THE FRIEND OF CHINA
AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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FOR
ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA, will leave this for the above places on Tuesday the 29th of September.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and SPECIE until 4 P. M., on Monday the 28th.

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting SINGAPORE and PENANG, remaining a short time at CEYLON, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through EGYPT in 54 days, 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.

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.

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.

Farther particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE may be obtained by application at the P. & O S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 1st September 1846.

FOR LONDON,
WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine A 1 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 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 Kenledge.

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 NEERLANDS INDIE, Capt. DELCISER, expected towards the middle of September. For Freight, apply to,

VANDERBURG ROMSWINKEL & Co.,
Canton or Macao.

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.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CHARLES BUCKTON has instructions to sell by Auction at an early date (unless previously disposed of by private Contract) the Barque WILLIAM now lies at anchor in Hongkong Bay. vessel, having been dismasted in a Typhoon put into Amoy, and was there condemned quence of the resources of that Port being ate to refitting her for Sea. The Cargo of landed in excellent order, and the Vessel to Singapore under Jury Rig. She there underwent the following Extensive Repairs last April, the Vouchers for which the Auctioneer holds for inspection:—

New Masts and Spars complete, with new Iron Works, Patent Trusses, Sheets, Ties, &c.; new Rail entirely, with new Stanchions and Covering-board nearly all round; new Rudder, Rudder-Trunk Pintles, and Gudgeons; new Knight-heads, Stem and Cutwater; new Hawse Chucks, Channels Chain-plates, Dead-eyes, Windlass-ends, and Whelps entirely new Trennelled from the Copper up, hove out and Copper carefully examined and repaired; Standing Rigging entirely new of the best Europe Rope; Running Rigging and Sails entirely new.

Since the completion of these heavy Repairs the Ship has not been at Sea more than a month. She measures 212 Tons, and carries 300 Tons; has Lofty Between-Decks fore and aft, and is very well found in Ground Tackle. She will prove, on inspection, to be a Stout, Staunch Vessel, fit for any service, and can be sent to Sea in 24 hours. *She is for Positive and Peremptory Sale,*

Victoria, 25th 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 to sea at a few hours notice. For terms &c. &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 dispatched on a nother 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 & BRIMELOW,
Woosnam'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 Shortrede, 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.

A House 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 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 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.

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'Aguilar Street.

Victoria 5th May 1846.

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

D. LAPRAIK.

Wellington Terrace, D'Aguilar St.

Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.

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

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Commission Agent.

TO LET.

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 entered upon after the 5th proximo. A convenient suite of rooms above the premises of SMITH & BRIMELOW, at present occupied by Col. FARQUHARSON, with Stabling, Cook house &c. &c. Rent moderate. Application to be made to,

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

Victoria, 26th July 1846.

TO LET.

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

Ravensburg Cottage,
Staunton Street.

TO LET ON LEASE.

A HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Mr C. W. BOWRA. Apply at the Office of the *Friend of China.*

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE and Mr FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND, 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 [illegible] 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 Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

FOR SALE.

BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhds., and quarter casks. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victora, 10th April 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. ROGER JACSON is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE foollowing Wines ex *Cannata.*

Port,	
Sherry,	
Sauterne,	in Cases of 3 dozen each.
Hock,	
Claret,	
Sparkling Champaign,	
Hermitage,	
Pale Cognac Brandy,	in do. do.
Scheidam Geneva,	in do. of 1 dozen.

ALSO

Superfine Italian Salad Oil. Apply to,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, 15th July 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES REDER 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,
Do. Vieux.
St. Estephe.
St. Julien.
Chateaux Margeux.
Champagne.

Just landed from the French ship *Athenar.*

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.

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.

ON and after the 1st of September next, a branch of our house will be established at Shanghai, under the same name and style as at Canton.

Mr WILLIAM P. PEIRCE is authorised to sign for us by procuration.

[Signed] RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 24th August 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have opened a Branch Establishment at Shanghai under the same firm as at Canton.

RATTHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Canton, 1st August 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 DUUS, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.

S. B. RAWLE.
N. DUUS.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Teneriffe Wines. Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

SUMMER WINES.

FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhenish and French Wines at moderate prices.

Grafenberger	Destournel.
Hockheimer	Lartiguer.
Geissenheimer	St Julian.

ALSO

Sherry	Port

Champagne

And a few baskets of fresh SELTZER 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 LOURENÇO PEREIRA Esq., Macao, where it may seen. For particulars apply to,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co., Hongkong,
or SENN VAN BASEL & Co., Macao.

Macao, 10th August 1846.

PALE Burton Ale in Hogsheads @ $26.
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 and still Moselle, Liquors &c., Apply to,

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Queen's Road.

CHAIN Cables of all sizes up to 1 inch and 7/8th. Anchors, very superior Canvass, 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, Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).

AGENT AT CANTON,
ACHOOK, Compradr, *No. 3 Imperial Hong*
Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

SODA WATER AND AERATED LEMONADE, may be had at the manufactory of,

I. A. STONE,
Just's Buildings, Queen's Road.

Victoria, 7th July 1846.

VICTORIA, HONGKONG, METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 30TH AUGUST, 1846.

Chinese day of Month.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Mean Range of Barometer.		Thermometer Max.	Min.	Mean.	Winds Fore.	Latter.	Pluviometer Inches.	REMARKS.
3	Mon.	24	29	48	91¼	85	87.7	W.S.W.	moderate	0.35	most part; fine; 3 P. M. Rain.
4	Tues.	25	29	49	89	84½	86.6	Wly.	moderate	showery	id.
5	Wed.	26	29	54	90	83	86.2	calms	Wly. light	—	Fine clear.
6	Thurs.	27	29	52	90	83	87.8	Wly.	light	—	id.
7	Fri.	28	29	50	92	85	89.2	light air	S.S.E. moderate	—	id.
8	Sat.	29	29	54	91	85	87.4	light air	Ely. moderate	0.2	Most part fine; 3 P. M. freshening with Rain during Night.
9	Sun.	30	29	58.2	88	84½	85.8	Ely. moderate	—	0.35	Most part, fine; Squally during Night. RAIN DURING WEEK—One inch.

NOTICE.

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

LATEST DATES.

England	June 24	Sydney	June 17
United States	May 7	Batavia	July 25
Calcutta	July 9	Singapore	Augt. 14
Bombay	July 4	Manila	Augt. 8
Madras	July 9	Shanghai	Augt. 13

THE FRIEND OF CHINA
AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1846

On the present occasion we have the same scarcity of news, that usually follows the de[illegible]. The only recent intelligence is from Shanghai by the *Lapwing* bringing dates to the 13th August. The new crop of silk was coming in, and a considerable barter trade for it was carrying on at prices rather under those of last year. Prices for the drug there are nearly the same as in the river here.

A pretty smart shock of an earthquake was felt early in the morning of the 4th sufficient to awake the sleepers, to cause bells to ring and set all the glasses in the different establishments jingling. Some alarm was felt at the moment for the stability of the new buildings, but fortunately no damage was produced. One letter describes the sensation as if a heavy wave had broken into the house. The natives say such shocks occur every two or three years. Several persons reported that they had heard rumbling noises at intervals for some days previous, but had not before experienced any shock.

ADEN.—On the morning of the 30th ultimo, Senhor Pegado, Admiral in the Portuguese Navy, and late Governor of Macao, one of the passengers by the *Bentinck*, died suddenly of apoplexy and was buried in the Roman Catholic Burial Ground in the camp.—*Bombay Times, Extra.*

Her Majesty's Ship *Agincourt*,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1846.

SIR,—I am directed by H.E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief to request you will publish, for the information of Mariners, the accompanying Official Reports of Dangers recently discovered in the Seas within his command.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ED. WALLER,—*Secretary.*

The Editor of the *Hongkong Register.*

Her Majesty's Sloop *Espiegle*,
River Min, 29th April, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for your information, the bearings of a Rock that Her Majesty's Sloop *Espiegle* struck on whilst proceeding up the River Min on the 9th April 1846, after passing the Island at the South end of the Gorge, having only 1¾ fathoms on it at low water.

Losing-sah Pagoda,.................S. 48 W.
North end of Pagoda South Island,...S. 74 W.
N. E. extreme of Island at the South end of the Gorge,...............N. 58 E. ¼ mile.
South extreme of smaller Island,.......S. 40 E.

Another Rock with 2 fathoms on it, lies in a W. by S. direction from the above, at about ½ cable's length distant, there being 4 fathoms between them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) T. P. THOMPSON,—*Commander.*

To CHARLES TALBOT, Esquire,
H. M. S. *Vestal*, and Senior Officer, Hongkong.

Her Majesty's Ship *Plover*,
Hongkong, April 1st, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, an account of the following dangers upon the East Coast of China, the positions of which have been recently determined by the Surveying-vessels under my orders.

1st.—Sunken Rock having 14 feet over it at low water, at the Northern end of Duffeild's Channel: when upon it the Northern extremes of the Northern Islets off Foo-too-shan are in one, bearing N.W. by W. the nearest Islet being distant two cables, and the East Point of Foo-too-shan is in line with the West end of Tree-a-top bearing S. W.

2nd.—Rock discovered by the *Will O'the Wisp* off the Hibshan Islands.

There is 8 feet water upon it; the Mushroom Rock bears S. 51¼ W. 1.74 mile, and the North Islet of the Group (except the Mushroom) is in line with the East end of Crag peak bearing S. 26¼ W.

There is also another Rock N. 22 W. 2¼ cables from the Mushroom, which is awash at low water; when upon it the West end of Saddle Island bears S. 31 W.

3rd.—Rock in the Kenpaimun.

This Rock on which the *Vixen* and *Wolverene* hung, has 13 feet over it at low water. The bearings upon it are—Kenpae point,...............N. 66 E.
Fort on the North shore,.........N. 32 E.
Ferry-house,...............S. 48 W.
Highest hill over Kenpae point,. S. 30 E.

Kenpae point in one with the North end of Passage Island, (the Northern Islet at the entrance,) bearing N. 56 E. will place you South of it, which is the best side to go, as the Channel on that side is 1¼ cable, while to the Westward it is only half a cable wide.

ERRATUM.—In the Sailing Directions for the Chusan Archipelago, the bearings of the Rock at the entrance to the Sarah Galley Channel have been transposed, and should stand thus; Jansen Rock S. 75 E. 1.3 mile. Highest part of Oswamong S. 25 W.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) RD. COLLINSON,—*Captain.*

To Captain CHARLES TALBOT,
Senior Officer in China.

Her Majesty's Sloop *Wolverene*,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1846.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 14th April last, when working up the Coast of China about Red Bay in H. M's. Sloop under my command, on standing off shore under all plain Sail, going about 2 knots, soundings 7 fathoms, the Ship struck upon a Sunken Rock with bearings as per margin, which from its being about the same distance from the shore, may prove to be the reef mentioned by Captain Collinson in his Sailing directions as bearing from the Low Hill on the Beach N. by E.

BEARINGS:
Low Hill on the Beach W. by N.
Southern Black Rock off the East end of Red Bay N. E. by E. ¾ E.
Nob Rock S. by E. ½ E.

On throwing all aback she went off immediately.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. J. C. CLIFFORD,—*Commander.*

His Excellency, Rear Admiral,
Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, Knt. C. B.
Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Her Majesty's Ship *Bramble*,
Booby Island, June 12th, 1846.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very minute manner in which Endeavour Strait was sounded when surveyed by me in 1844. I have since heard of a Shoal patch having been discovered by Mr. McKenzie, Master of the late Schooner *Heroine*, nearly in mid Channel. In consequence of his representation I searched for it yesterday, and found a small Coral Rock does exist in the position mentioned by Mr. McKenzie.

This Rock, although surrounded by 8 and 9 fms. has only 3 feet on it at low water; I have named it McKenzie's Shoal.

From it —P[illegible] (magnetic).... N. 62 E. dist. 7½ miles.
S. W. Possession Island—(Little Woody)...... N. 18 E. „ 3½ „
N.E. Peak on Entrance Island,. N. 23 W. „ 3¼ „
Cape Cornwall,....S. 84 W. „ 8¼ „
Barn Island,......S. 2 E. „ 4¼ „

As it is most important that this danger should be made known as speedily as possible, I beg to request that the above notice may be published by any person into whose hands it may fall.

(Signed) C. B. YULE,—*Lieutenant and Commanding H. M. S. Bramble.*

Her Majesty's Steam-vessel *Spiteful*,
at Anchor in Lat. 0° 36' North,
Long. 105° 19' East, 3d August, 1846.

SIR,—1.—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that the Master of H. M's. Steam-vessel under my command, has sounded over the Shoal on which the ship *Frederick VI*, is now lying aground, and reports that it is a round patch of about 3 cables diameter, with a rock in the centre, with not more than 2 fathoms water on it, gradually deepening from 3 to 4 fathoms a cables length all round, then rapidly 5-7-9-11 and into deep water 17 fathoms.

2.—The weather yesterday and to-day has been hazy, precluding observations, except sights in the morning which gave Longitude 105° 19' East, (not very trustworthy,) but the Master of the Ship assures me, he had frequent sights and made the Latitude 0° 36' N., Longitude 105° 18' E. High land is seen about S. W. and yesterday evening Islands were seen like specks about W. N. W.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. MAITLAND,—*Commander.*

His Excellency, Rear Admiral,
Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, Knt. C. B.
Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

—*Hongkong Register, Sept.* 1.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

(*From the Morning Post*)

This illustrious prince, whose arrival on Friday has excited so much interest on our shores, is the second son and heir-apparent to Mehemet Ali, the renowned ruler of Egypt, and was born somewhere about the year 1797, although considerable doubt hangs over the circumstance of his birth, comparatively little attention having been paid to him, as is customary in the East, during the lifetime of Yussuff Pacha, his elder brother, and it even having been by many supposed that he was only one whose innate energy and force of character induced Mehemet Ali to adopt him, on the death of that prince, in 1818. The aspect, however, the demeanour, and the whole career of Ibrahim contradict this surmise. Appearance and everything about him bear out that he is the true son and representative of the great ruler of Egypt. In his person and in his features he has a striking resemblance to his reputed sire. Stern and unbending to all others in the earlier part of their career, they were always, according to the report of every Eastern traveller, tender and devoted to each other; and now that the harder traits in the characters of both have been modified and softened by time and circumstances, they display the same mutual affection. Ibrahim, in the most recent works on the East, is represented to be a model of respect and attention in the presence of his father, and the old Pacha is said to indicate the same feelings of regard, and almost of fear, for the energetic character of his fiery son. Circumstances have endeared and possibly rendered them indispensable to each other. When the task of suppressing the Greek insurrection was assigned to Mehemet Ali, and death had deprived that prince of his eldest son, who, moreover, was said to have been of a mild and gentle disposition unsuited to the purpose, no one seemed so fit to aid him as the ready and ruthless Ibrahim, whether he were his own offspring or that of his wife by a former husband, or finally the only one whose resolute conduct and acknowledged bravery in the field recommended him to the old Pacha's notice and adoption. He was accordingly at once selected and despatched, with the Capitan Pacha, from Constantinople to the Morea, with a powerful fleet; and, though the inferior in years, he soon proved himself to be, both in stratagem and action, in the cabinet as well as in the field, by far the superior of the Turkish leaders. When the two admirals met at Marmorice, the Capitan Pacha, who had previously been afraid to expose himself alone to the Greek fleet in the Dardanelles, endeavoured to persuade Ibrahim to sail along with him, and considerately proposed to allow him the honour of leading in the van. Ibrahim, however, who knew that the other loved him not (and indeed who reciprocated as little affection in turn), sagaciously inferred that where there was honour there must be danger too: and when on inquiry he found that it was his own vessels that might be first exposed to the dreaded encounter of the Grecian fire-ships, he took precautions which at once redounded to his own fame, and proved fatal to that of his opponent. He acquiesced, or seemed to acquiesce; but, instead of sailing direct upon the enemy's fleet, he weathered it, and proceeded in the first instance to Samos, and having taken this, he assailed the Greeks in rear, without encountering the slightest risk from their fire-ships at the opposite extremity, and dispersed and destroyed the whole, after one of the most decisive actions, if, indeed, not the only one worthy the name, recorded in that long and disastrous warfare. His subsequent course and career in the Morea are well known; and he must not be judged of according to our English notions of war. Massacre and devastation have always been associated with ideas of hostility in the East, and, rated by the Turkish standard, Ibrahim was not a whit more sanguinary than every follower of Mahomed; while his policy was often marked by features of a better order. If any one could have restored the Morea to the old odious Ottoman race; or reduced it to order at all, it would have been Ibrahim by his stern resolution and courageous conduct. But fate willed it otherwise, and the allies interposed. The issue of the struggle is well known: the united British, French, and Russian fleets met in the Archipelago, and at Navarino crushed the Turco-Egyptian host, after a conflict pronounced "untoward;" but which certainly was one of the most brilliant in recent times. But, though defeated on this occasion, Ibrahim lost no reputation. The fleet brought against him was overwhelming, and commanded by officers against whom the followers of the Crescent have never been able to make head. Throughout the action his conduct was most courageous. During the whole of it he remained conspicuously on the poop of his ship, issuing orders with promptitude and calmness; and when all was over, he was found by the British officer, who boarded him, smoking his pipe with the same serenity. He had been defeated, but was not subdued; and had not the Ottoman Porte wisely seen the expediency of discontinuing the struggle, doubtless, he would have maintained it with the same imperturbable coolness while a ship or a gun remained. Syria was the next field of importance in Ibrahim's martial career; and here he evinced, as a general, abilities still greater than those which had marked his conduct as a naval commander. The two services are, in modern days, deemed incompatible; but it was not so in the older annals of English and European warfare, and it is not so at present in the Turkish system of hostilities. The leading Pacha there is still expected to take the command of the Sultan's forces by sea or land, or both, as occasion may require, as did our old English commanders, Howard of Effingham, the Earl of Essex, Raleigh, Drake, &c., in the days of Elizabeth. But utility as well as custom seems in favour of the separation, and Ibrahim has undoubtedly shown greater abilities as a general than as an admiral. He has, to be sure, had inferior foes to contend with, or at least has not had to encounter the disciplined forces of the East. But all reports concur in representing his campaign to have been very able, and the troops over which he triumphed were amongst the fiercest of the East. France has long exhausted her strength with inferior forces in Africa, and Russia has for many years in vain attempted to put down a similar race of men in Circassia; but Ibrahim, in two campaigns, completely accomplished his task. The battle of Nezib was memorable for its importance as well as its sanguinary character, and for many years secured Syria to Mehemet Ali's sway, until the country was again torn from his grasp by the English, under Sir Charles Napier at St. Jean d'Acre.

No other part of Ibrahim's career calls for notice here. His and his father's magnanimous conduct in allowing free transit to our Indian mail and passengers while we were dealing these deadly blows at their power is well known, and calculated to set an example to the more refined rulers of the West. Nor has it been without its benefit to the illustrious originators of it, as well as to us. Mehemet Ali has already received a substantial mark of esteem for it from the East India Company, and a still more agreeable one in the estimation of this country. Ibrahim to the recollection of it in some degree owes his honourable reception now, and it will form a bright wreath in the character of both when their laurels as conquerors fade.

In person Ibrahim Pacha is below the middle stature, but extremely lofty and dignified in deportment. He is corpulent, but active in his motion, and presents an appearance exceedingly martial on horseback. His head is small, but intellectual, and his countenance striking, though marked by the small-pox. His eyes are small, grey, and piercing, generally gentle in their expression, but at other times indicating the fierce and fiery spirit that reigns within. View him all in all, it will be evident, even to an ordinary observer, that he is no common man; few, on seeing him, will fail to think that he is one qualified to rule himself, and nations too. His common expression is that of repose, and his aspect, if need be, can be made eminently engaging; but there is at other times, and in the East, said to be in his countenance an air which strikes the beholders with awe as well as admiration.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST,
29, *Arratoon Apcar*, Durham, Calcutta.
29, H.M.B. *Wolverine* Clifford, Whampoa.
30, *Kelpie*, Bellamy, Haimoon.
30, *Constant*, Hemery, Chusan.
30, *Sultana*, Wadge Bombay.
30, *Euphrates*, Wilson, Calcutta.
39, *Audax*, Sullivan, Cumsingmoon.
31, *Petrel*, Rogers, East Coast.
31, *Bon Accord*, Buckle, Tutocorin.
31, *Lapwing*, Lees, Woosung.
SEPTEMBER,
1, *Ramillies*, Maclean, Whampoa.

SAILED.

AUGUST,
28, *Huntress*, (Am.) Gillespie, Shanghai.
28, *Ellen*, Rodger, Whampao.
28, *Coquette*, (Am.) Eldridge, East Coast.
29, *Lord Western*, Rice, Whampoa.
29, *Chebar*, Harrison, London.
30, *Pantaloon*, Stone, Amoy.
30, *Audax*, Sullivan, East Coast. [Sts.
30, H.M.S. *Agincourt*, Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone, to
30, H M.S. *Dædalus*, Captain P. McQuhae, do.
30, H.M.S *Ringdove*, Com. Sir W. Hoste, Bt., do.
30, H.M.S. *Vestal*, Captain C. Talbot, do.
30, H.M.St. *Vulture*, Captain J. Macdougall, do.
SEPTEMBER,
1, *Lyra*, Morgan, East Coast.
1, *Wm. Prowse*, Thompson, Liverpool.

REPORTS.

Sarah, Espinasse, Sydney.
Ramillies, Maclean, London.
Indianeren, (Danh.) Holm, Whampoa.
Sultana, Wadge, Whampao.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 13, Mor, Alston, Bombay; 14, Dhur, Cumberland, Singapore.

SAILED.

July 18, Water Witch, Douglas, China; Arratoon Apcar, Durham, Singapore and ditto; Euphrates, Wilson, ditto; 21, Countess of Eglinton, Grange, Singapore ditto.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

July 23, Candice, (Am.) China, 23rd June New York; Lanrick, ditto, 25th ditto Bombay; 25, Helena, (Danish) Liverpool, 31st March China; 29, Akbar, (Am.) Canton, 24th June New York; Anna Eliza, Macao, 1st July Bombay; August 2, Frederick Heath, China, 17th June Cape of Good Hope.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

H. M. Bk. *Royalist*, Commander G. Ogle.
H. M. B. *Wolverine*, Commander Clifford.
H. C. Str *Pluto*, Lieut. Airey, (Repairing.)
H. M. Tr. S. *Alligator*, Master Commanding King.
H. M. S. *Minden*, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.

Arratoon Apcar,	Durham,	G. Livingston and Co
Argo,	Bremer,	Kennedy, Macgregor and Co
Anglona,	Lane,	Macvicar and Co
A. Edward,	Downward,	G., Livingston and Co
Ariel,	Hodgson,	Order
Bon Accord	Buckle,	Bell and Co
Bomanjee Hormusjee,	Coates,	J. Matheson and Co
Constant,	Hemery,	J. Matheson and Co
Euphrates,	Wilson,	Murrow and Co
Flecha, (Sp.)	Gandia,	Rawle, Duus and Co
General Wood,	Stokoe,	J. Matheson and Co
Kelpie,	Bellamy,	Order
Indianeren, (Danh.)	Holm,	Pustau and Co
Jovin Corina,	Durham,	W. H Franklyn
John Barry,	Howard,	Dent and Co
Lapwing,	Lees,	Murrow and Co
Linnet,	——,	Younghusband and Co
Mor,	F. Alston,	J. Matheson and Co
Mary Bannatyne,	S. Picken,	Lindsay and Co
Petrel,	Rogers,	R. Duus and Co
Poppy,	H. Cole,	Dent and Co
Ramillies,	Maclean,	J. Matheson and Co
Ruparell,	Perois,	Macvicar and Co
Sultana,	Wadge,	Rush[illegible]
Spec,	Cole,	Mur[illegible]
Sri Singapura,		Smith and Brim[illegible]
Sarah,	Espinasse,	J. Mathe[illegible]
Vishnu, (Bally)	Haberbier,	B[illegible]
William IV.,	Riddles,	Murr[illegible]
W. Mitchell,	McLachlan,	Tur[illegible]

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

H. C. Str. *Nemesis*, Master-Commanding [illegible]

Antilla,	Barrett,	Henderson, Wats[illegible]
Bucephalus,	McDonald,	Macvica[illegible]
Cumberland,	Sinclair,	Den[illegible]
Clown,	Wyse,	Boustead and Co
Chusan,	Laird,	J. Matheson and Co
Dartmouth,	Stewart,	Turner and Co
Drie Marias	Verbec.	Reynvaan and Co
Ellen,	A. Rodger,	Gilman and Co
Emperor,	J. Jones,	Macvicar and Co
Earl Balcarras,	Baker,	J Matheson and Co
F. Currim,	Ballantine,	D. & M. Rustomjee and Co
F. Mombarruck,	Morrison,	R. H. Camajee and Co
Flora Mure,	Brown,	Turner and Co
Fort William,	Methvin,	J. Matheson and Co
Good Success,	Cowie,	J. Matheson and Co
Gustave (Fr),	Expert,	J. A. Durran Jr
Helen Stuart,	Wittingham,	Bell and Co
Josephine,	Smith,	Henderson. Watson and Co
John Dugdale,	Killock,	Boustead and Co
Lord Western,	Rice,	D. & M. Pestomjee
Lydford,	Stayron,	Russell and Co
Maggie,	Jones,	T. B. Birley
Maia,	Sproule,	Holliday, Wise and Co
Malabar,	Adams,	Macvicar and Co
Palna	Ponsonby,	Crooke and Massey
Queen Mab,	Rowe,	Gibb, Livingston and Co
Royal Albert,	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co
Sophia Fraser,	Mackellar,	Boustead and Co

Sterling, May,	Holliday, Wise and Co
Scaleby Castle, Leman,	J. Matheson and Co
Surge, Purchase,	Bell and Co
Wm. Gillies, Clark,	Lindsay and Co
Wild Irish Girl, Buckton,	Captain

VESSELS AT MACAO.

H. M. Sc *Young Hebe*, Lieut.-Comding. Bate	
Adhémar, (Fr.) Duvaut,	Hegan and Co
Dido, Saunders,	Gilman and Co
Harriet, ——,	C. Sapoorjee Lungrah
Isabella Robertson, Kelly,	F. J. de Paiva
Lyra, ——,	J. A. Durran
Narciso, (Sp.) Gonzales,	Captain
Water Witch, Forgan,	Dent and Co

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO

Chicora, Holme,	Nye, Parkin and Co
Ianthe, Graves.	Wetmore and Co
Lark (Am) Tibbets,	Bush and Co

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Hongkong, 1st September 1846.

REQUIRED Shipping for the conveyance to Madras of about 427 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Followers.

Tenders for the purpose will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 9th intant, at noon; and where the conditions of the Charter-Party required to be entered into, may be seen on application.

W. MILLER,
Deputy Commissary General.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against and being indebted to, the undermentioned Firm are requested to render their accounts and make payment before the 31st September.

HUMPHREYS & Co.

Victoria, 31st August 1846.

NOTICE

A Copartnership having been formed between the respective firms of C W. BOWRA & Co., and HUMPHREYS & Co., their Business from this date will be carried on, under the firm of BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co, at their New Premises, next to Messrs GILMAN & Co., Queen's Road.

C. W. BOWRA & Co.
HUMPHREYS & Co.

Victoria, 1st September 1846.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPPS' Beer in cask and bottle. Apply to,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 1st September 1846.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Pottinger Street.

TASTELESS Single SEIDLITZ POWDERS in Bottle.
Hongkong, 1st September 1846.

NOTICE

MR. CHARLES MILNE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will henceforth be conducted under the name of FRANKLYN & MILNE.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Victoria, 1st September 1846.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED ESTATE.

MESSRS. FRANKLYN & MILNE, have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 1st of October, unless previously disposed of by private Contract, the whole of that valuable Piece of Ground and buildings, known as the Albany Godowns. Further particulars and dimensions of buildings will appear in next paper.

Victoria, 1st September 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

AT the Sale rooms of Messrs FRANKLYN & MILNE, this day Wednesday at 11 A. M,
400 Pieces Grey Long Cloth.
150 „ Colored do.

ON SATURDAY:—
800 Pieces of damaged Shirtings.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

MR. N. D'E PARKER, Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, and one of the Attorneys of Her Majesty's Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in Ireland, has been duly admitted to 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 Prerogative of England. Offices at Messrs BOWRA & Co.'s, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 29th July 1846.

From London Mercantile Journal of 2d June 1846.

HONGKONG & CANTON
GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL £80,000, [redacted]
Temporary Offices [redacted]

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of employing Steamboats for the transhipping of goods and passengers between HONGKONG and CANTON, thereby preventing the expense and delay of ships Navigating the River above HONGKONG miles below WHAMPOA the present Shipping station.

Prospectuses will be published in a few days. In the meantime every information may be obtained by reference to Captain BEATSON at the temporary offices as above and where applications for shares will be received.

20th May 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 unexceptionable 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.

BRITISH HOTEL,
Keying House.

M. 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 appartments and board at the rate of 60 dollars per month. The Wines, Spirits, and Ales, are of the first description; and in fact, those who may please to honor him with their presence at his Hotel, may rest assured that every thing will be done to ensure their comfort.

Victoria, 8th 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 by 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, viz:—

Day Games	½ Rupee.
Night do.	½ 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 in stores, and General Shipping Business executed with promptitude and despatch.

THOMAS HUNT.

Store Ship *Jardine*, Whampoa Reach,
10th June 1846.

JUST RECEIVED EX JOHN DUGDALE.

CARSON'S Patent Meat Preserver, for curing Beef, Mutton, Tongues, &c. By the aid of Carson'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, Thime, Parsley, Sage, &c, 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: RUTHERFURD.

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 Stunts 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—

Europe, Manila and Coir Cordage of all sizes; Spunyarn, Worming, Marline, Hombro' lines, Lead lines, Oakum etc. Best navy Canvass, Scotch twine, and Dutch bunting. Tar, Pitch, Rosins, Paints, Paint oil, Turpentine, Varnish etc. etc. Blocks, Hanks, Mast hoops, and Nails of every kind, Palms, Sail needles etc.

Bread, Flour, and Salt provisions.

Oilman's Stores of every description.

Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whisky.

Sherry, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Hock and various other light wines.

India and London Bottled Beer, Barclays' Porter etc. etc.

CHARLES BUCKTON,
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
[redacted] Beach.

[redacted] ceived di- [redacted] rtment of [redacted] sisting of—

Liquer and Cruet Frames, Tea and Coffee Pots, Percolators, Soup Ladles, Tea, Table, Dessert, Gravy, Salt, Mustard and Sugar Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Hot Water Plates Double, Curry, and Beefsteak Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Jugs of sorts with Britannia metal Covers, superior Table Knives, a great variety of excellent Razors, Penknives, a few Dram 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.

JUST ARRIVED EX MARY BANNATYNE.

DUNBAR & SONS' India Pale Ale in Bottle,
Do. Brown Stout do.

At the Stores of the undersigned.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.

Victoria, 29th August 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, 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
AND
ÆRATED 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 Murgeaux.
Marcobrunner Hock of 1834.
Nicreusteiner.
Johannisberger.
Lacrimae Christi.
Malaga sect.

The above Wines can be highly recommended.

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

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received ex *Velore*, a quantity of Choice Stores, consisting of—

Muscatel Raisins in half and quarter Boxes,
Fine Jordan Almonds,
Zante Currants in Jars,
Superior Sperm Candles,
Superior Composition Candles,
Renaults' Superior Pale Cognac in Wood.
Do. do. Dark do. do.

ALSO

Fine Java Coffee in 28 lb Bags and Kennedy's Crakers in Tins just landed, and a few Bales of Navy Twice-boiled 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 Vitcoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.

S. DRINKER.
WM. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

NOTICE.

DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret 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.

NOTICE.

DRINKER & HEYL have for sale a few setts 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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late ROBERT JONES, Livery Stable-keeper, are hereby requested, 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 Paint Oil.

C. MARKWICK,
Pottinger Street. Auctioneer

Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

JUST IMPORTED AND FOR SALE.

A few cases superior Sillery Champagne. Apply to,

MR C. MARKWICK,
Pottinger Street

EMERY, FRASER & Co., inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a horse SHOER and FARRIER 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 Suez; 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 recent act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this office.

Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office.

Office Friend of China, 28th Dec., 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper,

Compradores cheque books.

Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seamen's act 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 OREGON TERRITORY.

As the Congress of the United States of America have agreed to a bill, giving notice to this country for the termination of our joint occupation of the Oregon territory, and the question must therefore soon be settled between us, amicably or by war, we propose briefly to go over the grounds of our difference, so as to arrive at some sound practical conclusion respecting it." The English people are remarkable for their indifference and inattention to questions respecting our relations and dealings with foreign states, a neglect which, if it sometimes screens and encourages our rulers in a course of folly or mismanagement, on the other hand, renders more easy the statesman's task of adjusting intricate questions of disputed international right.

The Oregon territory, which is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south, at the 42nd parallel of latitude, by Mexico, on the north by the 54 deg 40 min, and on the east by the Rocky Mountains, (which divide the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those which run into the Pacific), is about 360,000 square miles in extent. The whole of Great Britain and Ireland contains nearly 120,000 square miles. The extent of the States and territories of the Union is 1,265,000 square miles. Of this vast territory far the greater part is uncultivable and valueless. It is divided into three longitudinal strips by three stupendous ranges, the Rocky, the Blue, and the California Mountains; of which strips, the one nearest the ocean seems to be the most fertile, though even that contains much barren inaccessible land. The division nearest the Rocky Mountains, which is the widest, is very desert, from want of water, and of a climate which must make it scarcely habitable. Mr Wyeth states (Report to Congress, Feb. 16, 1839, App.) that, while he was there, the thermometer had stood at 18 deg above zero at sunrise, and at noon, the same day, at 92 deg. The Rocky Mountains present the least difficulty in passing; the passes of the Blue Mountains are all of a difficult character; while those of the California range are nearly impracticable, the river Columbia affording almost the only passage. Fraser's River, and the Columbia, as will be seen on referring to the map, are the two chief channels by which the rain and melted snow from the great mountain ranges are drained into the Pacific. Such is the country now the subject of contention between Great Britain and the United States. Eastward of the Rocky Mountains, the territory of the United States, occupied by nomad Indian tribes owning no superior, extends as far north as the 49th parallel, above which lies the immense district, occupied by the scattered stations of the Hudson Bay Company. The venturous American, who sets out for the El Dorado of Oregon from the western state of Missouri, before he can reach the mouth of the Columbia, has before him the prospect of a journey of 2,000 miles, which will take him 120 days to perform, if he meets no impediment. The Hudson's Bay Company carry on their intercourse with Oregon, not across the continent of America, but send their supplies and receive home their furs by ships which go round the Horn. The Oregon district, north of the Columbia river, is occupied by the posts of the company. The North-west Company, which was united to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, are supposed to have first crossed the Rocky Mountains, and to have established posts on the [illegible] head waters of the Columbia in 1806. Their posts are said to exceed 20 in number. In 1824, Vancouver, their chief post in the country, was established, on the north bank of the Columbia, about 80 miles from its mouth. At this post there are usually stationed about 200 men, Europeans, Canadians, and half-breeds, who are engaged in mechanical pursuits, or in cultivating about 3,000 acres of land, which are kept under tillage around the post. In 1829 no American was in the country. The first of the American settlements now existing seem to have been erected in 1834, one at Fort Hall, for trading purposes, near the heads of Lewis's river, the other by missionaries on the Willamett, which runs due north into the Columbia, and the valley of which is said to be very fertile. Since then, attracted by the glowing accounts of the territory, and stimulated by the spirit of adventure, which is one of the characteristics of the American squatter, some thousands are said to have migrated from the United States into the territory. The Indian tribes, who have been sadly thinned by epidemics, and by the contact with white men, which seems to be always so destructive of their race, are completely under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. The number of those, between the Columbia and the southern boundary of the territory, has been estimated at 100,000, but such calculations must be the merest guesses.

This territory has been open to the joint occupation of English subjects and citizens of the United States, under a convention between the two countries, which was concluded in 1818. This convention was the conclusion of negotiations respecting the Oregon country, which arose out of the treaty of Ghent in 1814; by this arrangement it was, among other things, agreed, that any country, claimed by either nation, west of the Rocky Mountains, should be free and open to the citizens and subjects of the two powers, for the term of ten years, with a provision, that the agreement should not be construed to the prejudice of the claim of either party. In 1824 another attempt was made to negotiate a settlement of the question, but without success; and again in 1826, with a like result. In consequence of these failures the temporary arrangement abovementioned was prolonged indefinitely, by a convention signed at London in 1827, subject to termination by either party on 12 months' notice. This is the notice which the Congress have determined to give, and the two parties will, therefore, soon be in the position they occupied previously to the agreement of 1818. The terms of final adjustment, proposed by the United States in 1818, were simply, the continuation of the 49th parallel across the Rocky mountains to the ocean, as the boundary. In 1824 the British negotiators proposed drawing the line along the 49 deg to the Columbia, and thence along the river to the Pacific. In 1826, Mr Gallatin, on the part of the United States, offered to England the 49th parallel as the boundary, with the free navigation of the Columbia, while the British plenipotentiaries were willing to resign to the United States a portion of the territory on the Pacific between the 49th parallel and the Columbia. In 1844 Mr Pakenham, the British minister, added to these last terms a proposal to make free to the Unit-

ed States any port south of latitude 49 deg. The President renewed the offer of the 49th parallel, without the free navigation of the Columbia, but with a free port on Vancouver's Island south of 49 deg. which offer Mr Pakenham at once rejected. It will be seen, from this summary of the negotiations, that the whole practical difference between the two countries, is respecting the territory between the 49th parallel and the Columbia. While the war party in America "go for" the whole of Oregon up to the line 54 deg 43 min, our negotiators appear to have not contended for any exclusive right to the whole territory, or to have sought to extend their claim south of the Columbia.

Having thus stated enough to give a general idea of the subject of difference, and of the present position of the dispute, we proceed to investigate the grounds of the claim which are put forward on either side, and which are not a little complicated as regards both law and fact.

The United States government rely, first, upon an original claim of their own country; secondly, on a claim founded on their purchase of Louisiana from France; and thirdly, on a claim conveyed to them by the treaty of Florida between Spain and themselves. The English government stand on a claim of right, which they maintain to be good against both the original, and the derivative titles contended for by the United States.

A good title to possession of *vacant* territory seems, from the practice of civilised nations and the authority of great jurists, (the two main sources of international law), to depend on discovery, accompanied by settlement within a reasonable time; or on a settlement, not in contravention of an existing unabandoned right to settle, held by another country, which has not had a reasonable time to settle after discovery. Such a right to settle may be *waived* by the nation possessing it, either by not exercising it, or by treaty, or it may be conveyed by treaty. The Spanish American colonies give an example of the first kind of title. Van Diemen's Land, discovered by the Dutch officer Tasman in 1642, and settled by the English government in 1803, affords an instance of the second description of title. The right to settle the western side of the valley of the Missisipi, which was yielded by France to the United States by treaty, illustrates the conveyance of a right to settle. It must be borne in mind that the rights of the savage natives, to the country they occupy, seem to have been almost uniformly [illegible] territory has been dealt with as if altogether vacant. In our examination of the question before us, however, we must be guided by the acknowledged rules of international right, as illustrated by the practice of civilized countries, without touching on principles of abstract morality, which might make some of those rules look rather questionable. There has been another ground of title, which is insisted on by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* on the Oregon question, viz:—a title arising from contiguity of possession; but this is hardly an independent or original source of title. Such a claim by contiguity depends on the extent of territory over which a title *acquired in the ways above mentioned*, shall be taken to extend. This must, in every case, be determined by [illegible] consideration of the nature of the settlement, and the political or geographical situation of the country. The general principle of title to vacant territory may, we think, be stated thus, that discovery confers the right to settle, and when followed up by settlement confers an exclusive title to possession. When the right to settle thus acquired has been abandoned, all the world has a right to settle, and actual settlement makes a good title in the settler. The questions, whether such right has been abandoned, and how far the limits of the possession, to which a right is acquired, extend, depend on matters of fact in each case, which admit of no general rule being laid down.

There is another acknowledged principle, derived from the practice of nations, which is of great importance in considering the Oregon title, namely, that the discovery giving a right to settle, and the settlement conferring the right to possession, must be sanctioned by the proper authority of the government of the settling nation. An examination of the history of the colonization carried on by the subjects of different countries in Europe, during the last 350 years, will prove how universally this sanction has been supposed requisite. It rests, obviously, on a reasonable principle. The territory acquired is national property; its lands are claimed and granted by the government of the nation; civil and criminal jurisdiction are exercised over it by authority of the legislature or of the executive of the nation; and therefore, the act of acquisition conferring these rights, and imposing these duties on the acquiring nation, is reasonably required to be authorised, by the proper constitutional authority. There is another point, of primary importance, to be recollected, respecting this question, viz,—that, in consequence of the convention of 1818, continued in 1827, the rights of England and the United States, by *express stipulations*, are just as they were at the first-mentioned period. The only change of rights, is, that the United States have since acquired by treaty, the title previously held by Spain. In every other respect, no claim can be founded by either side on subsequent occurrences. The settlements by Americans, since that period, the settlement at Vancouver, the English act, 1 and 2 Geo. IV. cap. 16, creating civil and criminal courts in the territory, all become perfectly immaterial to the question at issue. That question is,—Who has the right to the exclusive possession of a whole or part of Oregon? The Americans, as we mentioned above, assert a Spanish title, a French title, and an original title. We will examine the soundness of these respectively; whichever is best, on that they take their stand, and the weakness of any one of them derives no additional support from the strength of either of the others.

1. *The Spanish Title.*—By the treaty of Florida, in 1819, between Spain and the United States, which settled the boundary between the then Spanish province of Mexico and the United States, the 42nd parallel was agreed on, as the line of division west of the Rocky Mountains, and Spain ceded to the United States all its rights, claim, and pretensions to territories north of that line. What, then, is the right of Spain to territory north of that line? Did she discover and settle it? Or, did she settle it, no other nation having a right to do so? Or, having discovered it, had she actively followed up an intention to settle it? Or, lastly, can her settlements south of that line be reasonably supposed to extend north of it? If any of these questions can be answered in the affirmative, a good *prima facie* title, to all, or part of Oregon, can be shown in Spain. None of them can.

In 1774 and 1775, Perez and Heceta, two Spanish officers, under the the authority of the Mexican viceroy, explored the coast, probably as far north as 58 deg.

These seem the first authentic discoveries. But they were not then, nor ever have been since, followed up by permanent Spanish settlement. Nor, as San Francisco, the northernmost Spanish settlement, is four degrees south of paralled 42, can the extent of territory, necessary for the full enjoyment of that settlement, be supposed to stretch north of that line. Spain, therefore, had a right to settle, which right was never exercised. The Spanish title seems obviously untenable against any subsisting right to possession; and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter at length into the discussion, whether it is subjected to treaty stipulations with England. So much has been said, however, in the discussion on the Oregon question, about the Nootka Sound convention, that it will be well shortly to explain it.

In 1788, an Englishman, named Meares, commanding a private trading expedition to the north-west coast, established a post at Nootka sound, in Vancouver's Island. Between that date and the discoveries of Perez and Heceta, the coast had been carefully explored by Captain Cook in 1777. In 1789 a Spanish officer, named Martinez, commanding an expedition sent by the Viceroy of Mexico, took possession of three English merchant vessels at Nootka sound, and erected a fort on the shore. These events nearly produced a war between Spain and England, but the danger was ultimately avoided by the Nootka sound convention, signed in October 1790. The buildings and lands of which British subjects had been dispossessed were to be restored, and it was agreed, that the subjects of the two powers should not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific, or South Seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas *in places not already occupied*, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of *making settlements there.*

Captain Vancouver was dispatched from England to receive the surrender of Meares's establishment, but it is doubtful whether any thing was actually given up. In 1795 neither Spaniards nor English had any settlement at Nootka Sound. Vancouver explored the coast but made no settlement. It has been much discussed, whether the stipulation of the convention above quoted, agreeing to mutual right to settle, meant settlement for colonization, or settlement only for trade. But as against Spain, and the United States as representing her, who had claimed exclusive right to settle, and by whom this stipulation was a concession, according to an acknowledged and reasonable rule, the construction of the agreement must be made in the sense the most unfavourable to her. It is likewise contended, that this agreement did not survive the war which subsequently ensued between Spain and England. The distinctions between treaty stipulations, which are, as it is termed 'transitory' (that is, which continue to exist after a war between the parties to it,) and those which are altogether destroyed by a state of war, seem to be of rather a subtle and disputed character. In this case, the right stipulated for was not *a mere license*, nor was it an artificial right, created by treaty; on the contrary, it was a license accompanied with an interest in the soil, a license to make settlements, which *could not be revoked*, and leave parties who might have settled as they were before; and, besides, the stipulation was for a natural right, the right to occupy and settle vacant territory, which was claimed by England, irrespectively of treaty, and which must be taken, against Spain and those who stand in her shoes, as fully conceded to England. As we hold the Spanish title to be untenable, to the exclusion of England, it seems sufficient thus briefly to advert to this point, and to mention the two considerations which, to our minds, conclusively prove the treaty to be 'transitory' or enduring.

2 *The French Title.*—This arises on the sale of Louisiana, by the French Government, to the United States in 1803, which first conveyed territory west of the Missisipi to the latter. By the treaty of Paris, 1763, the Missisipi was made the eastern boundary of the province of Louisiana, dividing it from the British colonies, and by the original grant of Louisiana in 1712, to Antonie Crozat, by Louis XIV, that province comprised the country watered by the Missisipi and its tributaries, to the Illinois. There seems no pretence for supposing that Louisiana, even in name, ever extended across the Rocky mountains to the Pacific; much less, that French discovery or settlement had ever given a foundation to such an assumption. Even Mr Greenhow, the chief American writer on this question, and the zealous advocate of his country's claims, admits, that the highlands separating the waters of the Missisipi, from those flowing into the Pacific, are the true western boundaries of Louisiana. It is to be borne in mind too, that whatever rights the Nootka Sound convention gave us respecting Oregon, against Spain, are equally good against any claim founded on the subsequent acquisition of Louisiana. From 1765 to 1800, that colony was possessed by Spain, and, therefore, when reconveyed by her to France in 1800, it could only be so, subject to all permanent rights affecting it, acquired against Spain, at any time previous to the last-mentioned date.

3. We have, therefore, only the independent American claim left for us to deal with: this must be treated as it stood in 1818. It rests on an alleged discovery and settlement. The discovery consists in the entrance into the Columbia River, first effected by Captain Grey, an American merchant captain, in 1792. He ascended the river twelve or fifteen miles. Subsequently, Messrs. Lewis and Clark were sent by President Jefferson across the Rocky Mountains, in 1804, and in 1805 they descended the river Columbia from its southern head waters to the mouth. The settlement, was a trading port, established in 1811, at Astoria, on the left bank of the Columbia, near its mouth. It was established by a private company, consisting of Mr Astor, (we believe, a German, by birth,) and nine others six of them Scotchmen, and three citizens of the United States. War was declared between Great Britain and the United States in 1812; and in October, 1813, the representatives of this concern, at Astoria, sold it, with all the stock in hand, to the British North-West Company. On the first of December following the transfer, a British man of war arrived in the river, and took formal possession of the post, hoisting the British flag and calling it Fort George. By the treaty of Ghent, which terminated the war in 1815, it was provided that "all territories, places, and possessions whatever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, should be restored without delay." Accordingly, on the sixth of October 1818, an American commissioner took formal possession of the fort, and the American flag was hoisted. The commissioner then sailed away in the ship which had brought him, and the North-West and Hudson's Bay Companies have since kept up a trading establishment at the spot. This is the whole foundation of the American original claim. In the first place, it must be observed, that under any circumstances it never could support a claim for the whole territory up to 54 deg 40 min. it could only apply to the country said to be discovered, explored, and settled, adjoining the Columbia. The limits of this district would be open to discussion, but could never reasonably be extended to the whole territory; indeed, Mr Calhoun only puts these facts forward, as substantiating a claim for the valley drained by the Columbia. It is to be remarked, too, that the claims of the United States for the *whole* territory must rest on the Spanish right, which cannot be supported together with their independent claim. Their original claim for the Columbia valley is irreconcilable with their Spanish title. Their negotiators seem much disposed to shift their ground from one to the other, and to make use of both at the same time; but the one can derive no confirmation from the other, but, on the contrary, destroys it.

Without entering into the question, whether Gray really is entitled to be treated as discoverer, it is a sufficient answer to the whole claim, that neither his discovery, nor the settlement, were of a recognised national character. It is true that Messrs Lewis and Clark were sent by the chief of the American executive; but the settlement at Astoria was merely a private and temporary establishment by citizens of different countries, and, as such, in no way a settlement, such as is necessary to perfect a national right to possession. The temporary restoration of Astoria, in 1818, to the American commissioner, under the treaty of Ghent, has been much insisted on, as curing this fatal defect; but that was followed by no settlement, nor was the right kept alive by the convention of 1818, for that was signed a fortnight subsequently; and, moreover, the treaty of Ghent said nothing about the right of possession, where rights were in dispute. It merely provided for a restoration of the *statu quo* at the commencement of the war: it gives no new right,—no confirmation of former doubtful right. Astoria was restored, and by the restoration the United States, represented by its commissioner, was in possession, *as of its former right*, which, we have shown, was worth nothing at all. This act, under the treaty, could not give a fresh right, such as was never contemplated by the treaty; if, therefore, the original right of territorial possession by the settlement of the Astoria Company is untenable, it continued to be so. It follows, clearly, therefore, that this branch of the American claims is utterly weak and indefensible against any good title.

It results from the examination, we have gone through, of the Spanish title, the French title, and the original title of the United States, that the only special claim, which can fairly be maintained by that country is, the joint right with us, to settle the territory in question, under the stipulations of the Nootka Sound Convention. We say nothing of the claim advanced by the United States government, on the ground of vicinity. A reference to the map will at once destroy such a pretence, more particularly, when it is recollected, that, in allowing such a right in them, we must look to the extent of their inhabited territory, and the position of their population in 1818, since when, our respective rights and claims have been in suspense.

We come now to the foundation of the English claim. Disregarding altogether the doubtful accounts of Drake's explorations, the first investigation of the coast of the disputed territory by an Englishman was effected by Captain Cook in 1777. It will be recollected that Spanish officers had preceded him. Captain Vancouver, in 1792, sent out to receive the surrender of territory, under the Nootka Sound Convention, surveyed the coast as far north as the straits of Fuca. In 1793, Mackenzie crossed the Rocky mountains, and descended to the Pacific by the valley of Fraser's river. The first establishment west of the Rocky mountains, subsequent to Meares' temporary one, mentioned above, was in the latitude 54 deg, at Fraser's lake. It was erected for purposes of trade, by the North West Company, in 1806. In 1811, Mr Thompson, employed by that company, explored the northern branch of the Columbia, and descended that river to its mouth. By the North West [redacted] There does not appear to be any substantial foundation for a claim on our part to an exclusive right to possession of any part of the territory; nor even to an *exclusive* right to settle. Our claim to discovery, though it may with some reason be urged against the American original claim, is, in itself, hardly tenable. *At the most*, Mackenzie's journey, even if such discovery of the interior, could countervail the previous Spanish explorations of the coast, could only give a right to settle the Fraser's river district, which could not reasonably be extended as far as the Columbia valley. But the fatal objection to any exclusive right on our part to possession, is, that we have made no settlement under legitimate national authority.

The North west Company was as much a private company as that of Mr Astor; and when it was incorporated, by act of Parliament, with the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1821, all our rights respecting territory in Oregon, *against the United States*, were suspended by the convention of 1818. As against the rest of the world, perhaps, this act, which, *inter alia*, extended the jurisdiction of the Canada courts over the territory, taken together with the actual settlement of British subjects there, might be construed to give a right of possession to the country settled. But, against the United States, our title to possession is worth as little, as theirs against us. We can neither be said to have discovered, nor settled the country. The Spaniards discovered it, and we had never *settled* it, in the correct sense of the word, before 1818. The Americans stand on the same footing; they neither discovered nor have settled it. But, as representing Spain, they are bound, by the Nootka Convention, to allow in us a right to settle; and, as a nation of the civilized world, they are equally bound to acknowledge the same general right, which was what we contended for, in 1792, with Spain. In the same double capacity, as we can show no *exclusive* claim, either by treaty or by general international right against them, we must allow to them the right to settle vacant territory. The Americans have insisted on an exclusive right; we have, on the other hand, contended for a right to settle and occupy jointly with them; but as this latter right, with the increase of settlements and occupants, must ultimately lead to inconvenience and danger, we proposed what we thought an equitable partition of the subject of dispute. The Americans suggested a different one, declining our proposal. It was just the very question for an arbitrator to settle; thrice, since the begining of last year, has our plenipotentiary offered to refer the question to arbitration, but the offer has been declined. The practical question then is,—Whether we are willing, for the sake of peace, in a case *where we have no undoubted right*, to take less than we thought we might fairly ask? Put war, and its horrors, and its taxes, or, without war, put the constant expectation of it, and the consequent languishing of commerce, in one scale, and the fragment of desert territory, between the 49th parallel and the Columbia, in the other, which should preponderate? We have been willing to give up a portion of that fragment; why should we be so punctilious in our respect for national honour, as to refuse to resign the whole? The fact that the Americans, who claim all the territory, are willing to be satisfied if we concede thus much, is, we fear, the *motive* for our unwillingness, when it ought to be a *reason* for the concession. Obviously, the natural thing would be, irrespective of accidental considerations, to continue the boundary west of the Rocky mountains, the same as it is east of them. The circumstance making it desirable for us to have the addition we seek, is the access thus obtained to the navigation of the Columbia, and the existing settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company, south of that line. The Columbia is not continuously navigable for more than 125 miles from its mouth, so that for anything more than the passage of mere portable canoes, its navigation to the sea never can be of any use. The Company is said to make no great profit by its Oregon trade, and might readily be compensated for the value of its settlements—settlements which, it must be remembered, confer no national right to the territory occupied by them. All the best harbours on the coast are north of the Straits of Fuca. There seem, then, to be no insurmountable objections to the concession by us of the fragment of territory in question. Such a concession would involve no sacrifice of right, nor would it materially affect the value and usefulness, present or prospective, of the portion retained. We cannot see that an arrangement, which would make the 49th deg. the boundary to the sea, concede to us Vancouver's Island, extending partly south of that parallel, and which would ensure compensation, at a fair valuation, to the Hudson's Bay Company for their improved lands and settlements, south of that parallel, would be open to any reasonable objection, on the part of those who have candidly considered this question. At any rate, we trust no stone will be left unturned—no possible scheme of compromise left unattempted by our negotiators, to avoid having recourse to the last resort of arms, amidst the din of which, Oregon will soon be forgotten.—*Economist, June* 6.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, July* 25.)

CALCUTTA.—*Cotton.*—There is no change to report in this staple either as regards demand or prices. Banda has brought previous value Sa. Rs 10·14 per md.

Exports as above, from 1st to 23rd July.

China....................mds. 18,885
Singapore and Penang..... „ none.

Opium.—The market has been quiet, and though several clippers are on the point of sailing there has been no animation, and prices are but little higher, yesterday quotations were

Patna, Co's Rs. 1,150 *a* 1,155 per chest,
Benares, „ 1,080 *a* 1,085 „

Exports as above,—

China.................Chests 1,699
Singapore and Penang .... „ 591
Other Places............. „ none.

SHANGHAI.

IMPORTS.

[redacted]

Per *Aqua Marina*, British ship, from Hongkong and Amoy, arrived July 1846.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1,360 pieces Grey Twills,
500 „ Muslins,
11 cases Velveteens,
2 trusses Woollens,
30 cases Wine, value 800 Dollars,
33 pkgs. Stores, value 766½ Dollars.
16 tubs } Liquid Indigo,
2 casks }
10 cases Weights, Scales &c.,
And Sundry personal Stores.

EXPORTS.

Per *Spec*, British schooner, for Chusan and Hongkong, sailed 27th June 1846. A. CALDER.

Treasure.

Edited, Printed and Published by JOHN CARR, *At The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Printing Office,* GOUGH STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 1846.