent and Co.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

- Coquette, Eldridge, Russell and Co.
Chiora, Hulme, Nye, Parkin and Co.
Lanthe, Graves, Wemore and Co.
Huntress, Gillespie, Olyphant and Co.

NOTICE.

A Criminal Session of the SUPREME COURT will be held on the ninth day of November next ensuing.

By order of the Court: ROBT. DUNN CAHY, Registrar. Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, 25th August 1846.

Commissioner Office.

24th August 1849.

REQUIRED for the public Service a 6 Oared Boat of the description termed a Galley with Rigging and equipment complete of which a description may be seen by applying at this office.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

M. R. 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 duly admitted to practise 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 Chancery of England. Offices at Messrs Bown & Co's, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

Table with columns for Date, Month, Day, and various locations like England, United States, Bombay, Madras, etc.

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

Table with columns for Date, Month, Day, and various locations like England, United States, Bombay, Madras, etc.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1846

The Overland Friend of China will be published on Thursday morning, with a market report for the month, shipping intelligence, &c. also extracts from the local papers, including the correspondence between the Residents of Canton and Mr. Macgregor, narrative of the late operations on the coast of Borneo &c. &c.

We are happy to hear that the Warwick has arrived safe in the Min river. It appears that she got to lee-ward of Amoy, and found it difficult to beat back against the wind and current. The Lark is still missing, and some uneasiness is felt for other missing vessels, considerably over due. Rumour of a wreck were common at Amoy, though it appears that they could not be traced to any credible source. (The Lark is in the Lema channel all well. Error F. of C.)

We observe that the P. & O. Company intend running either the Lady Mary Wood or Braganza between this port and Shanghai, so soon as the new vessels arrive for the China and India line. This will add another link to the chain of steam communication established by this enterprising association, and it is to be hoped that it will prove remunerative.

Considering the importance of the trade of Shanghai, the importance of a regular and speedy communication with Europe and India is evident; and this can only be secured by steam, as sailing vessels, in addition to a great uncertainty of arrival and departure, do not always carry an open mail.

The P. & O. Company would also find that a river boat between Hongkong and Canton would be liberally supported. At present the uncertainty of a conveyance by steam often compels people to take a passage by fast boat, a mode of travelling which is neither safe nor convenient.

In the morning of Thursday last, the body of a Chinaman was washed ashore at East Point, bearing evident marks that the individual had come to his end by violence. The hands were bound behind the back, the feet also bound, a handkerchief tied over the mouth, a rope with a stone attached fastened round the waist, and various marks of injuries on the face and neck. The body has been identified, as that of a Coolie lately in the employment of Messrs. Lindsay & Co., who had been amusing along with another, since the evening of the preceding Friday. He is known to have gone on board a boat with others, on whom suspicion rests, but the matter has not been yet traced out satisfactorily. The body of the other has not been found, but it is generally believed that he also has been murdered. An investigation is going on before the Chief Magistrate.—Hongkong Register, August 25.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held, Mr P. M. Stewart, M.P., in the chair.

Sir John Campbell, deputy-chairman of the company stated that Mr Stewart had been elected chairman of the board of directors.

The report read at the meeting gave the following details:—

This meeting has been convened for the purpose of declaring a dividend and receiving the report of the board of directors for the half-year ending 31st March 1849. The board are enabled to report, that the receipts show a satisfactory increase, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1848, and that the balance of net profit on the company's paid up capital for the last six months has not been less than 48,000, due provision having been made out of the half-year's profits (before the result is arrived at) under the following heads:—

1st. To maintain the company's vessels in the highest state of working efficiency.
2nd. To contribute towards the support of the insurance fund to meet casualties, and

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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

BRITISH HOTEL,

Keying House. GABRIEL deems 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 and board at the rate of 60 dollars per month. The Wines, Spirits, and Ale, 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. MICHAEL 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. Parties can be engaged in airy and spacious parlours, with a water frontage, at the following rates: Rupee. do. do. leave to inquire of the Public in general, that he is prepared to receive and Cabin Stoves of all descriptions, and of the best quality, and at reasonable terms. A PASSAGE BOAT leaves twice daily, and PRIVATE Barges at any hour with good and cheap crews. Goods transhipped or stored on Board Business executed with dispatch. Store Ship Jardine, Wharf, 10th June 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex J. G. DALE. CARSON'S Patent Meat Cure, for curing Beef, Mutton, Tongue, &c. By the aid of Carson's Meat Preserver, of Meat, however large, can be salted, and so perfectly that it may be dressed, fried, or kept for any length of time. Also, Essences of Mint, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, &c. of respective flavours of which can be improved in the Meat. The Meat Preserver is used in a suitable Box, and instructions for the different joints supplied with each, and is strongly recommended. F. FUNCK.

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JUST RECEIVED ex Dowthorp, and for sale by the undersigned. Pale and Dark Brandy in Hlds of first rate quality. Allsopp's Pale East India Ale, in Bottle 4 doz. Casks, an Invoice of Composition Candles, Tart fruits, Pickles, Sardines &c.; Sheet Lead and white paint. HOLMES & BIGHAM. Victoria, 29th July 1846.

L. 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, 4th July, 1846.

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 AND AERATED 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 Murgaux. Marcobrunner Hock of 1834. Niesenquater. Johannisberger. Lohmanns 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: Muscated Raisins in half and quarter Boxes. Five Jordan Almonds. Zante Currants in Jars. Superior Spiced Candies. Superior Composition Candies. Renuault's Superior Pale Cognac in Wood. Do. do. Dark do. do. Five Java Coffee in 92 lbs. Bags and Kennedy's Orakers in Tins just landed, and a few Boxes of Navy Twice-baked Canvas. Woosnam's Building, August 13th 1846.

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.

DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Store, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Chateau Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials, Beer and Porter in wood and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manila Cheroots, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish Ravens Duck, &c. &c. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

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.

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 the will not be allowed, and all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to. Wm. HEYL, Victoria, 20th August 1846.

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

JUST IMPORTED and FOR SALE. A few cases superior Silvery Champagne. Appointed by Mr C. MARKWICK. Pottinger Street.

EMERY, FRASER & Co, inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a horse SHORR and FARRAR 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 to be 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 New York; 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.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the receipt (Articles 7 & 8) for sale at this office. Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

LINGERS'S REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this office. Office "Friend of China, 28th Dec, 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper. Comrades' cheque books. Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's not endorsed on the back. Charterparties, after forms by Chitty. Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty. Bills of Lading. Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

The week began with an unusual stir—with reports of meetings among leading Anti Ministerialists, and rumors that Sir Robert Peel would be out of office by the present Saturday; rumors to which a paper in the Times of Monday seemed to give countenance. Things have not gone on quite so fast; though, in truth, the plot thickens apace. One of the meetings held on Saturday was that of Protectionist Peers, to arrange plans for a struggle against the Corn Bill in Committee. The other was a meeting of Whigs at Lord John Russell's house in Chelsea Place, to concert measures for opposing Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill in each case, to oppose the Coercion Bill, and to insist on a reduction of duties on foreign slave-grown sugar to the level of foreign free-labor sugar. Both propositions have the obvious purpose of upsetting the Government.

On Monday, the House of Commons presented a scene of anarchy. The Coercion Bill was the professed subject of debate; and the Ministers were baited by Whig and Tory, in a House so thin that repeated attempts were made to count it out. Ireland was not a sufficient interest to assemble the London-patriots; but Ministers were pressed to further the public business, and a few Liberals staid to badder Ministers. Mr Bernal spoke in the midst of the attempts to count out. Then followed his son, Mr Bernal Osborne, with a speech intended to draw out Lord Lincoln by expatiating him with reproaches of "ignorance" and "ineapacity," in direct terms, which seem to be Parliamentary, though they would not escape the resentment of by-standers in a party of gentlemen. Lord Lincoln was called out, but not expected. This story was indignantly denied by both parties, and Mr Herbert was obliged to retract. There needed no disclosure, no compact: every one remembers the understanding between Mr Smith O'Brien and Lord George; Mr O'Connell was at the Whig meeting on Saturday: without specific compact, it is clear that the parties in question are coalescing. And that the coalition is dictated solely by hostility to Ministers, is equally plain. The Protectionists are Tories, old adulations of coercion bills; and they do not even object to this one, but raise quibbles about hesitating to confer "unconstitutional" power on a Minister in whom they have "no confidence." The Whigs were continuators of coercion bills, authors of the last one; and Lord John Russell had talked of improving this very one in Committee, thus contemplating its passing when he voted for the first reading. But it offers a ground on which Whigs and Tories may combine against Ministers for their several purposes; and they do combine. What need, then, of a compact? That would gratuitously commit the high contracting parties to overt proof and recognition of a shameful alliance; while they can obtain all the advantages of such alliance without recording their disgrace.

It does not lie in the mouths of these allies, at least of the English allies, to ascribe any peculiar badness to the measure, and therefore they hunt about for excuses of their new-born hostility. They say, for instance, that the bill is no longer necessary, because crime in Ireland is decreasing. That is, the amount of crime varies, and at present the tide ebb. But there is no real change in Ireland: the true reproach to the bill is, that it does not touch that vicious social state which has existed in Ireland ever since the earliest dawn of history; if coercion bills were necessary in the ten years ending in 1811, they are necessary in the present decade; if better measures are desirable now, they were desirable then; if Sir Robert Peel is at fault, what was Lord John in office? On the other hand, Lord George Bentinck declares that Sir Robert Peel is not in earnest, because he has suffered the bill to be delayed. Perhaps the reproach is not entirely unfounded. As Sir Robert is a somewhat greater statesman than Lord George, it almost follows that he must have less faith in coercion bills. But so doubt, there are officials who think that such a measure may do some good; and Sir Robert himself may think that the worst of it may do him, as seeming to extend indefinitely in time. He is not alone in this opinion; for we see it influences one of Lord John's followers so strongly as to overcome his Whig predilections, and adopt a declaration in favour of the measure even at the Chesham Place meeting. But who was it that caused the delay? The Protectionists themselves. The Corn Bill is Sir Robert Peel's special mission; to carry that he returned to office; that he gave precedence in the work of the session; that he has been persevering in it, week by week, incessantly; and thus they delayed the Coercion Bill which stood behind. They would have had Sir Robert prove his "earnestness" by pushing forward the Irish measure, no doubt, because that would have effected their object of stopping the Corn Bill. The Corn Bill, however, is urged for-

ward; and so they take their revenge on the other bill—and on Peel.

The revenge only seems to succeed. Peel will not be beaten. Through his struggles, but most especially in the latter stage, his command of temper has been wonderful. It is a wise self-control. It not only saves those exasperations of which one of his best colleagues is so recklessly lavish, but is a severe test of his capacity for commanding circumstances. It lays in a stock of popularity proportionate to the intensity of the present annoyance; attests his personal sacrifices, and the sincerity with which he obeys the dictates of conscience and public policy; and it gives him power to conquer obstacles—over the obstacles that he might suffer from his own naturally imperious temper.

The Coercion Bill cannot pass. Why then should the Minister persevere? There may be several reasons, but one is evident enough: to give it up, would be to relinquish the government of Ireland, before the fulness of time for resigning the official seal. Other Ministers, who have not been recently placed in a state of antagonism with Irish agitators, may abstain from urging such a measure; but Sir Robert Peel cannot abandon it now.

Nor do those who are to succeed him altogether relish the task before them of governing Ireland. They begin to anticipate reproaches, by affecting that Peel handed over the country in a worse state than he found it. Nonsense: he found sedition, and sedition is quelled. The existing social disorder is the old perpetual disease. They say that he has "no policy" for Ireland. Who has one? What policy has yet been executed by any Minister? It is indeed the first time that a bill for the coercion of Ireland will have been refused by the British Parliament; which is an important fact, and may prove to be the first preliminary sign of some better policy to be evolved. We hope so. The bill is part of the old repertoire of Irish legislation, and means very little: had it been enacted, it would have made no substantial difference in the state of the country—it is but a shadow of the past; but its omission is an innovation, and marks a new sign of a new spirit. Those, however, who refuse coercion bills are bound to be prepared with something better for good government—a matured policy, practical and efficient measures. Pretences that Sir Robert Peel leaves Ireland in some extraordinary condition will not serve as excuse for Whig inaction.

Some have accounted for Sir Robert Peel's pertinacity by the presumption that he "chooses the Coercion Bill as the measure upon which to go out of office. We cannot see a shadow of probability in such a conjecture. It is not a "choice" on the part of Peel, but many against it. It would be palpably impolitic for him to retire with even the appearance of attempting a measure hostile to Ireland. His Coercion Bill was only part, and we think the bad part, of a scheme for the improvement of that country; and it is the part to which he would be the least desirous of giving disproportionate prominence. Others reproach him with insisting the Whigs to condescend to retain office on sufferance. All these persons forget his explicit declaration, that he would remain in office until the fate the Corn Bill would be settled, and that being placed in a minority on another measure should not make him abandon his main enterprise. It is nearly achieved. Respecting his intentions we know nothing; but our belief is, that when his peculiar mission is accomplished he will lay down the power which he has assumed, and for the accomplishment of that mission; and will then leave the government of Ireland, with the rest, to that better management which the Whigs seem to think they can extemporize.

The formal business transacted by Parliament though not unimportant, may be recorded in brief space. The Irish Coercion, the grand subject of debate in the Commons, begins over: something was to be done about it last night, if time permitted; and our Postscript will tell the result.

It has been followed up by three other bills, which Lord Lincoln introduced on Thursday, to improve the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland. One of their bills is to secure the outgoing tenant in compensation for his improvements; the second is to facilitate the granting of leases; and the third mitigates the law of ejectments,—securing to the tenant a more complete notice than he can as yet demand, and altering the law which requires all the under-tenants to be ousted because the middleman is ejected. The details, particularly of the first bill, look complicated; but it would be premature to judge of their merits by Lord Lincoln's very general though well managed description. They were received by the House with marked and universal favour.

The Corn Bill has been under discussion by the Lords on the demand to go into Committee; resisted by Earl Stanhope and the Protectionists. Those Peers who missed the delivery of their speeches on the second reading, take this opportunity of duly publishing their essays. The debate has been heavy enough; although enlivened at the outset by some of those droll sallies which Lord Stanhope means in sober sadness, though they have the air of jesting.

Private Members have not been idle. Mr Fox Mearns has moved the second reading of his bill to extend Free Church sites from burghs to Scotland; but the debate is adjourned, a week, to the bill belongs to the "stand and deliver" class of legislation, hitherto monopolized by the sovereign power in the state, but now gravely claimed by the new Scotch Dissenters.

In April last Mr Hawes obtained a vote of the Commons in favour of paying the outstanding Danish claims; this week Ministers have obtained a vote in favour of not paying. That kind of voting your own words is a familiar feat with the Commons, especially in the matter of the Danish claims. Justice is with the claimants, we believe; but the affair has been so long delayed, and the Government has the public no longer anxious to care to know what those troublesome words, "Danish claims" mean; they only know that the talk is really tedious, and that it is a habit inherent in all Ministries, from time immemorial, to resist this demand; so the public always skip the debate, presume that what must be, and think it perhaps quite as

will leave the 200-000 which would be wanted to pay the interest. The interest will never be reduced unless the Government induce Mr. Barfield to turn his case into a panorama, or Mr. Lunley to produce it as a ballet.—Spectator, June 13.

The Italian successor of St. Peter at Rome, commonly styled "Gregory the Sixteenth," has died, somewhat suddenly; and the College of Cardinals is thrown into a agony of election. The trial difficulty of choice seems likely to be specially enhanced. Many foreign Governments take an interest in the election, because they desire to make the Pope (their tool) in obtaining influence over the Italian states; many because the influence of the Pope may be used for or against them in their own countries. France, for instance, has her Jesuit questions; Austria, her Catholic provinces; Russia, Poland. Rome is a state in which the priesthood have possession of the temporal power, and devote it entirely to their own interests: a more thoroughly corrupt state never existed; the whole staff of Reverend officials, from Cardinals to the lowest grade, with some shining exceptions, trading in politics. In the intense competition of that traffic, services are rendered for power take their share with the speculators; and eager will be the gaining for the favour of Austria or France. There is therefore no free choice; the choice among the five or six candidates will be decided upon abstract merits. Yet a Pope, not worn out with age, possessing liberal sentiments and competent abilities, might do a good deal to reverse the rapidly decaying Roman state, and redeem the Papacy.—Ibid.

The would-be king-killer, Lecomte, has been guillotined. The ceremony was performed with unusual privacy; this stripping of the theatrical display which has been a punishment premium to such crimes. But almost looked at Ministers were ashamed of their sovereignty, contrasted with the understood clement indications of the Monarch himself. It is said that Lecomte repented before he died; but such repentance, after the act, proves nothing except that the morbid excitement had passed away. What is wanted is an efficient influence to check that excitement at its height; and the French Executive seem quite as much at a loss as ours to discover such an influence. They get no nearer to it by this empirical alternation of mercy and severity. Probably the most opposite correction, with men who become criminal, like Lecomte, through impulse and mad pride, would be some punishment in its nature derogatory and protracted. Let such fellows to work for life in the laundry of a convict establishment, and the fate would have more terrors for the melodramatic braves than the guillotine.—Ibid.

In Mexico the United States seem to have "caught a Tartar"; their General on the Texan frontier is hemmed in by superior forces, and his supplies are cut off. Meanwhile, their volunteers desert, and they talk of raising an army of forty or fifty thousand men by conscription. Conscription and taxation, the worst opprobriums of despotic states—such are the pleasures which war brings to the Democratic Union! It is by some supposed that Mr. Polk is only using the Mexican campaign as a means of evoking the martial ardour of his countrymen, so as to be in readiness for war with this country; he is more likely to evoke a strong sense of the disagreeable incidents of war.—Ibid.

PEEL OUT OF OFFICE.

Triumphant revenge for the Country party! still more triumph for the place hunters expectant, and all the enemies whatsoever of Robert Peel! The Corn Bill is safe—even the venerable John Gladstone declares it to be virtually carried—but its author is sacrificed. The Corn law is abolished, and the Tories look beyond, and not withdrawing all their trust in the ablest man on their side of the House, hope better things of him in opposition than in office; they think that he will return to the old position which he sustained in the decade ending with 1841, controlling the Whigs—when he revealed all that they did, exercised a veto, frustrated so many of their projects, and allowed a minimum to be done upon reference. In that way a "Reform Ministry" was converted into a great obstruction reform; and the Tories would gladly see a return of that day. Liberals used to prescribe continued endurance of the Whigs to keep out the Tories; the Tories have learned that the Whigs may serve the purpose of keeping out Peel; while they expect that Peel, out of office, will revert to his old policy of nullifying Whig measures.

Don't you wish you may get it? The phrase is not clerical, but the question is apt. If you are scepticish you may take it in the poetic form—"The wish was father to the thought." The speculator made a grievous omission; they forgot what has happened since Sir Robert Peel was last in opposition.

Once in office, the Whigs can only hold on to the tenure of Reform—they must be a Reforming Ministry. They can only cast on the obsequious opposition, by Mr. Brougham's confidence. Many changes which were not expected of the majority will be demanded of the protesting veterans, and a new line over sea. They, therefore, cannot repeat the old waste policy of mere occupancy for fear of war.

Peel to desire. It was the administrative and legislative incapacity of the Whigs which provoked his chief hostility: to the principles of his policy he adhered more than one remarkable justice signified his adhesion. But he was the principal antagonist of the Whigs and out of all measure the best. If, such, their enemies chose him for leader. If, office, with a cultured intellect and experience, he was the necessary and carrying out in deeds that policy, which before lurked in parenthetical opposition; and he has passed the severest commentary on his predecessors by doing more in their policy than they did themselves. From being the leader of a clique he has become the leader of a nation. He has undertaken the function of representing the national mind; and thus reflecting the popular disposition, he is as popular as the leading Statesman of the man returned would be Robert Peel. There must be something rotten in the thing called Party which can force from office the very man whom the country would choose, at the very height of his popularity and power. But though ejected from office, he will not be ejected from power. His personal abilities are as great as ever.

He goes out of office attended by his chosen band of Conservatives, properly so called—the picked men of the party which he formed, which their motto dissolved, and which he never deposited its essential elements and the nucleus that he furnishes in his own person. These men are not mere servile followers, swearing by Peel as an idol, they are, like himself, men brought up among Tories, who have undergone the same process of deliberate conversion that has altered him: they are so many lesser Peels—a class of whom he is the type, and therefore the leader. These men include among their number the most able, intelligent, and influential of those who now sit at the right hand of the Speaker; nor are the mere numbers contemptible.

There is sometimes a talk of "an appeal to the People." By what channel? how do you reach "the People" in order to make the appeal? Not through the constituencies, surely; for they represent the People imperfectly. But even that limited appeal, and even to it made by the Whigs, would not seem likely to alter the classification of parties very materially. There would now be three parties joining issue in the appeal,—the Whigs, the Tories, and the proper Conservatives; the two latter being separated into distinct parties by the Tory desertion of Peel. The election might perhaps somewhat increase the numbers of the Whigs, being in office. Spite against Peel would cost some few of his adherents in favour of Tories. But on the whole, Toryism is manifestly declining; it is growing old-fashioned, and more and more unpopular. There is no likelihood that the Tories will hold the next general election, or even hold their ground. On the contrary, we incline to think that in many places, Liberals and Peel-Conservatives will coalesce to return their respective candidates in pairs; a kind of vote-splitting which will, for the first time, not neutralize but strengthen the representation of many places for all questions of present importance. So far, then, as Sir Robert Peel's resignation is concerned, the result is electric, however brought about, and its argument is strong.

Under these totally new circumstances, his policy out of office must be totally new. He will again perhaps exercise a controlling power over the Whigs in office; but a control in the sense of compelling them to advance real measures, not slams "for rejection," and of making those measures practical—good—real steps forward. And this will be well able to do. He will in all likelihood be able to hold the balance between Whigs and Tories; sufficiently tried in practical reforms to assay those put forth by the Whigs; and sufficiently in earnest, should the Whigs falter, to take the work out of their hands.—Ibid.

THE LAW AMENDMENT MEETING.

If Bentham had lived to see these days, he would have been glad: he would not have been glad; far that really great man had his own share of the exigence of original thinkers—he was rarely satisfied with having his own way unless he had it in his own way. Still, we think it would have been a cordial to his benevolent heart, had he lived to see the meeting of a society of real practical Law Reformers, with so many members of the Upper House and so many practising lawyers making common cause with substantial and shrewd citizens, as was witnessed at the rooms in Regent Street last Saturday afternoon.

Lord Brougham presided; the Lord Chief Justice was present; the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Radnor, Lord Montagu, and Lord Beaumont, were there, and spoke; Lord John Manners, the man of romance and sentiment, and Mr Joseph Hunt, the man of cool calculation, were there, also present; the head of the Common Law and a late head of the Equity Courts, that his acquaintance to the meeting; Members of both Houses of the Legislature appeared as the fellow labourers of the Law Amendment Society. The very names of those who thus gave to their adhesion to the cause of Law Reform a high guarantee that this vital question has been withdrawn from the political sphere of party. It is recognized as a common object and a sacred object to be submitted to the influence of public feeling. The strong number of peers indicates that the landowners are bound to feel that Law Reform is indispensable, and the movement is all drawing within its vortex the mortgages of trade. Mr Elliot ably exposed the details of the law of debtors and creditors; many other City authorities are about to enter the Society's ranks; and Mr Cobden is no longer in mediocrity.

The business of the meeting, the removal of the law, as a law, would be. The details of the law of debtors and creditors, the law of mortgages, the law of the landowners are bound to feel that Law Reform is indispensable, and the movement is all drawing within its vortex the mortgages of trade. Mr Elliot ably exposed the details of the law of debtors and creditors; many other City authorities are about to enter the Society's ranks; and Mr Cobden is no longer in mediocrity.

apprehension; Mr Home, that improvement is wanted in the mode of legislating for private and local objects; the Duke of Richmond, a recommendation of an improved system of secondary punishments, an improved system of secondary punishments, and the preparation of a criminal code and digest. These are real, tangible suggestions of reform; and they were handled in a real, business-like manner. Let us here do justice to a nobleman who from the prominent and peculiar part he has taken in the Corn-law controversy sometimes seems to do him less than justice.—The Duke of Richmond, in the speech which he prefaced his motion in favour of reform in the criminal law was sensible in substance and impressive for its earnestness.

Law Reform—the most important of almost all reforms—has long seemed hopeless, because too dry and too remote from the apprehensions of non-lawyers to awaken a public interest. The immense number of law books, and their peculiar phrasology, have rendered their usual books to the many. No man attempts to understand the law, but he can afford it, keeps a lawyer to do for him, or lives on in ignorance. Law has hitherto been a terra incognita, visited only by lawyers, and known only from their reports. Men were shy of mending what they felt to be wrong, but knew so little about. Now the clients are looking into the matter for themselves; and all the better spirits among the lawyers are aiding them. Cromwell complained, when he failed in his attempt to get the courts of Chancery, that "the Sons of Zorobabel were too strong for him;" but this meeting proves that the Sons of Zorobabel are now divided, and that many of them think, the true interest as well of the profession as the public is to assist Law Reform.—Ibid.

A COBDEN TESTIMONIAL.

The affirmation of the principle of the Corn-Law Bill by so large a majority of the Lords, awakened a general feeling of satisfaction in the public mind. As the phrase is, men were "thankful" that the measure had been placed in such a satisfactory position. The next emotion was to think of the man in whose tact, energy, and devotion to the cause, this triumph of sound principle has in so great a measure been owing. A wish is pretty generally felt that some expression of national gratitude could be devised to show how well Mr Cobden's labours are appreciated, and how his exertions have been few public men to whom one could make such an offering with more unalloyed satisfaction. By common consent, the leadership was at once yielded to Mr Cobden, who the League was first formed. He has ever since been at the great source of its indefatigable activity and its guiding intellect. Clear-sighted and practical, he is animated by that absorbing devotion to an opinion which alone can sustain a man under prolonged efforts, and by a general cordly disposition. His apprehension of truth and his dexterity in political strategy are both instinctive. Long before the League was thought of, the "Manchester Manufacturer" threw himself into print: there was a vein of sagacity in his first publications, and his opinion has ever since been at the great source of its appearance he has made as a writer or speaker to be characterized by increasing precision and justness of view. In the same way he threw himself, without previous training, into the career of agitation when the League was first formed, and he has since been at the great source of its appearance he has made as a writer or speaker to be characterized by increasing precision and justness of view.

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The personal character and the services of Richard Cobden demand that he should be more worthily honoured. The testimonial ought to be appropriate both to the man and to the occasion. "A Passage, or Westminster Abbey," was the aspiration of Nelson's admirers; the same feeling is now felt by the admirers of the man of commerce, the man of peace, the man of the people. The testimonial ought to be appropriate both to the man and to the occasion. "A Passage, or Westminster Abbey," was the aspiration of Nelson's admirers; the same feeling is now felt by the admirers of the man of commerce, the man of peace, the man of the people.

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duties, would at least have permanence, and a preference to recommend it. The hint was only thrown out to set the example of every one following with his own suggestion.—Ibid.

GENERAL TOM THUMB AND HIS CARRIAGE.

All readers of newspaper have heard of the elegant equipage purchased for General Tom Thumb by his munificent exhibitors; and almost every inhabitant of the Metropolis has an opportunity of seeing it daily. A very sumptuous and ornate miniature equipage is drawn by horses of the most piny scale, and coachman and footmen of the most diminutive size, and the carriage is so constructed, that, in fashionable thoroughfares, and in the most fashionable hours, the little General is to be seen ever appears in his own carriage. It has been so long so intantized with nominal possession of the carriage, that a figure he is never allowed to enter it. General Tom Thumb is not, however, confined to his misfortune. Our gracious Sovereign has graciously permitted to us that the carriage should be as fine as ever fairly tale placed on the heads of kings and queens; but how often has she been allowed to wear them? The holiday visitors of the Tower see more of them, enjoy more of them, than she does. As General Tom Thumb is kept at work, strutting, singing, and sporting in the edification of his visitors from morning till night, while every other person in town may pass in viewing his slight carriage, which he does not know never so the Queen is kept at work attaching the sign-manual to state papers, and discharging the other dry details of state business, the use of her subjects and her Ministers or managers for the time being, while any sumptuous tailor may be enjoying a sight of her crown jewels. The national religion is in no better taking at the beginning of last century, an immense sum was spent, the genius of a great architect and the labour of many men were directed for many years, to construct a cathedral in which the national religion might be solemnized with due splendour and solemnity, and the poor national religion, the edifice of which was almost a corner of St. Peter's, which all the important parts of the national religion had for the time being, while any sumptuous tailor may be enjoying a sight of her crown jewels.

Seeing that the national religion, which has been treated with such a degree of general respect, and which has so long been a source of national pride and glory, has been so long and so miserably neglected, it is not surprising that the national religion should be so much neglected. The national religion is in no better taking at the beginning of last century, an immense sum was spent, the genius of a great architect and the labour of many men were directed for many years, to construct a cathedral in which the national religion might be solemnized with due splendour and solemnity, and the poor national religion, the edifice of which was almost a corner of St. Peter's, which all the important parts of the national religion had for the time being, while any sumptuous tailor may be enjoying a sight of her crown jewels.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MANILA. (From the Weekly General Price Current, August 5.) ON THE MARKET. We said in our number, "Cotton Goods are without any equal, when the most suitable sorts of Coloured Goods are only in small quantities and at lower prices than elsewhere. Little business can now be looked for until the rains, the end of October. Late arrivals have brought full supplies of shops Stores, Perfumery, Hardware &c. "The Straits from London brings a quantity of Drills and Domestic, mostly in specious stocks will supply the market for some months." We may now add, that the market continues in the same inactive state as far as cotton goods, and that very few goods can be sold. Some of the new colour of goods have been sold to buyers at fair prices. The cargo of the French ship "Cantonment," has, we hear, been sold at a fair price.

1,000 Doz. Printed Paper, 5s. 6d. per doz. 385 Pcs. 5-4 Cans.

There has been no notice of the market since our last, and we repeat with some confidence. "The article is required for but small quantities, and the high rates of freight prevent operations, although 14,000 piculs of current quality have been lately contracted at 84¢. We have been informed, likewise that 84¢ per picul of current quality has been refused and that 84¢ has been paid."

Some 3,000 piculs of Zebu Sugar have been purchased at 83¢.

Hope About 3,000 piculs have arrived during the week, which were purchased at 84¢ with our quotations.

None purchased for exportation. Sugars.—We have been informed, that the best delivery by auction will not take place till the end of the present month.

Sapanwood in demand and scarce.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—£1,600 of Bills at 30 days, have been sold at 44, at 41 1/2 months, on Baring's credits at 45. Other Bills at months at 46. On Canton, Hongkong and Manila few or no purchasers at par.

TONNAGE.—We understand that the *Delphin* has been taken at 25-5s per ton of Sugar for England. Tonnage much wanted, and high rates obtainable.

On Spain 8 months par. Few buyers. On London Treasury & Bank Bills 90-5, 4 & 1/4 Last Sale. On Dillo perve ditto 2 months 4-5 & 4-6. Last Sale. On China 30 days at par. Few purchasers. On Singapore 80-5, 3 per cent. discount.

CURRENT PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Sugar, Coffee, and various oils.

LASTEST DATES.

London 24th May, with Singapore. Singapore 18th July per 400 lbs of Chateaufort. Canton 20th July per 400 lbs of Chateaufort. China 14th July per 400 lbs. The United States 1st May. Sydney 1st per Jan.

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