

VICTORIA, HONGKONG

Continued Abstract of Meteorological Observations, during the Month ending 30th September, 1846.

Table with 4 columns: Barometer, Thermometer, Wind, and Rain. Includes sub-tables for highest and lowest readings.

Table titled 'Table of the Winds' with columns for direction (N, N.E., E, S.E., S, S.W., W, N.W.) and height (ft, in).

GENERAL REMARKS. The mean temperature of the month was above average; on the 4th day the thermometer rose at midday in the shade, at 93°.

On the 27th, the barometer went down rather suddenly in the afternoon, the wind shifting from W.N.W. to W.S.W., with strong gusts.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 30th OCTOBER, 1846. Large table with multiple columns for temperature, wind, and other meteorological data.

NOTICE. New advertisements will be received, until 4 P.M. on the evenings previous to publication.

LATEST DATES. Table listing dates for various locations: England, United States, Australia, etc.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1846. NOTICE: The hours of Divine Service at the Colonial Chapel on Sunday are at present 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

The 'Emma Eugenia' from Sydney does not bring our usual file of paper. We understand that the mail for China was put on board the 'Anita' which vessel sailed on the 3rd of August, and may be hourly expected.

We hear from Macao that the fastboat men are much dissatisfied with a new regulation which obliges them to pay a fee of one dollar a month to the Portuguese Government.

CANTON. The 'Emma Eugenia' from Sydney does not bring our usual file of paper. We understand that the mail for China was put on board the 'Anita' which vessel sailed on the 3rd of August, and may be hourly expected.

will be made to destroy them, and that the police and Soldiers will not be able to afford protection to the foreign Residents. It is extremely probable that our correspondent is correct. For upwards of two years the Hongkong Governor has most pertinaciously refused the urgent entreaties of his countrymen for the protection of a national vessel of war in compliance with the treaty.

Some enlightened individuals have argued that Canton is not a port of Canton; and that though England in terms of her treaty engages to keep a vessel of war at Canton, it must be understood that the ship is not to approach nearer than Whampoa, a distance of twelve miles.

Of the merits of the dispute between Dr. Parker and the parties who allege that he has defrauded them, we are in ignorance. The presumption is that the charges brought against the Revd. Gentleman are false, and this we will believe, unless the contrary is proved.

A reference to the Abstract of Meteorological observations kept at Hongkong during the last month, would lead to the supposition that on the 27th, last Sunday week we were on the outskirts of the Typhoon, which between the 25th and 29th of the month passed such havoc on the Coast, extending so far as the effects were felt by the vessels recently arrived, from about two degrees to the Southward to the latitude of Amoy.

The 'Lapwing' arrived on the 4th, suffered a trifling extent, has made perhaps the quickest passage on record in this part of the world, having performed the entire trip hence to Shanghai and back within 16 days.

The 'Agua Marina' left the Yangtze-Kiang on the 24th, in company with the 'William Alexander' and 'Felicity'. On the 29th, at Lat. 23° 30' Long. 119° 30' they were overtaken by a heavy sea, in which the vessel was damaged, carrying away the top-sail-yard, and all the masts and rigging were lost.

The 'Apina' from Tuscunia had severe gales about 70 miles outside the Ludrones on the 27th and 28th, but suffered no damage.

The 'Stephen Lurman' put back having experienced a severe typhoon off Bracco. It commenced on the night of the 25th and continued until the morning of the 28th. This vessel was twenty-six hours under bare poles, and was at one time within three miles of the land on a lee shore, but fortunately the danger was discovered in time to wear.

It is remarkable that in the storm experienced by the 'Agua Marina' the wind went round with the sun. In the case of the 'Stephen Lurman', it went round against the sun.

The 'Amazon' encountered a severe gale which commenced on the 25th and lasted until the 28th September. She was then between 15 and 21 degrees of N. Lat. and 118 and 117 E. Long.

The 'Don Juan' 28th September, at 10 P.M. lost Main-mast off Amoy, the weight of the breeze lasted 12 hours, and shifted from S.E. to N.N.W.

ART. IV. Notices of the Danish man of war the 'Galathea' on a cruise round the world.

Portuguese ships, it is well known, were the first to lead the way to China. They arrived as early as 1516. Most of the early merchantmen came together. The Spanish, the French, the Dutch, the English, the Swedes and Danes followed in close succession.

The Danish ships seem always to have come as merchantmen; the 'Galathea', so far as we know is the first man-of-war that ever came to China from Denmark. This vessel was originally a frigate, but was afterwards altered to a corvette and her number of guns reduced to twenty-six.

The following are the names of her officers and scientific corps, when she left Copenhagen: captain Christian Frederik Plehn; lieutenant Edelefsen, Brown, Hedemann, Colman, Reppstorff, Rosen and Rohde, jun.; doctors Muthiesen acting first physician, Rosen acting second physician and zoologist, and Diedrichsen acting third physician and botanist; purser Blankenstetter, chaplain the Rev. Aeth Hansen; zoologists, professor Dr. Behn, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Kierulup; mineralogist Mr. Kinck; first surgeon Mr. Bernhard Kammerling; general painter Mr. Hagen; and painter for the portrait of natural history Mr. Hagen; with a crew of two hundred and thirty men.

The 'Galathea', after having been visited and inspected by his majesty the king of Denmark, the duke of Schleswig and Holstein, and the royal family, left Copenhagen June 24th 1845. Through the Kattegat and North seas she experienced heavy gales, and on the 9th of July touched at Plymouth, whence dispatches were sent home reporting her progress and safety.

During the cruise's stay at Tranquebar and Pondicherry, a formal transfer was made of the Danish possessions on the mainland to the British authorities. Before leaving Calcutta the expedition was joined by a commercial agent, who had been appointed by His Danish Majesty and had arrived via Suez.

Before leaving Calcutta the expedition was joined by a commercial agent, who had been appointed by His Danish Majesty and had arrived via Suez. This gentleman, Mr. W. H. Noppich, and Dr. E. B. were both German born.

At Penang the Galathea remained from the 7th to the 21st of March, and her crew regained the health which was wanting on their arrival, though a few of the Danish, as Mr. Kamphorsberg was obliged to return to Europe on account of his indisposition.

Eleven days were passed at Singapore, when on the 9th of April the corvette weighed for Batavia; and after a stay there of 21 days she proceeded on her voyage to Manila, where she remained from the 5th till the 10th of June. She reached Macao on the 21st, and anchored on the 23rd of June and Whampoa on the 10th of July. Her marines were soon after sent to Canton, in consequence of the late riot. So much for the outward voyage of the Galathea.

From Hongkong she sailed about the end of July, intending to visit Amoy, Shanghai, the Sandwich Islands, Sydney, the west coast of America, pass round the cape to Rio and then back to Copenhagen, where she is expected to arrive about the end of next year, 1847. While in Canton she visited the Steen Bille had an interview with the Chinese authorities, and arrangements were made for hoisting the Danish flag, by a consular authority, which we see has been carried into effect.

While they remained in Canton we had the pleasure of an introduction to several of the gentlemen and have to regret that their stay here was so short - too short for the satisfaction of their scientific objects. They spoke in the highest terms of the kind and generous reception given them at all the places where they had touched on their voyage. The crew as well as the officers were, while here, in good health and high spirits. The Galathea had on board a band of excellent musicians, but as they did not come up to the city we had not the pleasure of hearing them perform.

Under the date of August 4th, Ningpo, a correspondent thus writes: The good people of Ningpo have been sorely troubled with real and imaginary evils during the present year. First we had a winter of unusual severity. Then in April such long continued and copious rains as seriously interfered with planting and transplanting the rice. The kin tin, or prohibition of the slaughtering of pork, was resorted to to appease the gods and procure a cessation of the showers, and finally, as a last resort, the gods were put out of the world in the month of June and July, when there is usually much rain falling, the heavens were almost heretically staid.

The usually very damp season of June, which is here called "the yellow month," passed away as dry as though we had been in the desert, of course. In consequence of the drought, the canals are all dried up, rice is rising in price, and the supplies that are usually brought from near Suchan are unable to procure, but hitherto without success, and to be dried up, rice is rising in price, and the supplies that are usually brought from near Suchan are unable to procure, but hitherto without success, and to be dried up, rice is rising in price, and the supplies that are usually brought from near Suchan are unable to procure, but hitherto without success.

Search for this rumor died away, when a more fearful one came in its place. Some ten days ago a placard was posted up on the walls and street-corners, warning the people to upon their guard, for some of the neighboring cities had been visited by evil spirits, who went through the streets at night shouting furiously and entering into houses to harm the inhabitants. These evil spirits were to be guarded against by charms, on which the mystical characters hi, ki, duk, ting were written or printed in red, and also by strips of red cloth worn around the person. Consequently vast numbers of the charms have been sold, and the dealers in red cloth of all kinds have turned their investments to profitable account. It is said that more than three thousand of these evil spirits (literally ch'ing, paper men) have been haunting the city for some days past, and no little terror has been manifested by old and young on the subject. It seems that the evil spirits are arranged under the banners of the Yin principle; and as the sound of brass gongs and kettles of all kinds belongs to the yang principle, the latter have been beaten with a heavy good-will, night after night, all midnight, in hopes of frightening away the evil spirits.

To crown all, while the apprehensions of the evil spirits were at their height, we had a visit of an earthquake. Not having had any previous experience of the effect of earthquakes, I am not able to say whether it was a real or a false one, but perhaps your readers can form some opinion for themselves from the following account.

Aug. 14. I was awaked shortly after three o'clock A.M. by an earthquake. Having become conscious, I was a moment or two before I became conscious of the real nature of the disturbance. There was a dull heavy roaring in the atmosphere, (heard also by several other persons in other parts of the city.) It appeared to come from the north or north-west, and the roof of the house moved, as though it were being gradually lifted off by a heavy wind. Thinking it might be a furious tempest, I was about to get up for the purpose of closing the windows, when I found the bed moving violently beneath me. Jumping up and going to the window, I found the motion still continued, as the

whole house was working with some violence, and being now aware of the nature of the case, and fearing lest the house should fall, I thought it best to escape into the open air, but the position had eased before I got out. All this took up the space of about one minute. The motion of the earth and of the house was from north to south, and was felt in some places more sensibly than in others.

"The conservation that prevailed in the city was indescribable, owing to the rumors and panic caused by the story about the evil spirits, many people were sitting up when the shock occurred, and it was so severe that it aroused every person else. When it came, it seems to have been the general impression that the evil spirits were coming to carry the city by storm. The inhabitants of the house next door to mine sat up with a terrific shriek, and in an instant the whole city rang with the beating of gongs, the firing of rockets and crackers, and the shouting and crying of men and women in all directions. To increase the alarm, a bright falling star shot from the zenith towards the north, bearing a long train of light behind it, and to many unverified imaginations it doubtless seemed as though the Yang and Yin principles were wrapped in endless confusion and heaven and earth about to end. The noise and beating of gongs continued so long and so loud, that it was impossible to distinguish any other sounds. I repeated this for several times, I fancied I heard the same dull heavy repeated, and the Chinese, supposing that it was the shouting of the spirits of darkness, exclaimed, "These they are. They are coming!" It may however have been only the ill-ordered sounds of gongs and rackets and shoutings of men, as they rose on the night air.

"The Chinese are sorely puzzled to account for these prodigies; some say they are caused by the spirits of the English and Chinese soldiers, slain in the last war, now fighting their battles over again, while others attribute them to the presence of the foreigners, and especially of the Roman Catholics who are just about to rebuild their long desolate Tien ch'ung tang."

- Guilford (Fr), Expert, J. A. Durran Jr Fletcher and Co
John Bibby, Clerk, Gibb, Livingston and Co
Josephine Smith, Henderson Watson and Co
Indanieren, (Danh) Holm, Pusan and Co
Ledy Nugent, Parson, Lindsay and Co
Lord Western, Rice, D. & M. Pestomjee
Lytford, Stanyon, Russel and Co
Margyris of Bute, Bannatyne, Turner and Co
Mary Bannatyne, S. Picken, Lindsay and Co
Pina Bannatyne, Crooke and Massey
Red Lion, Francis, Turner and Co
Scottland, Paul, Macfarist and Co
Seward, Franck, Bleknin, Rawson and Co
Simon Taylor, Brown, Turner and Co
Sutiana, Wadge, Bush and Co
Sterling, May, Holliday, Wise and Co
Szeby Castle, Leman, J. Matheson and Co
Sturge, Purchass, Bell and Co
W. Mitchell & Co, Lachlan, Turner and Co
Wild Lash Girl, Buckton, Captain
Zorgonied, Bus, Turner and Co

On board the Great Britain, at Cannington, on the evening of the 31st ultimo, Captain Campbell, of the Brig 'Royal Exchange'.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT EASTWARD OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. THE new, fast sailing Brig JOHN BAGSHAW, A. I. Burthen per Register, 230 Tons. Apply to Captain DARE, on board, or to JAMESON, HOW & Co. Victoria, 6th October 1846.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Wednesday the 14th October at Eleven o'clock of the forenoon. JARDINE, MATHEW & Co. General Agents Canton Insurance Office. East Point, Hongkong, 6th October 1846.

NOTICE The Situation of House Surgeon to the Seaman's Hospital, is now Vacant;—Any Medical Man wishing to apply for the above, will please forward his Testimonials to the Undersigned, on or before the 20th instant. PETER YOUNG, Secretary to the Trustees. Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

NOTICE MARKWICK will not be answerable for any Part of the Rent of the House formerly occupied by Messrs PULLAIA, MOON & Co and now by MR. E. N. BURGESS, as MR. BURGESS has occupied the whole of the House, Shop and out-buildings, since the House was taken on the 1st June 1846. Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable and steady Portuguese Young Man, who writes English fluently, and is somewhat conversant with accounts; he has been in an Office for upwards of two years, and has no objection to go to any of the Ports open to satisfactory reference can be given. Application at the Office of this Paper, addressed to W. B. G. Victoria, 4th October 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL, KEYING HOUSE, Queen's Road, Victoria, BY MICHAEL GABRIEL. GENTLEMEN and Families visiting this place will find every accommodation and all the articles of the first description at moderate charges. Billiards in a spacious airy room facing the sea.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS, AT Messrs FRANKLYN & MILNE'S Sale rooms, Queen's Road, on Saturday next the 10th instant, at 11 A. M., for benefit of the concerned. A quantity of damaged Cotton. Cases of Chinates. Turkey Red Handkerchiefs. Bales of Long Ellis. Terms of Sale, as per Bill.

On Wednesday next the 11th, opposite the premises of Messrs LANDSAY & Co. - 42 Large Lots of different Calibres. SALE OF LAND. MESSRS. FRANKLYN & MILNE have received instructions to let that eligible building site East of Messrs JAMINE, MATTHEW & Co known as Fern Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the whole Bay.

MR BURGESS will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION to-morrow morning at 11 A. M., on account of the concerned. One Thousand pieces damaged White Shirtings, and the residue of several Invoices.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. FRENCH Boots and Shoes, Rops, Blocks, Canvas, Wines, Spirits, and Stores of every description at very reasonable prices. EDWARD N. BURGESS, Commission Agent & Auctioneer.

NOTICE A Partnership having been formed between the respective firms of C. W. BOWRA & Co., and HENDERSON & Co., their Business from this date will be carried on, under the firm of BOWRA, HENDERSON & Co., at their New Premises, next to Messrs GILMAN & Co., Queen's Road. C. W. BOWRA & Co. HENDERSON & Co. Victoria, 1st September 1846.

FOR SALE AND acquired for sale, at a public sale by the undersigned, a signed inventory consisting of the following:—Saddlery, Ladies and Gents Riding Whips, Dr. do, White Cotton Hair, Balms and Oils, Boots and Shoes, Folding, Brushes, Goggles, Candles, Cooking utensils, Dispensing Stoves, Albinoes, Books, Dark and Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Madeira and other choice liquors, wine a quantity of different kinds of Canvas, and various articles of the nature of the above. BOWRA, HENDERSON & Co. Victoria, 14th September 1846.

NOTICE DURING the absence of the Proprietor, Mr. H. F. EDWARDS is duly authorized to manage the affairs of this paper to him to the care of Mr. BURGESS, Queen's Road, will receive immediate attention. Victoria, 24th September 1846.

MR. D. G. JONES, begs to inform the Merchants of China, that he is prepared to Adjoin Claims on the Underwriters for Sea Damage, and that any Communication made to him to the care of Mr. BURGESS, Queen's Road, will receive immediate attention. Victoria, 24th September 1846.

From London Mercantile Journal of 2d June 1846. HONGKONG & CANTON GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. CAPITAL £80,000, IN 16,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH. Dividend £1 PER SHARE. Temporary Office, 10 Salisbury St. Strand.

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 70 miles below WHAMPOA the present Shipping Nation. Prospectuses will be published in a few days. In the meantime every information may be obtained by reference to Captain BERTON at the temporary office as above and where applications for shares will be received. 26th May 1846.

FOR SALE. ON BOARD THE BRIG "JOHN BAGSHAW". ENGLISH Rope from 7/4 to 3/4 in. 1 Coil—4 1/2 in. (4 strands) 100 fms; Ratline Line from 1 1/2 in. to 4 1/2 in. 3 thread Spun yarn, Hambro-line, House-line, Mar-line, Log-line, Head lead line, deep Sea-line, Junk. Canvas, Atkinson & Dixons Patent long Flax. Sherry, Pale and Brown in Bottle. Marsala in quarter casks. Almonds and Walnuts in casks. Guano, few casks South Africa. Stationary, varied assortment. Excess or Shaving Paste. Natives Swimming Belts. Fowling Pieces, Rifles, Short Muskets, Pistols, Various of London made Boots and Shoes. ALSO, Bottle Fruits, Pickles, Mustard, Salad Oil, Mushroom Ketchup, Sauces (assorted) Raspberry vinegar. Apply on Board. Hongkong, 17th September 1846.

TO COMMANDERS &c. 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, Madras and Coir Cordage of all sizes; Spun yarn, Worthing, Marine, Hambro-line, Lead lines, Okunin etc. Best navy Canvas, Scotch twine, and Dutch bunting. Tar, Pitch, Rosins, Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Varnish etc. etc. Blocks, Palms, Mast hoops, and Nails of every kind, Hanks, Sail needles etc. Bread, Flour, and Salt provisions. Victoria's Stores of every description. Branly, 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, and Whampoa Reach.

FOR SALE. OLD Champagne Cognac in dozen cases. Brandy in dozen cases. Sherry Wine in dozen cases. French Salad Oil. Ladies Paris Boots, of various colours and sizes. Fine Ladies Dresses, scarfs and pocket Handkerchiefs, and different other articles. J. DELMAS, No. 3, Graham Street. HAMS. A FEW just received of very superior quality and for Sale at moderate prices apply to McMURRAY & Co. Victoria, 18th September, 1846.

AN invoice of Cumberland Hams and Whitshire Cheese, ex Lady Sandy, for Sale at the stores of the undersigned. HOLMES & BIGHAM. Victoria, 23rd September 1846.

RA BRINE begs to announce his having commenced at the premises adjoining Messrs BERN, LASSON & Co., the business of a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His long experience in England and having been upwards of three years in China encourages him in soliciting some portion of the business of the port. Hongkong, 1st October 1846.

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

NOTICE DRINKER & HEYL have for sale a few bottles of Rogers's superior Table Cutlery and Pen-knives. 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 DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Dr. Store, No. 5, Cross Street, Victoria, and at their Warehouse, No. 15, Market Street, the following:—A quantity of the best of the following:—Gilt Pen-knives, Gold Pens, and the like. Victoria, 15th February 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex "HEBER" SUPERIOR Hams, Butter in small kegs, Cheese, Tongues in half barrels, Sperm Candles, Pork and Brown Soap, Dried Apples, No. 1 MacBeef and Pork, Europe, Rops, White and Blue Paint, Pump Leather, Orrs &c. &c. ALSO A few Boxes of superior Lemon Syrup, and Sarzaparilla in need. DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 22nd September 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.

T.MERY, FRASER & Co, inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a horse SHORN and FURTRA 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.

THE COBDEN TESTIMONIAL: PREMIUMS FOR AGITATION. Our support for the Cobden Testimonial has been asked, and we are not disposed to withhold it; since we respect the indistested zeal of those who ask, and fully recognize the value of Mr Cobden's services. The request has put us upon looking a little more closely into the fact of the case, and into the nature or effect in general of such premiums for irregular public services.

First, let us correct a mistaken impression which a former paper of ours* is likely to have imparted. We understood at that time that Mr Cobden was a very wealthy manufacturer—a "cotton lord," who was willing to devote his time to the public service in the same way and for the same inducements as any other lord—that is to say, at his own expense, and for the sake of the fame. It appears that our notion of his circumstances was at least exaggerated. The case with which Mr Cobden obtained the leadership of the manufacturing world was due, not in any way to his standing in point of wealth, but to his commanding power of intellect in the particular affair in hand. And his devotion to the enterprise, it appears, has sensibly impaired his resources. There is not a shadow of evidence that Mr Cobden regrets the sacrifice which he has made; but it is natural that there should be a public desire to indemnify him. For that purpose, the proposed testimonial, even in the modified form to which we at first objected, is just and proper. But when it is proposed to extend such donations to other objects and other persons, we are brought to a pause. One ground on which we have heard the money-testimonial advocated is that it would be so advantageous to secure Mr Cobden as a public servant. There is nothing before the public to show what would be his value in other public questions besides that which he had mastered. He possesses a very acute and vigorous understanding, it is not so certain that it is very comprehensive in its grasp. Some inquiries in his conduct raise doubts in our minds; and judging for ourselves only, we must see what Mr Cobden does on other subjects before we can estimate his services in anything but Free-trade agitation. Supposing that he were available in all movements, what would be the effect of giving him such a retainer for future services? It would place him in a position to cast about for other opportunities to display his zeal, and might induce him to make opportunities where they did not exist. It would establish him as a professional promoter of agitations; would make it his interest, or at least his duty, to keep some disturbing turmoil always astir—would turn him into an O'Connell, and when an example it would be to other men, has able perhaps, but not so very active, and much less honest. The gift should only be allowed for the sake of a merit for the future.

These objections apply with a double force to further extensions of the donative so that others partake. It would make such donations a rule, and would invite every restless or presumptuous scapegrace, with nothing to do and nothing to lose, with some dash and impudence and no modesty, to take up the trade of agitator. A very few prizes in such a lottery, bestowed with anything like rule, whatever the number of blanks, would draw numbers of self-confident fellows into the speculation; and attempts to over-rule the law by public hubbub would become a regular traffic. Stocks in the agitation market would have an ascendency, and a bad alliance would soon be formed between the jobbers in that market and those in the purchase of more ostensibly commercial exchange-ventures. On the whole, therefore, our disinclination to such donations for irregular public services is confirmed by reflection; and we are far from regretting the respecting and intelligent commercial men who are labouring just now under a forced exerting liberality, to be cautious how they multiply examples as virtually to establish a rule. We absolutely and without reservation condemn any measures for future services in the way of agitations, express or implied, and we can cordially commend the parties concerned, as far as a public acknowledgment is concerned, to an extraordinary service actually rendered, and as an indemnity for losses incurred in the public service.—Spectator, June 13th 1846.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE ARRIVALS.

- 1. Lady Nugent, Parson Bombay.
2. Appoline, Thomas, Tutacoring.
3. Aqua Marine, Conolly, Shanghai.
4. Capotte, (Am) Eldrid e, Shanghai.
5. Druid, Ritchie, Bombay.
6. Kestrel, Beaurvais, Lombock.
7. Amazon, Abbott, Tutacoring.
8. Don Juan, (Am) Harding, Woosung.
9. Kelpie, Bellamy, East Coast.
10. Leaping, Lees, Woosung.
11. Emma Eugenia, Beech, Sydney. SAILED.

- 1. Barquis of Bute, Bannatyne, Whampoa.
2. Lady Nugent Parson, Whampoa.
3. Vela, (Sp) S'ldo, Macao and Manik.
4. Arrowton Apr r, Darcum, Calcutta.
5. Appoline, Thomson, Whampoa.
6. Druid, Ritchie, Whampoa.
7. Capotte, (Am) Eldridge, Whampoa.
8. Leaping, Lees, Chusingmoo.
9. Princesse des Svels, Melton, Shanghai.
10. General Wood, Stalon, Madras, with native Troops and followers.

- REPORTS. Panama, McLeod, Manila. Aqua Marine, Connelly, London. Sappho, Dunlop, Whampoa. VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. H. M. S. Vulture, Captain Macdougall. H. C. Str. Plato; Lieut. Airey (Repairing). H. M. T. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King. H. M. S. Mauden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.

- Aqua Marina, Conolly, Holliday, Wise and Co
Amazon, Abbott, Tutacoring, Macfarist and Co
Arrowton, Applepine, Order
Atlas Sullivan, J. Matheson and Co
Ariel, Franklyn, Franklyn & Milne
Bonaivee Harmonise, Coates, J. Matheson and Co
Cumberland, Sinclair, Dent and Co
Don Juan, Harding, Augustine Heard and Co
Emma Eugenia, Beech, Captain
Hbr. (Am) Porter, Olyphant and Co
John Bogshaw, Dare, Jamieson How & Co
John Davy, Howard, Dent and Co
Kelpie, Bellamy, Master and Order
Lionel, Younghusband and Co
Lady Sandy Penreath, Henderson W. and Co
Maggie, Jones, Hegon and Co
Mary Elise, (Am) Dearborn, A. Heard and Co
Midas, (Am) Poor, Bush and Co
Kestrel, Beaurvais, Boatestad and Co
Pina, McLeod, J. Matheson and Co
Ruyveler, Barcos, Captain
S. Lucman, Conkling, Heard and Co
Sidyne, Scholefield, Lindsay and Co
Sappho, Dunlop, Maclean D and Co
Spe. Coe, Murrow and Co
Sri Singapura, Smith and Brimelow
Zenobia Stroneted, Fletcher and Co
Zoe, Miller, Mavorian and Co

- H. M. B. Whelpore, Comander Clifford.
H. C. Str. Nemesis, Master-Commanding Russell.
Amelia, Thomas, Lindsay and Co
Amelia Diaper, Boustead and Co
Autumnus, White, Lindsay and Co
A. Edward, Downward, G., Livingston and Co
Avilla, Batrel, Henderson, Watson and Co
Brentford, Solomon, Boustead and Co
Bonifer, Willis, J. Matheson and Co
Bonham, Hawkins, Gibb, Livingston and Co
Bon Accord, Buckle, Bell and Co
Connaught, Grange, Macvicar and Co
Constable, Jernery, J. Matheson and Co
Chusan, Laird, J. Matheson and Co
Druid, Ritchie, Lindsay and Co
Dartmouth, Stewart, Turner and Co
Eric Maria Verdec, Reynolds and Co
Ellen A. Redfern, Gray and Co
Ellen A. Redfern, Gilman and Co
Empress J. Jones, Macvicar and Co
Earl Ballanrae, Baker, J. Matheson and Co
Fort William, Methvin, J. Matheson and Co
Glenroy, Barnet, J. Matheson and Co

HOW THE SUGAR DUTIES ARE TO BE SETTLED.

The Times's contentions that Ministers will settle the Sugar Duties in a manner which will be equally equitable to the Colonies and to the British Islands. In both cases this excess of confidence (or more properly of its affliction) springs from sources about equally respectable. The Times has to support a character for early, exclusive, and authentic information; and it tries to do this (vide its corn-law proposals) by boldly asserting as a plausible manner that it has been in the confidence of the President about the truth, and avowing that the falsehood was true once should it turn out to be erroneous. The Chronicle is doubly surcharged with spleen at present. The Times is giving the fairest of patronising Ministers and being to their confidence which the Chronicle has not courage to assume; and what is still worse, Ministers appear to be going to act in defiance of all the ignorance and absurdity that has been printed in the Chronicle on the subject of the sugar duties for the last three or four years. The Chronicle, therefore, with a tragical air, protests that it cannot believe Ministers capable of deserting all their former principles—meaning thereby its own opinions, not theirs.

This is the rank *Chroniclerian* of journalism. We believe that the *Chronicle* knows as much about the matter as the *Times*, and the *Times* as the *Chronicle*. We believe that the version of the sugar-duty settlement to which we give currency last Saturday, in our reliance upon the source whence we derived it, may be traced, like the revelations of the *Times*, back to the circular of Messrs. Frieman and Cook, who told the gods-mooses of Mingolano what the Cabinet intended to do before there was a Cabinet existence. With a degree of candour rarely found among journalists, we confess that Lord John Russell has not informed us of what he intends to do; that we have not "the run of the offices," and are consequently unable to learn from the doorkeepers what Ministers say; and that we have not received any household scraps of paper left in the scarp of the Council room.

And yet we believe we can tell pretty nearly how the sugar duties will be settled. Lord John Russell frankly told the House of Commons on Thursday evening the views he entertained respecting the ecclesiastical squabbles of Ireland, and his determination not to set upon them because public opinion was not ripe for such measures. This declaration is exactly in the spirit of what Lord Palmerston indicated when he pointed out to his Tiverton constituents the important characteristic of the British Constitution, that it enabled even valuable reforms to be thwarted, and thus postponed, until public opinion had recognised their value. In this spirit we believe Ministers are prepared to deal with the sugar duties. They have their own opinion, not very very different, perhaps, on the subject—but they will do what public opinion allows them to do.

We believe that Lord John Russell is more thoroughly master of the merits of this question than any of his colleagues—or any member of the late Cabinet. We believe, therefore, that such a measure as he is likely to propose will be allowed to be substantially just by the majority of those who are immediately engaged to vote on the subject. We believe that what passes them will be accepted in reliance upon their more intimate and extensive knowledge of the subject by the bulk of the mercantile community engaged in other pursuits. Lord John's measure has every chance to be received by the great commercial interests as a fair and equitable one. They being satisfied, there will be little difficulty in carrying the measure. Men want at this moment release from party struggles—a permanent, useful, moderate Ministry. They will not be easily moved to diminish the chance of their finding such a one in Lord John Russell's by rejecting his first measures. They will not oppose a sugar-duty settlement that is well thought of by men of business, to please political adventurers. Lord John's measure will be introduced into the House of Commons; praised by the practical men of business; made the object, not of opposition, but of protest by the more judicious free-traders and anti-slavery; fiercely vituperated by the Disraelis, Brights, and Duncombes; mouthed at by the Ewatts; and in a very short time adopted by both Houses of Parliament as a final settlement.

In about, without, perhaps, a week, we expect to see the details of the measure contemplated by the Premier. We have not the least doubt that his measure, be it what it may, will be carried. And we really think that the organs of his Ministry in the press, or more properly those who would fain become or be thought of as organs, are wasting a great deal of unnecessary eloquence upon imaginary cabals and intrigues to defeat him on this question. As to the general features of the measure, no one has any doubt as to what they will be.—Immediate equalisation of the duties on foreign slave-grown and free-labour sugar, and the gradual equalisation of the duties on British and foreign sugar. In the course of a limited period, certainly not less than three, and we fear by no means more than five years. We wish we could feel equally certain that along with the bill for settling the sugar duties, there was likely to be introduced for realising Mr. Macgregor Laird's bold idea of bridging the Atlantic by steam, in order to afford a passage to an unintermitting voluntary stream of free African labourers to the West Indies. We wish we could see measures taken also to relieve to the full extent Mr. Wakefield's noble plan of making the British West India colonies the centre and centre of a great civilisation, by conferring upon all negroes who wish to be freed in some colonial form the political privileges of citizenship. But much doubting that for the adoption of bold and generous schemes of public utility Ministers will not yet be able to accomplish the limits of their ordinary powers, to attempt the *Colonial Gazette*, 1846.

REPEAL OF AN OBSTACLE.

It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen had been going long enough at the helm and that a more persevering to his policy of peace, and of settling the deadweight, might have been made. It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen was showing his good understanding of the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

and abhorrence of all that is Saxon, in speeches in the English language! Ireland for the Irish, and why not Irish for the Irish, and Irish only for Ireland? Why do the English and Irish unite in the mouths with our language? Is it an ancient maxim that the introduction of an enemy's language is more than half the work of subjugation? Mr O'Connell will not wear a stitch of English manufacture; his clothing is all patriotic Irish; but he speaks English, and proclaims Ireland for the Irish in a tongue that is not Irish, in the tongue of the Union. Has not our Ireland, among her beautiful possessions, so often catalogued in the Robin's vein by Mr O'Connell—the mountains, the valleys, the rivers, the harbours, and all the rest of it—has she not also a rich, copious, and ancient language of her own? and why do not her chiefs, who renounce everything Saxon and belonging to the Union, discuss the national grievances and the national interests in the great native tongue? Surely they should lose no time in preparing for the College Greek debates in native Irish by practising in the Conciliation Hall; and how excellent will be the effect of seeing six or seven columns of the 'Times' in the strange language which we sometimes hear the stray beauties of St. Giles! Until Ireland speaks Irish she has no right to cry Ireland for the Irish. It is monstrous that she should not even understand English, and should make it an argument against the Union that she cannot comprehend and obey laws in a foreign tongue.

Ireland for the Irish is a beautiful proposition, and should be worked out to all extremities; for Ireland for the Irish, to province for province, county for county, town for town, village for village, for alley, house for house, not lastly, each man for each man, or each his own governor, which is the ultimate conclusion and consummation; no one admitting the right of any other to guide or control him, a result to which the old name of anarchy has been given, and the new one of repeal. —*Examiner*, July 15.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE WHIGS.

If one could be indifferent to the claims and merits of party, one might come to the opinion that these delays in settlement which the representative system proposes and keeps ready after the stage and halts of the political road, and which are harnessed fresh to the coach in lieu of a worn-out and breathless team, are a most excellent invention. An old Tory set of hacks may tug out of a rut or up a hill, which more sensitive Whigs might shy and boggle at. We should be sorry indeed to see the day when John B. would become reckless of what team he drives, or what time he takes, or what horse he uses. One should regret to see a statesman ship fallen so completely to the condition of horse-flesh. And we should like that, even if the state-driver became indifferent as to his team, he might at least not mix them. To get rid of the grey wheel-horse because he was a starter, and replace him by the roan, spoils harmony of pace as well as symmetry of colour; whilst, if one yokes a paut, rattled, restless horse, he is liable for example, to but poorly conditioned and easy-paced three, it is but booting passengers for a break-down.

In no set of the political harness is the system of relays more useful than in that of the Foreign Department. We not only like, but want at times, a spirited steed to speak along the road and make us enjoy the consciousness of power, superiority, and ability. At other times, and on other occasions, easy teams very desirable, a meditative walk, a comfortable, or, at most, an easy canter being to be supported. Britannia must have been animated by the love and desirability of such a change, when she kept two such steeds as Palmerston and Aberdeen, and, according to her humour, exchanged one for the other.

There is no question as to which we admire or who we prefer. There is a pleasure in being even whistled in by Lord Palmerston, and in being impelled, so sure the foot, so defiant the onset, so skillfully and safely is the goal attained and turned, though sometimes so closely shaved.

Yet who, that remembers the Belgian question and its difficulties, can consider Lord Palmerston either hasty or rash. If ever there were times and circumstances pregnant with war, it was then. France and Europe were at times, all ready for a rush at each other. It was clear that a slight fault, or irritating word, would have produced inevitable collision and confusion. Lord Aberdeen, by a system of quiet inertia, has procured peace with France and with America, allaying the fiery passions of both during his four or five years' administration. But no *inertia* could have sufficed to preserve the peace of Europe in 1831. I required action, vigilant interferences, a bold attitude though conciliatory. A weak minister in England would have lapsed into the hands of one side or the other. Lord Palmerston kept a neutral and strong position between them. And the century of peace, which we are enjoying and are likely to enjoy, must be admitted as mainly owing to his policy and ability on that occasion, when, by the bye, Lord Aberdeen and the Tories impugned his policy.

We do not deny a certain merit to Lord Aberdeen as foreign minister, but that merit is chiefly owing to the position made for him by his predecessor. Lord Palmerston attained certain aims in Syria at the high price of arousing the hostility of France. To appease this was necessary, was wise, for the basis of European progress and peace is the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen had been going long enough at the helm and that a more persevering to his policy of peace, and of settling the deadweight, might have been made. It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen was showing his good understanding of the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

against France, and war to foreign liberalism, still as ministers, he seized the opportunity of adopting the old policy, which circumstances had unfortunately forced Lord Palmerston for a moment to abandon. If Sir Robert Peel ran off with Lord John's coat, Lord Aberdeen slipped on that which Lord Palmerston had unwarily thrown off, with dexterity and an apropos for which he has reaped full credit.

The country has every reason for congratulation on the garments coming back to their rightful owners. —*Examiner*, July 11.

SIR ROBERT PEEL made his triumphal exit from office on Monday night, in a speech worthy of the occasion. Considered technically as a matter of mere oratory, his speaking has often shown traces of more pains, of more artificial structure, and more workmanlike elaboration; but such small points of the past, solved and unsolved-of the future—crowd of upon his utterance, and ill brooked the narrow limits prescribed by his discourse. And he evidently approached his task with small preparation of a special kind—with none, perhaps, but so much as was implied in the deeds of the past and in a determined purpose. His judgment was shown in the admirable temper which animated the whole in the manner in which he took up his ground for the future.

He does not go into opposition. So we understood him to imply four or five months ago, and his farewell speech confirms that impression. There has been a good deal of wrangling as to the interpretation to be put upon that portion of the speech which relates to affairs of party—some nicely balancing and insisting that they place the speaker to nothing; others insisting that they must be considered in reference to their general tenour. The latter is, no doubt, the just view. The speech was one of generalities, and not of specialities. And to expect that the eminent Minister would volunteer a schedule of particular details to which he should be pledged, (a supposition involved in the complaint that he does not stand pledged on particular points), is surely a little to be desired, as possible. As we understand him, he is henceforward to consider questions that come before him in reference to their circumstances, their merits, and their practical effects. It is to be observed that such a course would set aside the details of some past measures to which the late Cabinet may have been committed; making him free to take them up *de novo* with the full lights of the time and of his own proper grounds. It is to be said, he said, we should not be surprised if Sir Robert Peel were even to abstain from crossing over to the Opposition benches, and were to take his seat on the Ministerial side as an independent supporter of the Queen's Government. It must be allowed that such a departure from routine would be as startling as any of the unsubstantial innovations which he has made in the conduct of party; though it would quite accord with the spirit of his change from the service of party to that of his country.

One of the questions on which his probable course has given rise to great speculation is the Sugar duties. Sir Robert, presuming Lord John Russell to be the new Minister, promises his support in carrying forward the same commercial principles as those which have recently guided the government; but in doing so, he makes reservations which are insisted on as of great importance, with more of the same kind. The suggestions construe that reservation to mean, that Sir Robert Peel will abide by the differential Sugar duties on the Anti-slavery pretext. We believe in no such interpretation. Sir Robert, no doubt, feels that there are moral considerations mixed up with the financial one of the Sugar duties; not only the Black interests of this country, but the Colonial interests;—the interest of that property which was so brutally wasted by our legislation. His Cabinet endeavoured to satisfy justice, or rather to satisfy appearances, by adopting Captain Denham's new plan of African blockade, and by a hesitating sanction to Cooly and Negro immigration into the West Indies. The immigration is growing, in spite of official obstacles, kept up by the very latest date of Mr. Gladstone's incapacity in the Colonial Office,—obstacles not, indeed, originating with him, but swept away by him. Captain Denham's plan is under trial. The Sugar duties cannot be justly or ably handled apart from the whole West Indian question; but any Minister who chose to deal with all, comprehensively, vigorously, and promptly, might give the British people cheap sugar and put the West India Indies on the road to prosperity by the same act. We do not understand Sir Robert Peel's reservation to convey the shadow of a hint that he would refuse to consider, fairly, and without bias, any measure better than his own, or rather, than Mr Gladstone's and Mr Goulburn's, for settling the Sugar duties.

Ireland is another prominent point in the leave-taking speech, and one which has of course invited much speculation. Sir Robert has broadly declared for perfect equality in the spirit of legislation between England and Ireland. This has been said by some who look more to party than to national interests, as a new "inconsistency"—a virtual negation of the statesman's recent policy. It is quite the reverse; being a further carrying out of that policy which detailed the Maynooth grant, the recognition of Episcopal titles, and several other measures tending to equality. Formerly, indeed, Sir Robert was defeated on the question of the Bill; but it was the identical measure that was then carried up for years; it was supported by the members of the late Whig Cabinet in the House of Lords; and by Lord John Russell himself and the Whig Commons in the earlier stages.—until, as Mr. Smith O'Brien informed his late audience at Connaught Hall this week, it was proposed originally for a Bill to amend the Militia Act. In fact, opinion on the subject of Ireland has fluctuated with a suddenness, especially since the death of Sir Robert Peel, that has not been equalled in any other political question. It is managed by the House of Commons, and it is managed by the House of Commons.

It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen had been going long enough at the helm and that a more persevering to his policy of peace, and of settling the deadweight, might have been made. It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen was showing his good understanding of the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen had been going long enough at the helm and that a more persevering to his policy of peace, and of settling the deadweight, might have been made. It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen was showing his good understanding of the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen had been going long enough at the helm and that a more persevering to his policy of peace, and of settling the deadweight, might have been made. It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen was showing his good understanding of the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen had been going long enough at the helm and that a more persevering to his policy of peace, and of settling the deadweight, might have been made. It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen was showing his good understanding of the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen had been going long enough at the helm and that a more persevering to his policy of peace, and of settling the deadweight, might have been made. It is not a very long time since that Lord Aberdeen was showing his good understanding of the good understanding between the two great Constitutional countries. But the good understanding, however desirable, need not be annually purchased by a subservience and a nullity on the part of England, which has produced great disaster, great inconsequence, and which has even diminished the useful influence of his country in the conduct of commercial treaties and the extension of commerce to distant shores.

But that which has perhaps caused the greatest shock to sensitive souls is Sir Robert's tribute to the great Anti-Corn-law agitator. The merit of repelling the Corn-laws, he said, was due neither to himself nor to Lord John Russell, but solely to "Richard Cobden." Some people are puzzled as to the motive of the honour and of course are ready enough to find a bad one. The motive appears to us not reconcilable. Sir Robert Peel's strength, throughout his late career, to its triumphant close, his laud in his abiding by the plain truth; and his purpose was to give that plain truth a crowning avowal. There was, however, some little exaggeration of phrase; which Richard Cobden does not need. His merit lay in giving animation to an abstract question of right, in organizing a public opinion which had been created. It is even true that organized public opinion, lacking the elements of popular revolution, which it did, might have floundered on for years in ineffectual impotency had not Sir Robert Peel endowed it with the full power of the Executive. Richard Cobden would have carried the measure sooner or later; that it is carried in 1846 is due to Robert Peel. And in awarding the "crown squire," there are others who ought not to be forgotten.—Charles Villiers, whose motion was once a very successful one, notwithstanding the majority of the vote; time being; Wolryche Whitmore, the predecessor of Charles Villiers in times of still remoter hope; and Colonel Theopson, who first popularized the science of the question and supplied the instructive common sense of the public with logical arguments and epigrammatic illustrations.—The Corn-laws *Catechism* has been the best of the new law Le Gu. How necessary was the fact, that the engine of agitation is proved by the fact, that the author of the *Catechism* is not in Parliament to complete his work; so little of real "public spirit" is there in the consularities!

Sir Robert Peel fitly closed his speech with a message of peace—the Oregon question is settled, "Lucky Minister!" Ay, lucky are they who take pains to satisfy the Colonies, since the luck seems to have arisen from that judgment which is applied to such a measure as could be effected and applied without derogation from the honour of either side. Having laid down his power at the feet of the majority, Sir Robert Peel left the House, leaning on the arm of Sir George Clerk's son, having been recognized outside by a watching multitude—not a mob—he was escorted home to his private house in triumph. There was a contrast to the Minister's triumphant return; his two antagonists—not the most illustrious but the most notorious—came away at the same time; their heads bent down, they seemed to slun recognition; and they were seen to pass away amid the scowls of those who did know them—lucky to escape in silence.

When all is done you ask, what is the one great cause for this general and intense apprehension of Sir Robert Peel's merits? It is not merely that he carries the two bills—other men share that honour. There seems to be a paradoxical reference to past times when he has been and was not a minister. That is the key to the question; the singular merit of the statesman, in the popular eyes, is his unprecended sacrifice to attain a goal for his country; he sacrificed place, power, a show of that outward "consistency" which is prized so highly; he had the moral courage to brave all obliquity and sacrifice to his new convictions a frank avowal of his past errors in judgment; and, in doing so, he sacrificed the individual to the nation. All is paid, with interest. —*Spectator*, July 4.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE PERMANENT STAFF AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

A particularly duty awaits the next Colonial Minister, and we presume that Earl Grey will be quite equal to it.

When Lord John Russell was last in power, as Secretary for the Colonies, he was understood to contemplate a change in the permanent staff of the office. It is said that he talked of requesting Mr. James Stephen, the permanent Under Secretary, to accept some other post, in which his great abilities might be more usefully employed, because they would be removed from a field of contest. On consideration, however, the idea was abandoned, and Mr. Stephen is still Under Secretary.

Lord John Russell enters power, as Prime Minister, with a new staff of Colonies; Mr. John Grey; and the same question again presents itself, and somewhat altered circumstances. We have no intention here to revive any of the old hostilities towards Mr. Stephen: since the day when he was the champion of one party, the target of another, asperities have softened, events have matured, and the ends which were to be attained have been in part accomplished. His unquestionable powers for official business are remembered more distinctly in the calm. But the times, we say, have altered. Prejudices have sunk before the march of events; many concessions to Colonial interests, which were deemed impossible, have become, even in his reluctant hands, matters of official routine. Now the change has not reached Mr. Stephen himself. He is a man of laborious and sedulous habits, and his powers have been in great part devoted to a species of self education. But he claimed the prime of his life some years back, and there is more to do of the intellect to elaborate now than there was ten summers ago; James Stephen in 1846 is the same individual with James Stephen in 1836. He is ill-assured, therefore, with the present course of affairs, and with the duties that it requires from him. While he remains in the Colonial Office, he is the imperator of the old struggles of which he was the champion; he cannot fashion his hand to the new position, but there is no one to take his place; why, therefore, is he an unwilling witness, and why are his concessions made him an object of suspicion where none should be.

The reasons that suggested his resignation formerly will obtain in all their force; those which militated against it have decayed; and new ones requiring a change of hands have sprung up in the interval. There is therefore a strong expectation that Lord John Russell's original intention will be put in force. —*Ibid.*